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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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Second Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1906.

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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Accounts, Public	1	*Printed.*
Agricultural College, Report	14	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
Archives, Report	41	"
Asylums, Report	38	"
Asylums, Perquisites of Officials	58	*Printed for distribution to Members only.*
Ballot Papers, fac similes	63	*Not printed.*
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Births, Deaths and Marriages, Report	9	"
Brockville License Commissioners, Correspondence	6	*Not printed.*
Canadian Improvement Company, Agreement	80	*Printed.*
Central Prison, Rope and Cord Contract	65	"
" Woodware Contract	73	"
Children, Neglected, Report	43	"
Colonial Investment Company, Assets	78	*Not printed.*
Colonization, Report	32	*Printed.*
Crown Lands, Report	3	"
" Sales since 1867	54	*Not printed.*
Dairymen's Association, Report	22	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	33	"
Education, Report of Minister	12	*Printed.*
" Orders in Council	51	*Not printed.*
" Teachers' Certificates	67	"
" Books on authorized list	76	"
Elections, Return from Records	46	*Printed.*
Electric Power Commission, Report	49	"
Entomological Society, Report	19	"
Equitable Loan Company	78	*Not printed.*
Estimates	2	*Printed.*
Factories, Report	8	*Printed.*
Fairs and Exhibitions, Report	26	"
Farmers' Institutes, Report	25	"
Fisheries, Report	31	"
" Thames River	70	*Not printed.*
Fruit, Report	24	*Printed.*

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Fruit, Growers' Association, Report	16	*Printed.*
" Experiment Stations, Report	17	"
Fumigation Appliances, Report	18	"
Game Commission, Report	30	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories, Report	39	"
Government Bond Issue, Correspondence	68	"
Health, Report	36	*Printed.*
Highways, Report	27	"
Home Guard, Fenian Raid, Certificates	64	*Not printed.*
Hospitals and Charities, Report	40	*Printed.*
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Report	49	"
Indian Claim, Treaty No. 9	71	*Not printed.*
Industries, Report	28	*Printed.*
Insurance, Report	10	"
King's College, Endowment of Grants to, etc	53	*Not printed.*
Labour, Report	29	*Printed.*
Lands, Forests and Mines, Report	3	"
Land Titles, Report	75	*Not printed.*
Legal Offices, Report	34	*Printed.*
Library, Report	47	*Not printed.*
License Commissioners and Inspectors, Correspondence	52	"
License Commissioners, Brockville, Correspondence	69	"
" " North Renfrew, Correspondence	74	"
Liquor Licenses, Report	44	*Printed.*
Live Stock Associations, Report	23	"
Loan Corporations, Statements	11	"
McClure, Herchel, etc., withdrawal of lots in	55	*Not printed.*
Market Fees, amount received etc	62	"
Marriage Licenses, Issuers of, etc	59	"
Mines, Report	5	*Printed.*
Mining Divisions, O. in C	66	*Printed for distribution only.*
Municipal Auditor, Report	45	*Printed.*
Murphy, J., Correspondence, Timber Berth	72	*Not printed.*
Panton, A. M., Correspondence *re* Scully *vs.* Peters	61	*Not printed.*
Petewawa, Liquor License, Correspondence	74	"
Pigeon River, Timber Berth, Block D	72	"
Poultry Institute, Report	21	*Printed.*
Prisons and Reformatories, Report	39	"
Provincial Municipal Auditor, Report	45	"
Public Accounts, 1905	1	"

TITLE.	No.	REMARKS.
Public Institutions, Perquisites to Officials of	58	*Printed for distribution to Members only.*
Public Works, Report	7	*Printed.*
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Report	6	*Printed.*
Registrar-General, Report	9	*Printed.*
Registry Offices, Report	35	"
Rope and Cord Contract, Central Prison	65	"
School of Practical Science, Calendar, 1906-7	60	*Printed for distribution only.*
St. Thomas, Audit, Correspondence	79	*Not printed.*
Scully *versus* Peters, Correspondence	61	"
Secretary and Registrar, Report	37	*Printed.*
Statutes, Distribution of	77	*Not printed.*
Succession Duties, Orders in Council *re* Regulations	50	"
Surrogate Court Act, Fees under	56, 57	"
Temiskaming and N.O. Railway, Report	48	*Printed.*
Thames River Fisheries, Licenses Granted	70	*Not printed.*
Timber Berth, Block D, Pigeon River, Correspondence	72	"
Toronto University, Report	13	*Printed.*
Toronto University Commission, Report	42	"
Toronto University Endowments, Grants, etc., to	53	*Not printed.*
Treasury Bills, six months, $6,000,000	68	*Printed.*
Vegetable Grower's Association, Report	4	*Printed.*
Woodenware Contract, Central Prison	73	*Printed.*

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Arranged in Numerical Order with their Titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Legislature; the name of the Member who moved the same, and whether Ordered to be Printed or not.

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No. 1. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, February 27th, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 2. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1906. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1906. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 3. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 4. Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 5. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 6. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 7. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 8. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 9. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 10. Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 11. Loan Corporations, Statements by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 12. Report of the Minister of Education, for the year 1905, with the Statistics of 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 13. Auditors' Report to the Board of Trustees, University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 14. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 15. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 16. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 17. Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 18. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 19. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 20. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 21. Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 22. Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 23. Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 24. Report on the Fruits of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 25. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 26. Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February. 1906. *Printed.*

No. 27. Report of the Commissioner of Highways, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 28. Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 29. Report of the Bureau of Labour, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 30. Report of the Ontario Game Commission, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 31. Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906.

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No. 32. Report on Colonization, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 33. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 34. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 35. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 36. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 37. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 38. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 39. Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 40. Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 41. Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 42. Report of the Royal Commission on the University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 43. Report of Work relating to Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 44. Report upon the Inspection of Liquor Licenses, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 45. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 46. Supplementary Return from the Record of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of East Nipissing, Kingston and North Toronto, since the General Elections on January 25th, 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District; (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District; (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1906. Printed.

No. 47. Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 48. Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 49. Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 50. Copy of Order in Council approving of certain Regulations under Section 22 of the Succession Duties Act. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 51. Copies of Orders in Council under the provision of Section 9, Chapter 38, 1 Edward VII., *re* Education. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 52. Return, in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of May, 1905, for a Return of, 1. Copies of all correspondence, documents, memoranda, instructions and circulars in connection with the appointment of license commissioners and inspectors for the present year, or in connection with their administration of their offices. 2. The names of all license inspectors who were dismissed, or have resigned during the present year and the reasons for their dismissals, or resignations, with the names of those appointed in their places. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. Mr. *McDougal. Not printed.*

No. 53. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing:—1. The original endowment or grants to King's College, Toronto, in (*a*) Lands. (*b*) Money. 2. The amount derived from sale of land by King's College, or University College, Toronto, and statement of lands still owned by University College. 3. Statement shewing subsequent Legislative endowments, or grants, to University College or Toronto University in lands, or money. 4. (*a*) The property or funds at present held by, or in trust, for the University of Toronto, or University College, or any of the affiliated Colleges. (*b*) The present annual revenue from such property or funds. 5. Statement of expenditures, annually, on buildings and equipment, salaries and maintenance of Toronto University or University College for the last ten years. 6. The annual amount at present required for salaries and expenses of maintenance. 7. Statement of all legislative grants, or expenditures, for University purposes at any city in Ontario, other than Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 20th Februray, 1906. Mr. *Calder. Not printed.*

No. 54. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing, by Counties, the amounts due the Province on acount of unpaid balances, due on sales of Crown Lands, from Confederation down to December 31st, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th Februáry, 1906. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.) Not printed.*

No. 55. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the eighteenth day of May, 1905, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council, documents, correspondence and memoranda regarding the withdrawal of lots in the townships of McClure, Herchel, Dungannon, Mount Eagle, Mayo, Limerick, Cardiff, Farraday and Chandos, from sale or location, or other disposition, for a period of twenty-five years. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1906. Mr. *Smyth. Not printed.*

No. 56. Copies of Orders-in-Council under ss. 2 of section 84 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 57. Copy of Order-in-Council authorizing the payment of surplus Surrogate fees to His Honour Judge Jamieson, Junior Judge of Wellington. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 58. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing, 1. The names of all officers, attendants, or other officials of the Asylums, Prisons and other Public Institutions of the Province, under the Department of the Provincial Secretary, receiving perquisites, allowances or payments of any nature whatever, whether in cash, goods or supplies, beyond the amount voted for their salaries in the Estimates. 2. The nature and amount of such perquisites, allowances or payments received by such officer or other official. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1906. Mr. *Dunlop. Printed for distribution to Members only.*

No. 59. Return to an order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1906, for a Return shewing—1. How many persons, in Ontario, were commissioned to issue Marriage Licenses on the 7th day of February, 1905. 2. How many of such persons have had their authority revoked since such date. 3. How many persons have been commissioned to issue Marriage Licenses, in Ontario, between the 7th day of February, 1905, and the 7th day of February, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1906. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 60. Calendar of the Ontario School of Practical Science for the year 1906-7. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1906. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 61. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return of Copies of all correspondence, papers and documents between the Attorney-General, or other Member of the Government, and A. M. Panton and others, in the year 1903, in any way relating to the action at law brought by Mr. Scully, against Mr. Peters for malicious prosecution. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1906. Mr. *Torrance. Not printed.*

No. 62. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing the amount received in each of the last five years for Market Fees in Cities and Towns situated in Counties in which Toll Roads exist, or have existed during the past five years. And shewing as well what reductions, if any have been made in the respective market fees by Towns and Cities situated in Counties in which Toll Roads have been abolished during the past five years. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. Mr. *Thompson (Wentworth.) Not printed.*

No. 63. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March, 1906; That the Clerk of the House, *ex-officio*, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do lay upon the Table of the House, facsimiles of the Ballot papers furnished to the Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers, and used in the recent Bye Elections in the City of Kingston and in the North Riding of the City of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1906. Mr. *Pense*. *Not printed.*

No. 64. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, together with a copy of any Orders in Council, in the matter of granting Certificates to the Home Guard acting during the Fenian Raid in the year 1866. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1906. Mr. *Smyth*. *Not printed.*

No. 65. Copy of an Agreement between the Province and William Bernard Converse, of Montreal, conditioned for the manufacture of rope and cord at the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 66. Copies of Orders in Council under the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, Chapter 36, Section 8, *in re* Mining Divisions. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 67. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the number of:—1. Part II. Junior Leaving and Junior Teacher's Certificates. 2. Part I. Senior Leaving and Part I. Senior Teacher's Certificates, and 3. Part II. Senior Leaving and Part II. Senior Teacher's Certificates, obtained at each of the following centres, at the examinations of 190-'01-'02-'03-'04 and '05, *viz.*—Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Cobourg, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Morrisbug, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Renfrew, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (Harbord Street), Toronto (Jamieson Avenue), Toronto (Jarvis Street), Harriston, Meaford, Mount Forest, Orangeville and Port Hope. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906. Mr. *MacKay*. *Not printed.*

No. 68. Copies of correspondence in the matter of the sale of $5,000,000 six months' Treasury Bills, at a rate of discount not exceeding four *per cent*,. and to the subsequent issue of Government Bonds or Stock. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 69. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of the Town of Brockville; the License Inspector, or any citizen of the Town and the Government, or any Member thereof, or the

License Department, with reference to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the Liquor License Act, or to the granting, or withholding, of Licenses to the Imperial Hotel, or to Samuel Johnston. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1906. Mr. *Graham*. *Not printed.*

No. 70. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the number of fishing licenses granted on the River Thames, east of the City of Chatham, during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906; the Revenue received each year, and whether the fish were sold in Canada or the United States, and whether the fish were taken with nets, and if so, of what description. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1906. Mr. *Ross*. *Not printed.*

No. 71. Return to an Address of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ninth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian claim of Northern Ontario, known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. Mr. *Ross*. *Not printed.*

No. 72. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all Orders in Council, papers and correspondence in any way relating to the cancellation of the license of timber berth, Block D., Pigeon River, held by J. Murphy, which stands in the Public Accounts, 1905, page 319, as a charge of $18,787,10. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1906. Mr. *McDougal*. *Not printed.*

No. 73. Copy of an Agreement between the Province and Ellen Charlotte Scott, of Toronto, trading under the name of Taylor, Scott & Co'y, respecting the manufacture of wooden ware at the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 74. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April instant, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Renfrew, or any member of the Board of License Commissioners, or af any citizen of Pembroke, and the License Department, or any Member of the Government, with reference to the granting of a liquor license at Petewawa. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1906. Mr. *Graham*. *Not printed.*

No. 75. Report of the Land Titles Office for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 76. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1906, for a Return giving a complete list of all books on the authorized list for public and high schools, with dates of authorization; names of authors; positions occupied by them; with the Royalties, or other considerations, paid to them, respecting such books and the selling price thereof, and how prices are arranged. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1906. Mr. *Craig. Printed.*

No. 77. Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes, from 31st December, 1904, to 31st December, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1906, *Not printed.*

No. 78. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1906, for a Return shewing: 1. On what terms the assets of the Equitable Loan Company were taken over by the Colonial Investment and Loan Company and what percentage was paid in stock of Colonial Company to holders of terminating stock in Equitable Loan Company. 2. The names and addresses of Directors and officials of the Colonial Investment and Loan Company. 3. The names and addresses of the Directors and officials of Imperial Trusts Company. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. Mr. *Jamieson. Not printed.*

No. 79. Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of May, 1906, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of the City of St. Thomas, or any official thereof and any other person or persons, proposing to the Government, or any official thereof, to have a special audit of the books of the Municipality of St. Thomas. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906, Mr. *Macdiarmid. Not printed.*

No. 80. Copy of Agreement, Deed of Trust and Guaranty, made by and between His Majesty the King and the Canadian Improvement Company and others. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

Annual Report

OF

Ontario

Fairs and Exhibitions

For the Year

1905

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Printed by L. K. CAMERON,
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TORONTO:
1905.

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TORONTO.

To the Honorable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K. C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honor the Report of Fairs and Exhibitons, 1905.

Respectfully yours,

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1905.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

1905.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:—

SIR, I have the honor to present herewith my first Annual Report, including the Fifth Annual Report of the Ontario (formerly Canadian) Association of Fairs and Exhibitions. Together with these reports appears the statement prepared by me for consideration by the members of agricultural societies at their annual meeting last January; a statement showing the standing of the societies in regard to the proportion of their funds that they expend for agricultural purposes, and a list of the fairs attended last year by judges sent out by the Department.

The information contained in this report should be of value to members of Agricultural Societies and to others interested in the promotion of the science of agriculture.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. B. COWAN,
Superintendent of Agricultural
Societies for Ontario.

TORONTO, March 7, 1905.

OFFICERS FOR 1905.

President: J. W. SHEPPARD, Cayuga.
First Vice-President: J. W. MITCHELL, Goderich.
Second Vice-President: Rev C. B. CLARK, Russell.
Recording Secretary: ALEXANDER MCFARLANE, Otterville.
Corresponding Secretary: H. B. COWAN, Toronto.
Auditors: D. H. CHARLES, Peterborough; J. HUDSPETH, Caledonia.

Directors:

JOHN FARRELL, Forest.
W. B. SAUNDERS, Stayner.
WM. ALEXANDER, Burk's Falls.
RICHARD HONEY, Brickley.
J. T. MURPHY, Simcoe.
W. D. BLACK, Parham.
DANIEL QUINLAN, Barrie.

J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga,
President.

Jas. W. Mitchell, Goderich,
1st Vice-Pres.

Rev. C. B. Clark, Russell,
2nd Vice-Pres.

Alex. McFarlane, Otterville,
Recording Secretary.

W. B. Saunders, Stayner.

J. Thos. Murphy, Simcoe.

D. Quinlan, Barrie.

John Farrell, Forest, Ont.

Wm. Alexander, Burks Falls.

R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

H. B. Cowan, Toronto,
Corresponding Secretary and Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies.

W. D. Black, Parham, Ont.

D. Hughes Charles, Peterboro,
Auditor.

Joseph Hudspeth, Caledonia,
Auditor.

Delegates in Attendance.

Name of Delegate.	Society.
Alexander, Wm.	E. Parry Sound.
Ardell, Wm.	West Nissouri.
Berry, Wm.	Hope.
Boorse, H. O.	Machar.
Brown, George	Hungerford.
Braden, A.	Verulam.
Beaton, Lachlan	Derby.
Broughton, G.	W. Lambton.
Brock, W. A.	Petrolea and Enniskillen.
Barrie, G. R.	S. Waterloo.
Brunson, R.	N. York.
Bunting, W. H.	St. Catharines Hort
Brock, A. F.	W. Middlesex.
Bell, T. C.	Caledon.
Bruce, David	Thorah.
Ball, Alfred	Niagara.
Black, W. D.	Hinchinbrooke.
Burk, E. W.	N. Brant.
Birdsall, F.	E. Peterboro.
Browley, I.	E. Luther.
Broderick, J. M.	Fullarton and Logan.
Burt, F. H.	Great Northern.
Best, W. J.	Welland.
Black, MacM.	S. Dorchester.
Broughton, G. L.	W. Lambton.
Burk, D. F.	W. Algoma.
Cook, Jno. J.	Euphrasia.
Clay, R.	E. Parry Sound.
Clark, C. B.	Russell.
Cohoe, A. W.	Rochester and Maidstone.
Clark, W. F.	N. Grimsby.
Cowan, R. A.	S. Waterloo.
Campbell, A. B.	N. Waterloo.
Channon, Wm.	S. Victoria.
Crawford, A. M.	Bosanquet.
Cotton, Alex.	East Luther.
Campbell, John.	Osgoode
Cumberland, Barlow	Hope.
Charles, D. Hughes	Peterboro Indl.
Clark, Peter	Orford.
Cotton, Mrs. A.	E. Luther.
Cotton, E.	E. Luther.
Clarridge, H. C.	Peel.
Clark, G. H.	E. Simcoe.
Collinson, Jas.	Houghton.
Collyer, Wm.	S. Oxford.
Coo, W. C.	London.
Dench, R. Q.	Smith and Enniskillen.
Denniss, W. C	S. Muskoka.
Dwyer, D.	N. Wentworth.
Davidson, John	Ontario
Dewhurst, J. J.	N. Essex.
Demarary, Chas.	W. Middlesex.
Davidson, John H.	W. Northumberland
Donnelly, P.	Thorold.
Dixon, J. R. M.	Guelph Central.
Duff, J. M.	Guelph Central.
Dewar, R. H.	Saltfleet.
Dodds, J. L.	Caledon.
Diffin, H. C.	Pelham.
Drew, Henry	Russell.
Dynes, Wm.	Melancthon.
Ellerby, Wm.	W. York and Vaughan.
Elliott, John	Vaughan.
Ellis, J. E.	S. Victoria.
Evans, David	W. Middlesex.
Ewing, A. R.	Townsend.
Edgerton, Samuel.	Proton.
Eastman, J. N.	Dundas.
Fallis, James.	W. Wellington.
Foster, N.	Ont. Agr. Col.
Farrell, John	E. Lambton.
Fraser, J. A.	South Easthope.
Flummerfelt, S. A.	Uxbridge.
Fox, George M.	Peel and Drayton.
Gifford, A.	Meaford and St. Vincent.
Garvie, Alex.	Derby.
Goring, F.	Lincoln.
Gainer, W. H.	Welland.
Garbutt, J. H.	W. Peterboro'.
Graham, R.	Flos.
Gray, Allen	N. Ontario.
Guilfoyle, J.	Great Northern.
Greenway, John	East Luther.
Gould, J. R.	E. York.
Graham, R. J.	Belleville.
Graham, A. C.	N. Victoria.
Hall, N.	N. Norfolk.
Hodson, R. W.	Guelph.
Honey, R.	E. Northumberland.
Higgins, J. R.	S. Muskoka.
Hickson, W.	Verulam.
Hammell, N.	Cardwell.
Henderson, Jas.	S. Perth.
Henderson, C.	Wainfleet.
Halwell, F	Wilmot.
Hewer, Jas.	S. Wellington.
Hodson, F. W.	Ottawa.
Hornal, Robt.	Orford.
Hyatt, A.	Pelham.
Hillock, M. C.	Caledon.
Henderson, G. G.	W. Lambton.
Henderson, W. J.	Turnberry.
Harkness, J. G.	Cornwall.
Healey, M.	N. Victoria.
Jupp, R. C.	E. Simcoe.
Jeffs, E	S. Simcoe.
Jarvis, W. H.	Culross.
Joness, Wm.	W. Durham.
Jackson, A. R.	McKellar.
Jackson, E.	N. York.
Jenkins, R. M.	O. A. C.
Johnson, J. H.	Howick.
Johnson, Mrs. J. H.	Howick.
Jackson, F. J.	Peel.
Knowles, J. M.	Dundas.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.—*Concluded.*

Name of Delegate.	Society.
Kelly, A. J.	W. Lambton.
Keith, Wm.	N. York.
Keyes, Jas. A.	Lincoln.
Ketcheson, T. H.	W. Hastings.
Kelly, T. A.	Cavan.
Landon, O. W.	Lansdowne.
Lough, W. H.	E. Durham.
Loughlin, H. O.	Lincoln.
Lee, Geo. E.	Orford.
Lapp, Walter	N. Ontario.
Murphy, J. Thos.	N. Norfolk.
Mitchell, James	W. Huron.
Miller, F. H.	N. Wentworth.
Malcolm, A.	Sunnidale
Murdoch, M.	Haldimand.
Ming, E.	Lennox.
Morton, J. A.	Turnberry.
Murtrie, G. R.	E. Luther.
Meldrum, Geo. J.	Puslinch.
Marsh, J E.	Glenelg.
Muir, A.	Grey.
McCowan, A.	Scarboro'.
McNeill, Chas.	E. Durham.
McElroy, Wm.	Carleton.
McLachlan, A. H.	Chapman.
McDonald, Angus	Collingwood.
McFarlane, Alex.	S. Oxford.
McFarlane, Thos.	N. Dorchester.
McQuaker, Jno.	N. Grey.
McArthy, F.	Cardwell.
McClure, Geo.	Thorold.
McClure, Mrs. Geo.	Thorold.
McPherson, John	Strathroy Hortl
McIntyre, W.	Thorah.
McKee, T. H.	C. Hastings.
McArthur, J.	Artemesia.
McDonald, W. R.	Huron Tp.
McGuire, W M.	Townsend.
McCormack, R.	Tiny and Tay.
McLean, D. J.	Pusinch.
McKenzie, W. F.	S. Essex.
McDonald, A.	Dufferin.
McConnell, Jno.	Proton.
McKay, J. M.	W. Wellington.
Nattel, T. C.	Goderich Hortl.
Naylor, J. W.	Marmora.
Naylor, Isaac	Fenelon.
Nixon, F.	Proton.
Nix, C. H.	N. Ontario.
O'Reilly, Chas.	E. Peterboro'.
Overholt, B. R.	Wainfleet.
O'Neill, H. C.	N. Brant.
O'Harra, Wm.	Mariposa.
Paxton, Jas.	Blenheim.
Plant, Edwin.	N. Essex.
Park, E. L.	N. Essex.
Pearce, George	Copplestone.
Pardy, Jno. S.	West Nissouri.
Petrie, W. A.	Pilkington.
Pritchard, R. T.	C. Wellington.
Quinlan, D.	W. Simcoe.
Reed, Daniel	S. Wentworth.
Randall, W. F.	N. Grimsby.
Robinson, George	Erin.
Rosevear, J. C.	W. Northumberland.
Richardson, R. F.	Strathroy Hortl.
Reaman, M.	W. York.
Russell, W. E.	South Easthope.
Rea, David	C. Wellington.
Stokes, Jno.	Hungerford.
Stock, W. E.	N. Wentworth.
Stover, M. R.	S. Norwich.
Smith, J. C.	Ottawa.
Sanders, W. B.	Sunnidale
Sheppard, J. W.	Haldimand.
Sproule, R. J.	E. Grey.
Shearer, Samuel	Niagara.
Smith, Ebon	W. York.
Stewart, A. M.	Russell.
Shaw, John	Otonabee.
Smart, R. H.	East Luther.
Small, John	East Luther.
Smiley, F.	East Luther.
Spotten, A.	W. Welington.
Smith, A. H.	S. Norfolk.
Smith, Mrs. A. H.	S. Norfolk.
Schlimm, C. H.	Listowel.
Telfer, T. S.	Blenheim.
Teeter, Louis	Erin.
Taylor, J. E.	McKellar.
Tillwae, T.	Thorah.
Thompson, R. D.	Bosanquet.
Totten, W. J.	Manitoulin.
Tracey, J. A.	Esquesing.
Thompson, J. M.	Lincoln.
Thompson, Mrs.J.M.	Lincoln.
Townrow, T. C.	Albion and Bolton.
Todd, S. B.	N. Ontario.
Uric, James	Seneca and Oneida
Vance, R.	E. Durham.
Weston, John	Dereham.
Wade, George	N. Dorchetser.
Walker, C. H.	Erin.
Wiggins, Henry	Nottawasaga.
Wright, Jos.	Cardwell.
Wallace, S. R.	S. Oxford.
Wallace, T. F.	W. York.
Witherspoon, A.	Vaughan.
Watson, Jos.	Caledon.
Weldon, Jesse R.	Mariposa.
Wohill, J. F.	Listowel.
Young, J. M.	W. Wellington.

Delegates in attendance at the 1905 Convention of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

Some of the gambling outfits seized at the fall fairs in 1904 by provincial detectives sent out under direction of the Department of Agriculture may be seen.

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Toronto, February 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1905. Owing to the importance of the subjects on the programme the convention extended over three days instead of two, as formerly. In spite of the heavy storms, which delayed, and in some cases blocked the trains, the attendance was the largest in the history of the Association, 145 societies, in all parts of the Province, being represented by 225 delegates. There were also present representatives from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Ontario Agricultural College, the Farmers' Institutes, Horticultural Societies, Live Stock Associations, Fruit Growers' Association, and others.

A great deal of interest was manifested by the delegates in an exhibit of gambling devices and wheels of fortune seized, during the fall of 1904, at a number of agricultural exhibitions by the Provincial detectives, sent out at the instigation of the Department of Agriculture. One of these devices was worth about $250, while another had twenty-three concealed dynamos and loaded dice.

That as many of those present as possible might express their views the speakers at certain of the sessions were limited in regard to the time they might speak. This arrangement proved very satisfactory. The papers read and the discussions held were of a helpful nature and should result in an improvement of the conditions of many of our agricultural societies. The delegates returned home realizing the benefit derived from these annual meetings.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By W. B. Sanders, Stayner.

It is with feelings of sincere pleasure I take the opportunity of this Seventeenth Annual Meeting to extend to you a most cordial welcome and my warmest congratulations on again being permitted by a gracious Providence to assemble for the promotion of and for loyally carrying on the good work which this Association has undertaken. As I look into your faces, and receive your cordial greetings, I recognise your sterling characteristics and I am more fully impressed with the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me as the presiding officer over so progressive and intelligent a body of men. I trust our deliberations may be of the most harmonious character and result in such legislation as will strengthen and up-build our Association.

The first act of your officers was to endeavor to secure a single return railway fare for attendance at our annual meeting, irrespective of numbers of members in attendance, over the different railway lines, to this Convention. The representation was strongly urged that as single fares prevailed to our annual fairs, this organization being so intimately associated with

A Plowing Match, as conducted by a York County Agricultural Society.

them should be put on the same basis. I regret to report that we failed in our efforts to impress the railway people with our view.

It is a regrettable circumstance that the untimely destruction by fire of our minutes of the last annual meeting prevented the department publishing the annual report in time to be of service in the preparation of your annual prize lists. The regular fall meeting of your executive took place in Toronto during the second week of the Industrial Exhibition.

In addition to the usual work of preparing for our annual meeting, arranging a program, etc., a committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the association, a draft copy of which will be submitted for your consideration.

The different matters to which I propose to call your attention are numerous, important and of far reaching interest to this Association, involving as they do almost a complete revolution of the system of conducting fairs. Indeed, I may go further and add, that not yet in the history of the Association have you been called on to deal with such radical suggestions in the management of fairs and exhibitions as the faithful and indefatigable work during the past year of our capable superintendent of agricultural societies, Mr. H. B. Cowan has promulgated.

While I recall with extreme satisfaction the harmonious character of the discussions at our former meetings of the debated changes in the distribution of the government grant as directed under the Agricultural and Arts Act, after mature reflection I confidently commend to you the admirable suggestion of Mr. Cowan's regarding it. It is reasonable, fair and equitable.

As a matter of fact, I am convinced the entire excellent supplement recently published by him contains the solution to all our differences and bears the mark of careful study and practical experience. Permit me to add that the sooner we get our fairs into line with these suggestions the sooner we will be dealing more honestly with the government money, and the better we will be conducting our fairs in the interest of the agriculturist.

The first step towards securing this much desired result would be, of course, in the direction of having a new Agricultural Act, separating us from horticultural societies, limiting the number of fairs in a district and requiring certain educational features to be encouraged, and in this connection, I think it proper to remind you that an Act passed 35 years ago must inadequately apply to this progressive age.

Following out the ideas of my immediate predecessor, I would like to emphasize his reference to some features which might not come within the scope of an Act of Parliament and which, in my opinion, would tend to increase interest and add to the success of our fairs.

I refer (1) to nature-study, (2) to school children's day, encouraging not only competitions in games and sports, but in exhibiting and naming fruit, plants, flowers, grain, etc.; and (3) the adoption of a uniform set of Fair books.

Before closing just let me add one word of thanks to our Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, Mr. H. B. Cowan, for his uniform courtesy, and the readiness with which he has given his aid to the executive throughout the past year. This is his aim and I bespeak for him your loyal support always.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Horse Sheds of the North Renfrew Agricultural Society.

One of several small buildings used by the Norfolk Union Fair instead of a large main hall.

The Cattle Sheds of the North Renfrew Agricultural Society.

One of several small buildings used by the Norfolk Union Fair instead of a large main hall.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

By H. B. Cowan, Toronto, Ont.

It is nearly a year since I assumed my duties as Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, and in some respects I feel as if but little had been accomplished. When I think of all I had hoped to do during my first year of office and realize how short of the mark my achievements have been, it seems as if little had been done.

Commencing work with the intention of introducing educational features of different kinds at most of the agricultural exhibitions of the Province my first surprise came when I found that a large proportion of our agricultural societies are so short of funds they are not in a position to meet even the small expense incident to the securing of educational features. The second eye-opener was in the form of a frank admission from the management of a number of our larger societies, that they did not desire such features, as they found they did not draw as well as a horse race or the special attractions they were in the habit of engaging. The statement was freely made that it is no longer possible to conduct exhibitions on purely agricultural lines as the people require to be amused. On the other hand leading farmers in many counties informed me that they had ceased to support their local exhibitions for many years, owing to the agricultural features being of only minor importance.

When these conditions had fully been comprehended, and I confess it took me sometime to grasp the situation, only one conclusion was possible, and that was that there must be some serious weakness in the fairs system of the Province. This led to a thorough examination being made of the provisions of the Agriculture and Arts Act, and of the returns made to the Department by societies. The information secured was interesting and went far to show that the Agriculture and Arts Act is responsible for much of the poor work being done by many of our agricultural societies. Some of the points about to be touched on have already been referred to in the statement recently sent to the societies throughout the Province. For this reason they will only be dealt with briefly.

No. 1. The two greatest weaknesses in the fairs system of Ontario are: 1st. There are too many exhibitions. 2nd. There is no provision by which societies which are doing good work can be assisted in reasonable proportion to the work they are doing.

These defects, as already intimated, have largely been brought about through the following three fundamentally weak points in the Agriculture and Arts Act:

1. The Act gives fixed grants to societies irrespective of the work they are doing.

2. It creates an unfair distinction between district and township societies.

3. There is no limit to the number of societies that may be established in a county other than the number of townships.

The first, the giving of fixed grants to districts, is the most serious. It has resulted in scores of societies being established at points where none are required, and where they are an injury to other societies. In many towns societies have been established as follows:—The storekeepers and hotel proprietors concluded it would be a benefit to their business to have an exhibition held at their doors. Knowing a Government grant is available for their district, varying from $100 to possibly $500 and even more, they

finally decide they will be able to conduct an exhibition with such a grant and immediately proceed to do so without stopping to consider such questions as—Is this a good agricultural district? Would an agricultural society be a benefit to the farmers of this section? or, Will our farmers support such a society if it is established? Societies such as these are those which have raised the cry that "It is no longer possible to conduct an exhibition on agricultural lines," and which have been leaders in introducing many of the features that are ruining a considerable portion of our fairs. Many societies which might otherwise be of great value educationally find it impossible to compete successfully against these exhibitions and have been forced to introduce some of their undesirable features.

Then, too, there are too many small exhibitions. In some of the supposedly best agricultural sections of the Province there are societies which are able to publish their full prize list on the bills advertising their exhibitions. These small exhibitions are unable to offer prizes of sufficient value to bring out the best stock and products of the neighborhood and frequently the premiums are taken year after year by the same exhibitors. These small exhibitions weaken the better fairs of their district by reducing their government grants, drawing their crowds and by taking up the time of the people. The best proof that there are too many societies in Ontario is the fact that there are 412 agricultural societies and 76 horticultural societies in the Province, a total of 488 societies. As there are 98 ridings this is equal to five societies for every riding. How is it possible to hold strong agricultural exhibitons under such conditions?

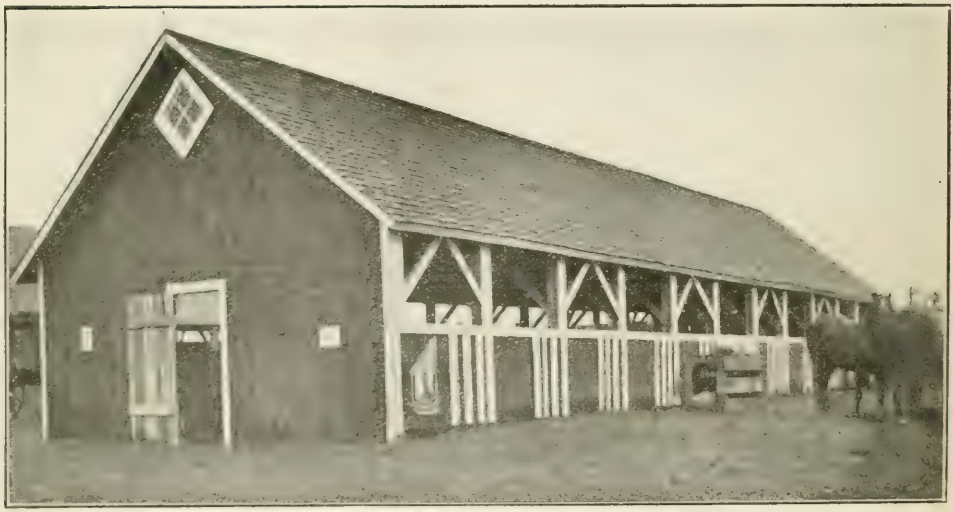
I am convinced that the horse racing and grand stand performances have injured more societies than they have benefitted. I am also convinced that, owing to the keen competition between societies to draw the crowds, many societies would fail were they to drop these features. As the prohibition of horse racing by law has not worked satisfactorily some other remedy must be sought. The difficulty will be largely solved once the number of societies in the Province is reduced. With fewer fairs and less competition the need for special attractions would be largely removed and many improvements would be made possible. Societies would receive larger grants, their gate receipts would be increased, more valuable prizes could be offered and larger and better exhibitions would be the result.

In speaking as I have, I hope no one will conclude I am opposed to small exhibitions, because they are small, or to exhibitions which hold special attractions simply because they have introduced such features. There are many small exhibitions which are doing excellent work while a number of societies which have special attractions also devote liberal sums to agricultural purposes. It is the extremes in both cases which are to be condemned.

The injustice of the distinction between district and township societies was dealt with in detail in my recently published statement. The fact that a large number of township societies have been holding much better exhibitions than their district societies while prevented by the Act from receiving more than one-third as large a government grant is a condition so unfair as to demand speedy remedy.

It is my firm conviction that nothing will do so much to improve the condition of our agricultural societies as to materially reduce the number of societies, to distribute the government grants to societies in proportion to what they expend for agricultural purposes, and to limit the number of societies that can be established in a county or riding. As provision has been made for a full discussion of these points further consideration of them here is unnecessary.

A building on the grounds of the Norfolk Union Fair.



A Sheep and Swine Shed on the grounds of the North Renfrew Agricultural Society.

One of the Live Stock Sheds on the grounds of the Norfolk Union Fair.

The Poultry House of the North Renfrew Agricultural Society.

The Poultry Shed on the grounds of the Norfolk Union Fair.

One of the Horse Barns of the Norfolk Union Fair.

Routine Work of the Year.

In many respects last year was a most successful one for the agricultural societies of Ontario as progress was made in many lines. There was a marked and encouraging increase in the number of societies applying for expert judges. Judges sent out by the Department attended 152 fairs, compared with 118 fairs in 1903. There were 90 judges divided as follows:—Horse judges, 28; beef cattle and sheep, 19; dairy cattle and swine, 20; poultry, 14; lady demonstrators, 6; dairy products, 3.

Owing to many of the Department's regular and best judges being exhibitors at the St. Louis Exhibition, they were not available as judges. This fact, together with the great increase in the number of societies applying for judges, made it a difficult matter to secure sufficient competent men. I am pleased to be able to state, however, that although the 90 judges were called upon to make thousands of decisions, the Department did not receive twelve complaints in regard to their work. Most of the complaints were due to the work of untried judges who were sent out at short notice, owing to the illness on the part of members of the regular staff.

The great majority of the societies wrote the Department after their exhibitions, expressing the highest satisfaction in regard to the work of the judges. In many instances the requests were made that the same judges should be sent back again next fall. Such a record speaks highly for the ability of the judges. As there are nearly 400 exhibitions held each fall there is room for a great extension of this work. More societies should take advantage of the opportunity to secure the services of these experts.

Educational Features.

There was an encouraging demand for assistance in the introduction of educational features. More societies held nature-study competitions and offered prizes for exhibits by school children than ever before. About the usual number held demonstration plots, while there was an increase in the number of societies which conducted model kitchens and gave demonstrations in the fattening of poultry. Requests were received for experts to give exhibitions of work in grading and packing apples, but owing to its being found impossible to secure competent men these applications had to be refused. Next fall, it is expected, competent men will be available.

Spring Stallion Shows.

Several very successful spring stallion shows took place. In some cases prizes were awarded, in others an expert judge examined the horses and rejected any that were unsound, while in some instances the stallions were simply shown that the farmers might examine them and make comparisons. This is a line of work many more societies should adopt. In cases where it is not practicable to award prizes an expert should be secured to examine the animals for blemishes as many farmers are unable to detect unsoundness and a little assistance in the selection of a stallion would be of great value to them.

Rainy Weather Insurance.

At previous conventions I have made reference to the necessity for a system of insurance which would protect societies from loss through rain at the time of their exhibitions. Last summer I corresponded with societies, and from the returns received ascertained that 221 societies estimated

their total loss through rain at an average of $10,000 a year. Including all the societies in the Province the total yearly loss is probably $18,000 to $20,000. This means that every year many societies are seriously injured and sometimes almost ruined through no fault of the management, which may have been most efficient. The East Parry Sound Society has had rain on the day of its exhibition every year for six years. After carefully looking into this matter, I have concluded that it will be possible to work out a system of insurance that will not be a burden to any society, while affording valuable protection to all. As important changes may be made in the Agriculture and Arts Act by which a portion of the $80,000 given each year in direct grants to societies may be released, it has occurred to me that this matter might be left in abeyance until we ascertain if any money that may be released in this way will be available to start and help in maintaining an insurance fund.

District Associations.

If our agricultural societies are ever to reach their full possibilities for usefulness they will have to co-operate to a greater extent than has been done in the past. It is encouraging to note, therefore, that an important movement in this direction has been started. A number of societies in the Niagara District and some 15 in Hastings County and vicinity have formed assocations for their mutual benefit. Last summer two more of these associations were formed, one in Simcoe County, of which our President, Mr. Sanders, is the President, and one in South Western Ontario, called the Western District Fairs Asociation. The societies composing these associations appoint delegates to a meeting of the central association, at which the dates of their next exhibitions are settled, so as to avoid clashes, and other matters of general interest are discussed. The Western District Fairs Association was particularly successful last year. By co-operating eight of the societies were able to secure the presence at their exhibitions of a squad of five troopers from the Cavalry School at Toronto, and an expert from the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, who gave demonstrations in the fattening of chickens. Were more of our societies to co-operate in this way many valuable features might be introduced which are beyond the reach of individual societies. The Department will be glad to give any assistance in its power to assist the formation of these local associations.

Cavalry at Fairs.

When the announcement was made last fall that a squad of cavalry was to attend the exhibitions of the societies composing the Western District Fairs Association, the Department was beseiged with requests from all over the Province for assistance in securing such a feature for other exhibitions. To each and all the answer given was the same. They were informed that if they would co-operate with other societies in their vicinity and arrange so that there would be little or no delay between exhibitions, and as little travelling expense as possible, arrangements would be made to send them a squad of cavalry. Where this was not done, societies were informed that it would be impossible to send them the troopers owing to the heavy expense of salaries, livery bills, hotel and traveling expenses for five men and five horses. After considerable correspondence arrangements were made by which two more squads of cavalry were sent out, one from the Cavalry School at Toronto to fairs in the Owen Sound and Goderich districts, and a squad of volunteers from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards

at Ottawa, which visited a number of fairs in Eastern Ontario. The horses used in these squads were supposed to be good types of the cavalry horse which farmers are being urged to raise. I was sorry to learn, after the squads had started work, that some of the animals were not what they should have been. Great care in this respect will be taken another year. The reports received in regard to the work of these squads were conflicting. In some cases it seemed as if the societies had expected rather too much from the men, while in others no provision was made to keep the crowd back and to give the soldiers plenty of room. Being new to such work it is probable the troopers did not do as well as they might have if they had had more experience. Several societies reported that they were disappointed with the work done by these men, while others announced that they were delighted. I think I may safely say that where the grounds were large enough and where the crowd was kept back so that all could see what was going on, the introduction of this feature was pronounced a decided success. Societies which desire to secure one of these squads for their exhibitions next fall should make application at as early a date as possible.

Photographers.

To secure evidence of the nature of the work being done by societies, I devoted a portion of my funds last fall to sending three photographers to as many exhibitions as possible. The object was to secure photographs of good grounds and buildings, educational features wherever they have been introduced, undesirable features, etc. While this work was rather expensive a great deal of valuable information was obtained. Many of these photographs will appear in my annual report and in bulletins I purpose issuing in regard to special features of fairs work such as buildings, demonstration plots, desirable attractions, etc.

So few of our societies have good buildings it was impossible to secure a sufficient number of photographs to enable us to publish a bulletin in regard to them. Ninety per cent of the societies in Ontario lack proper accommodation for exhibits of live stock and other farm products. This unfortunate condition is largely due to the multiplicity of fairs which has prevented societies acquiring sufficient strength to enable them to put up buildings.

Degrading Features.

The photographers had not been long at work before I was amazed to find the degrading features that were being conducted openly at many exhibitions. I had heard of these things but never realized what a prominent part they played in the fairs system of Ontario. By the time I had received a considerable number of photographs showing four or five gambling outfits being operated openly on exhibition grounds in defiance of the law, and was informed that at some exhibitions eight or ten wheels of fortune were seen at one exhibition, many of which it was impossible to photograph owing to the crowds of boys and young men surrounding them, two things became apparent. One was why it is that many of our best farmers refuse to have anything to do with our agricultural societies, and the second was that it was time to act. With Mr. Dryden's permission I made arrangements by which three to five detectives were set to work visiting exhibitions. Although many of the worst exhibitions had been held these detectives did good work. A number of arrests were made, as many as five taking place at one exhibition. Many outfits were seized, some of

which we have here and with which you are cordially invited to come up and try your luck. As this matter has already been referred to at considerable length in my published statement no further mention need be made of it here other than saying that all gambling outfits, games of chance and immoral side shows must be stamped out of our exhibitions, if our societies are ever to be what we desire to have them, a credit and benefit to the Province.

Society Work in Other Provinces.

Desiring to acquaint myself with the lines of work being carried on in the other Provinces I secured Mr. Dryden's permission to take a trip East as far as Nova Scotia. Much valuable information was secured. Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Bruswick are ahead of us in several respects, as they are fully awake to the danger of having too many fall exhibitions and have taken steps to prevent trouble on this scale. In Quebec, where there are some four hundred Farmers' Clubs, all of which, up to a comparatively recent date, had the right to hold annual fairs, the Council of Agriculture recently deprived them of this privilege, and restricted the holding of exhibitions to county societies only. These county societies are required to devote one-half of their annual grant every second year to the holding of good farms competitions. Competitions of this nature have been held for many years past, and are said to be accomplishing great good. A number of the societies and Farmers' Clubs in Quebec own and circulate pure bred stock. A few societies own pure bred stallions, some ten of them owning two stallions each.

In Nova Scotia where there are one hundred and seventy-two societies, only five societies held exhibitions last year. The other societies in the Province own and circulate pure bred stock. In some cases this stock is owned by the society and boarded at the homes of the members, at fixed rates, while in others the society auctions the animals off with the provision that they must be kept in the neighborhood for a certain period, and that the members of the society shall be allowed to use these animals at greatly reduced prices.

Much the same work is being done in New Brunswick. While none of these Provinces are as far advanced in the breeding of live stock as Ontario, the improvement in their stock during the past six years has been very noticeable. The credit for this improvement is very greatly given to the work of the societies.

The Provincial Deputy Ministers of Agriculture in all three Provinces are unanimous in the belief that their societies are accomplishing much more good by owning and circulating pure-bred stock than they could were they to hold annual exhibitions.

In none of the three Provinces is there any distinction between township and district societies. All the societies in each Province receive their annual grants on the same basis, and this system seems to be meeting with general approval.

If some of our fall exhibitions are to be discontinued many societies especially in the more sparsely settled sections of Ontario, might take up this work with advantage. In the more thickly populated districts, where there are plenty of pure bred bulls, sheep and swine, societies might purchase, or better still, lease pure bred stallions as is done in many sections of Scotland and Ireland. Full opportunity for you to discuss this matter will be afforded at to-morrow morning's session. There are many more matters, I would like to touch upon, but this report is already too long.

May I say in closing that although the agricultural societies of Ontario are far from being in as satisfactory a position as we might wish, there is no reason why we cannot develop the finest system of society work in the world. We are, I think, thoroughly awake to our greatest weaknesses and this is the first and the longest step toward improvement. Once we make up our minds that the development of the agricultural interests of Ontario shall be the sole aim and object of our societies the difficulties which now seem so large and insurmountable will soon disappear before British pluck and determination to do what is right. When we are thoroughly awake to the importance of instruction the necessity for entertainment will soon disappear.

Mr. MITCHELL: It runs in my mind that a year ago we talked about having that report printed in time to be discussed at our meeting this year. I will not make any further comment than to say that after listening to it I regret we have not had it in our hands a month earlier in order that we might become conversant with all its details, because it contains so much that is useful and of advantage to the Association, and I am doubtful whether we will be able to do it justice without having more time to consider it. I hope that provision will be made in future to have this report printed and distributed to the members of the Association in order that it may be discussed at the Annual Meeting.

The PRESIDENT: I will appoint on the committee to consider the report Mr. J. T. Murphy, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. McElroy and Mr. Gifford.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The report of the special committee, composed of Messrs. J. Thos. Murphy, Alex. McFarlane and Supt. H. B. Cowan, appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was presented by Mr. Murphy, as follows:—

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

1. This Association shall be known as the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, and any society in the province shall be eligible for membership upon the payment of $1.00 per annum.

2. The objects of this Association shall be for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of all agricultural societies in the province. For this purpose an annual meeting shall be held the third Wednesday in February, in Toronto. To this meeting every agricultural society in the province shall be invited at the time of their annual meetings to send two delegates for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the general interests of all societies, methods of management, special features, etc., and of making such recommendations to the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture, as may be deemed best in the interests of all concerned.

3. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, a first and second vice-president, secretary-treasurer, a corresponding secretary, and executive committee of seven members and two auditors.

4. The president, two vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer shall be honorary members of the executive committee, and may vote on any question brought before it.

5. The president (or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents) shall preside at meetings held by the association and by the executive committee.

In the absence of the president or vice-president members shall appoint their own chairman.

6. The officers, executive committee, and auditors shall be elected by nomination and by ballot at the annual meeting, for one year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected.

7. Vacancies in office shall be filled by the executive committee.

8. The executive committee of the association shall have the power to call a special meeting of the association when in their opinion such action seems advisable. Notice of all special meetings, with a full statement of the subjects to be discussed, shall be sent to all societies at least one month previous to the date of said meetings, and such subjects only shall be dealt with.

9. At the annual, or any special, meeting of the association, twenty-five members or delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

10. The executive committee shall, between the sessions of the organization, manage all its affairs, and report all its transactions to the annual meeting, and five members of such executive shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business.

11. The constitution and by-laws may be amended, revised or repealed by a majority of the members present at any regular annual meeting, provided a notice of motion of such change has been given at the previous annual meeting or in the notices calling the annual meeting. All notices of motion not made at the previous annual meeting shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than November 30th of each year.

12. The executive shall prepare a programme or order of business previous to calling the annual meeting and a copy of such shall be sent to each society or association at the time of notification of such meeting.

13. The order of business of all annual meetings shall be as follows :—Reading minutes of the previous meeting; report of standing committees; report of select committees; reading of communications and appointment of committees. The afternoon session of the closing day shall be devoted to unfinished business, new business, committee reports, treasurer's statement and the nomination and election of officers.

This report was considered clause by clause, and adopted.

A lengthy discussion took place in regard to Clause 2, which provided for the holding of the annual meeting on the third Wednesday of February of each year, in Toronto. Owing to the snow storms having blocked his train the official stenographer did not reach the hall in time to secure a report of this discussion. A motion was introduced favoring the holding of the annual convention alternately in Toronto and Ottawa. Delegates from the east pointed out that very few societies east of Kingston were represented at the meeting, and stated they believed greater interest would be taken in the proceedings of the convention were the meetings held in different parts of the Province. The objection taken to the holding of the convention on the third Wednesday in February was that it was too late in the season, and that January would be more convenient for societies.

Members of the committee which prepared the report explained that the reason Toronto was selected for the holding of the convention was that Yonge Street, Toronto, is the divisional line between Eastern and Western Ontario and that, therefore, by holding the convention in Toronto the interests of the societies in the east, as well as those in the west, are safeguarded. Toronto is also more convenient for a large number of societies in the northern part of Ontario. It was claimed that were the convention held one year in Eastern Ontario, the attendance of delegates that year from Western Ontario would be small, while were the convention held

west of Toronto the attendance from the east would be limited. By holding the convention always in Toronto it was felt that the best interests of the majortiy of the societies would be safe-guarded. The reason the third Wednesday in February was selected for the convention, was due to the fact that the annual meetings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies are held during January, as well as the various Live Stock Associations.

ADDRESS.

By Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

I would be wanting in feeling did I not express to you the pleasure that it gives me to have this opportunity of speaking to the men and women who are doing so much for the uplifting of agriculture in this great Province of Ontario. We are here, I trust, with the desire, to do, not only by words but by actions, whatever we may be able to do to further that great cause, that cause which is of so much importance. (Applause.) We have a number of speakers on the programme and I do not intend to make any extended remarks. I may say, however, that with regard to my own selection for the position of Minister of Agriculture, that it came to me as somewhat of a surprise. There were many men who could have been chosen, who might have given you better services and I am not sure as to what my qualifications were which caused me to be selected, but I can assure you that since it has been my fortune or misfortune to have to occupy this important position for a time that it shall be my highest endeavor to further what I believe to be the whole interests of the people and of agriculturists in particular. It has always been my ideal in public service to give that which will do the greatest good to the greatest number.

We have with us Mr. G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who will address you. He needs no introduction at my hands; like myself he is somewhat youthful, and possibly more vigorous. He is a man who has been in touch with the agricultural work of this Province for a number of years and we look upon him as one of our staunch supporters in the advance of agriculture. We also have with us Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Fairs, a young man who has more than ordinary vigor, and I believe that his resourcefulness will help much towards furthering the best interests of the fairs and exhibitions in this Province of Ontario.

In conclusion I may say that the policy of the Department over which I have the honor to preside will, I trust, be vigorous. I am singularly fortunate, and possibly unfortunate, in following a gentleman who has done so much for the agriculture of this Province, the Hon. John Dryden. He has filled the position of Minister of Agriculture for many years with credit to himself and great benefit to the Province, and I trust that as much may be said for me when my successor comes on the scene. (Applause). The bringing about of these results is largely in the hands of the leaders of agriculture. We are all to a great extent figure heads, and it is only by the loyal support of those who stand behind us that the greatest good can be accomplished.

I hope that your deliberations during the convention will be crowned with success. This great problem of Fairs and Exhibitions is something that is far reaching, it goes to the very outline of our civilization in this Province. The idea of competiton, the idea of bringing together the best products we can produce in our fields, the best animals we can raise, the

best butter we can make, the best cheese that can be manufactured, the best cattle that we can breed is a splendid desire, it has a great educational effect on the rising generation, and if we can set before them something that will raise their ideal, something that will cause them to look up to better things, I think it is a work that is well worth doing. It is a work tha. will have an effect on the welfare of this Province that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and I would ask you to co-operate in this work and try and make it of greater benefit. It is largely in your hands to bring about these results and I trust that the greatest benefit may accrue to us as a whole people from your efforts. (Applause.)

"HOW THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND OUR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES CAN CO-OPERATE."

By G. C. Creelman, President O. A. C., Guelph.

I must first thank the executive committee of the Association for giving me the opportunity and privilege of saying something to such a body of men as I see before me this evening. It has been my privilege in the past to work with you from the benches, and now it is my privilege to speak to you from the platform, but I feel that I would rather be down with you, because I want to say some things that are very plain, and I feel that if I were on a level I would not be talking to you as much as talking with you.

My subject is "How the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Societies of the Province may work in harmony, each for the good of the other," not altogether how the Agricultural College may benefit the Association, but how they may mutually work together for the benefit of each. You are going to take up at this Convention the Agriculture and Arts Act. That is something which we have worked at for a generation or more: something we have discussed in our deliberations here for some length of time and something towards which there seems to be a feeling for improvement, and I thought it would not be out of place if I were to say something about the Act itself and then to see how the Agricultural College is related to it. I have a clipping from the Agriculture and Arts Act, which embraces the features particularly interesting to Agricultural Societies.

The object of District and Township Societies shall be to encourage improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufacture and useful arts :

(1) By importing and otherwise procuring seeds, plants and animals of new and valuable kinds ;

(2) By offering prizes for essays on questions of scientific inquiry relating to agriculture, horticulture, manufactures and the useful arts ;

(3) By awarding premiums for excellence in the raising or introduction of stock, for the invention or improvement of agricultural or horticultural implements and machinery, for the production of grain and of all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers, and generally for excellence in any agricultural or horticultural production or operation, article of manufacture or work of art.

Whoever framed that Act was not very far from the hearts and wishes of the farmers themselves. Each one of these things applies right practically to our every day life, and if all these different parts of the Act had been carried out by our Agricultural Societies there would not have been any occasion for us to meet here and talk about changing the Act. But

we have grown up in somewhat different conditions from the days when that Act was passed, and it is because of that and because other organizations have come in and helped to do our work, or have taken out some of the parts of the Act and carried out the work independent of the societies, that we are here now, part of our duty being to discuss this Act carefully and with a single eye to the value of it to the farmer on the farm; and I think it is a most important topic and one that we should discuss and consider very carefully because we are all working under it, and if it is not an Act fitted for the needs of the people then we are working under an Act which it is high time to revise by improving and otherwise procuring seeds, plants and animals of new and valuable kinds; by offering prizes for essays on questions of scientific inquiry relating to agriculture.

Now some of you are probably surprised to know that it was your duty as a director of the Agricultural Society to carry out these things in order that the farmers in your community might have the benefit of your judgment and of your practice, but I say because some other organizations have taken up this work we have fallen into the fourth clause and that is regarding premiums for excellence in the raising stock, farm and garden produce. There is an organization in the Province known as the Agricultural Experimental Union. It was started some years ago, when our chairman and I myself were yet students at the Agricultural College, laboring under the direction of your Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. James. At that time the Experimental Union was started at the College with the idea of keeping in touch with the young farmers leaving the College and going back to the farms, so that they might not drop away entirely from the teaching which they got there. That Agricultural Experimental Union has grown until in 1894 they had four thousand and fifty farmers in the Province of Ontario conducting experiments on their farms: experiments of their own selection, conducted by themselves and reported on by themselves to the department; so that the part of the Act which referred to carrying on experiments has grown in another direction along side of and independent of the Agricultural Society of the Province and it has now become a power in itself.

The introduction of pure bred stock is still being carried on by some of the agricultural societies, but since the formation of the cattle breeders, sheep breeders, swine breeders and horse breeders associations of this Province and the succesful holding of two winter fairs, the splendid prizes offered and the manner in which these fairs are conducted and the large exhibitions such as Toronto, London and Ottawa, the raising of pure bred stock and the distribution of it has been taken out of the hands of this Association and has been placed in the hands of the farmers and the breeders themselves and they have carried on that part of the Act.

The matter of writing essays and of giving prizes has been carried out more by the professors at the Agricultural College than anywhere else, through our college boys and girls, and I am proud to say that we have a great many of the farmers' daughters at our college learning not to cook, but to cook better, not to sew, but to sew better and get through their work quicker and to learn methods of saving steps, and these boys and girls are writing essays on these subjects and we are offering small scholarships. So that, you see, the Agricultural College has taken upon itself the work under the 3rd clause of the Act.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentleman, the Agricultural Societies of the Province have for some years devoted themselves very largely to carrying out the 4th clause, or the last part of the Act, which relates to the holding of fall fairs and giving of premiums for live stock, farm and

garden products, and it is with the idea of emphasizing some of the good things which have been suggested here from time to time that I would like to present some suggestion for improvement in connection with the agricultural societies along the lines in which you are now running.

I had the opportunity at the Dairymen's Association in Stratford a few weeks ago of hearing the statistics read by Mr. James, which shows that we have now passed the billion dollar mark on the farms of this Province. Can you appreciate a billion dollars. I do not believe you could if you had it. I do not suppose there is any danger of any of us getting it, but when you talk about a million being a thousand thousand and a billion being a thousand million and when you realize that you farmers in the Province of Ontario have in your farms and your farm buildings and farm implements and farm stock, more than a billion dollars worth of capital, then I say no one need to apologize when he gets up before any audience to talk on the subject of agriculture. That money is not lying loosely at the banks; that money is not at the bottom of our lakes; that money is not in natural wealth, but it is being used every year and is producing more than two hundred and fifty million dollars worth of capital in circulation, and we are living upon the interest or storing it up for days to come so that that billion dollars of capital is in active circulation. It is in an active going business concern, and you and I are part of that concern, and we are all interested not only in the spending of it but the spending of it usefully. So that you can see our lot has fallen in pleasant places. We have got a good start; we have got good backing; we have got first-class credit; a billion dollars worth, and it is up to you and up to us that we do not bury our talents in the soil or roll it in a napkin and hide it away.

You and I have got a responsibility of educating the young people of this Province. They come to us for inspiration and instruction. They come to get inspiration from your farm and your garden and your stable, and you should show them something so that they will be able to go away and say that is better than I have been able to produce up to this time, but if I have my health I am going to produce articles just as good as that, and they will keep on trying until they produce something that will be equal to the best.

I am going to tell you one or two things in reference to your fairs, which I think will enable you to attain that kind of eminence, so that when you lay down your hand at the end of the furrow some one will say "well done good and faithful servant." The subject of competition has been thoroughly criticized in the Agricultural and other papers. You have your Superintendent, Mr. Cowan, to thank for starting, when he was yet on the *Ottawa Valley Journal*, this matter, for he then saw the necessity for having better judges at the fall fairs. Some members said to me when I was Superintendent, "What is the use of telling us we have not got just as good men for judges in our county as any where, don't you come to us to get judges for other counties." But when you get down to the fine point, do not you see that you have not offered these judges any special inducement to get ready to judge or to be in attendance at the proper time. How many times have you found that something will come up and prevent him for attending. He will be engaged in some other business, and for some reason or other he does not find that the invitation he received was sufficient inducement. Possibly he didn't receive the best of treatment the time before, having been severely criticized by the directors or exhibitors. It does not take a very bad day to keep him away, and then you are authorized to pick up the best man you can find on the grounds and put him to judge and the cattle that had taken years of patient toil to bring up to

the splendid position they were in in the eyes of the exhibitors and we hope in the eyes of the public generally, have to be judged not by the best man you could have got to judge the stock, but by men who didn't know, possibly, as much about it as the man who was exhibiting the stock. Supposing that judge put a premium on an unworthy animal, and the young men who were standing about the ring, and more are standing around and thinking than you imagine, what impressions do you think it makes on these young men. There never was a time when the Agricultural College got so much mail asking for particulars as to the short course at the college, and at the fall fairs these young men are standing around and they will see that the judge has put a prize on an inferior animal. If you allow that kind of thing to go on, the first thing you will know is that inferior cattle will be spread around that county. Some young men will get false ideas and will make a false start. They will get stock from these inferior animals, because they think they are the best kind, they having received the prize at their own fair, and these young men will not be making as much from their business as they would if they had secured a proper animal. That is the reason why Mr. Cowan is insisting that the fairs in this Province should have good judges, and in order that they may Mr. Cowan is selecting good men and sending them from one fair to another. If you can be sure of your judges attending, there would be no objection, but you are not always sure of it. If you can make arrangements for a good judge to go to 20 fairs, it will be worth his while, and then you can supply your fairs with competent judges. All men are not competent who are sent out as expert judges, and criticism has come back to the department, that one judged cattle and another has come along and taken the same cattle and placed them differently. You will get that kind of thing the world over. It may be possible that one animal had improved a little, or may be they were pretty close the first time, or it might be possible that one judge was a long wool sheep man, and the other was a short wool sheep man, but if they were both good animals that were awarded prizes it will do no harm and will not hurt the live stock industry of the county in which they were judged.

The next subject I want to speak of is the accommodation at our fairs. Some people tell us that although we have a billion dollar business we have only got $10 buildings to keep our stock in when we bring them out, and it does seem that probably one of the first things we have to consider is the matter of buildings. We should not only encourage the breeders to bring out good stock by giving good prizes, but we should provide good bulidings in which to keep them. I think the time has passed for one day shows of live stock in the Province of Ontario, and that means that you have got to keep the stock over night, and you must have sheds to put them in. Where stock is rushed on the grounds and judged after dinner, and before the last class is finished judging, the first class is being removed from the grounds, it is utterly impossible for the people to have a fair opportunity of examining the animals, and the exhibition has very little or no educational value.

The third point I want to discuss is attention to details. You are a busy man and when you take the responsibility of acting as a director of a fair board, you should enter on your duties in a thoroughly business manner. I often think men take this organization not so seriously as they might, I think sometimes they allow their names to go on the board of directors simply because they have been selected and they think their name will do some good; they say to themselves "they must think I am the best man in the community, and I guess I am, and therefore I will allow my name to go before them and we will allow two or three to run the whole show, they

simply want my name, and I will allow it to go before the people, but I won't do very much work." Secretaries, who are practically the managers of the shows, can look over their boards and they will realize that very few of the directors do much work and I think it is a great mistake. I believe that every man who is selected as a director of a fair should work for its interests, attend the meetings, look after the business of the fair, think about it and have everything in readiness, and I think the fair board should get rid of the men who are only figure heads. The only way in which you can do business of this kind is to have small select committees each with the responsibility of doing something. I do not think we start early enough to get ready for our shows, sometimes when we go to one of these fairs we have to walk along dusty roads and through grass a foot long. The fair managers say, it is not our property, we have nothing to do with keeping it in proper shape, all we have to do is to keep the fair grounds in order. I think it is the duty of fair directors to see that the streets leading to the fair grounds are in proper condition. Get the municipal authorities to send along a watering cart and lay the dust, have the grass cut along the side of the road, make the outside of the fair grounds, as well as the inside, look as attractive as possible, and if the town councils or the township authorities will not attend to these things see that they do not get elected the next year. It is impossible to get all these things attended to properly unless you have a paid officer. Pay somebody to attend to the business and then see that he does his work.

The fourth point is in reference to rules and regulations. Each of you think you have rules and regulations that fit your own show, and therefore it is nobody's business whether you change them or not. But I hope the time will come when we will have some kind of uniform regulation so that when an exhibitor desires to exhibit at a particular show, he will know that the conditions are pretty nearly the same in each of them. The way things are regulated at present, a horse will show in one class at one exhibition and then go across the concession and show in another class, and enter in another class at the County Show. We ought to have our rules and regulations and prize lists so arranged so that there would be nothing of that kind, and they should be so simple that any exhibitor could understand them and he would know that the same rules would apply to all exhibitions.

The next point is the matter of programme. If it is true our fall fairs are only held for one or two days in the year, then during the other 363 days somebody ought to be thinking along the line of what we are going to do at that time, and the matter should be all planned out, and I would like when I would enter a fair grounds to have a programme handed me at the gate, telling me what is going on each hour of the show. I have heard so many people who have been to a fair say "Did you see the light horses?" "No." "Did you see the heavy horses?" "No." "What did you see?" "Two or three races." And they didn't see the most important things that were to be seen at the fair, they didn't know they were there, or they didn't know it was going on at a particular time, and I think it would pay the directors to pay $2 or $3 to a local printer to get out a programme of what is going to take place in the fair grounds from the morning until it closes.

Then take the matter of the educational features. Somebody said to me on my way to the meeting to-night. "Are we going to have anything at this convention but a discussion of horse races and speeding in the ring? Is our time going to be taken up discussing this matter as it has been in years before, and then go home without doing anything?" I am going to put in

a plea to-night for better educational features at our fairs. I do not believe a fall fair is any place for a horse race. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that the things you put on exhibition can complete with a horse race. (Applause.) I like a horse race, and I sometimes go to see one; and I like to see the best horse win; and I get just as excited about it as anybody else; but I do not want anything going on to distract my mind from that horse race. I do not want to think I should be looking at something else; and I do not want to think I am there for one purpose and sort of sneaking off to see something else by way of diversion. To give an illustration. We had Mr. Cowan and a lot of his expert judges at the Agricultural College, besides many young men who paid their railway fare and came to Guelph and paid their board and stayed two weeks with Prof. Day, and Dr. Reid and Mr. Cummings. These young men came there, not with the idea that they were going to be expert judges, but that they might have a knowledge of a cow and a horse and a pig, and that they might know a good one from a bad one; and these young men sat there in that large pavillion and Prof. Day talked to them, and you could hear a pin drop any time while the lectures were going on during these ten days or two weeks. I said to myself, "If somebody came along here with a brass band, and started a horse race just outside the door, you would say that was very much out of place; and I think so too. These young men went to the opera in the evening, and went down town and had a good time; but I think it would have been very much out of place to have given them something which would have distracted their minds from the objects of the meeting. We talked of that matter one night, and came to the unanimous conclusion that the fall fair was not the time to have horse races and attractions of that kind. I still reiterate that I believe the fall fair is no place for a horse race. (Applause.) Some people, of course, will not go to a fair unless they have horse races and excitement. If we do not have the horse race then we must put on something else, and there are two or three things that I think could take the place of horse races. I would suggest that first you have athletic contests; sports on horse back, and jumping on horse back, provided the hurdles are not made too high and the girls and boys are not put in a position where there is any danger of their lives. Have the women encouraged to handle horses, and let them drive in the ring and give prizes for the best lady driver, and you will be admiring the ladies as well as the horses.

And then there is the matter of the school children. Where you get the children to attend the fair you can be sure that the brothers and sisters and the parents will be there also. I attended one or two fairs where they had the school assembled down town at 12 o'clock, and the bugle sounded and the children all marched out in a procession to the fair grounds and then they indulged in sports that had been arranged for them by the teachers and Secretary of the Society for some two hours in the afternoon. You will be surprised to know that pretty nearly all the store people had to close up their business, because their boys and girls were out at the show, and in that case the town people had an interest in the show, and I think in time this sort of thing will take the place of the horse races.

In almost every riding we now have Women's Institutes. Mr. Putnam has charge of this department, and is giving it every attention and doing splendid work, and I think you should give them an opportunity of holding a meeting on the fair grounds, if you have not a building put up one for them, or secure a tent, where the women who come there tired after getting the children ready and getting ready themselves can sit down and have a rest and have a social time. You have often seen a woman carry-

ing a child around the fair grounds and another one hanging to her dress and looking tired and miserable, and if you had some place where they could go in and rest for a while it would be a great advantage and if you had a suitable tent or building they could hold a meeting and listen to lectures, etc.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity of addressing you, and I hope every one of you will take the opportunity of visiting the Guelph Agricultural College, when our excursions are arranged in the spring, and that you will pay me a personal visit. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt you have enjoyed the address of Mr. Creelman, as I have myself. I think it was intensely practical and applicable to our conditions and I trust that benefit may result from it. I have now much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Cowan to give us an address which he will illustrate with stereoptican views.

ADDRESS.

By H. B. COWAN, TORONTO.

In preparing the programme for this afternoon, we had in mind that this convention was going to be a busy one, and in thinking over who we should ask to speak we concluded that we must have our former Superintendent, Mr. Creelman, the President of the Agricultural College, and I think you will agree that in selecting Mr. Creelman we did wisely. I have always looked forward to attending these conventions, because I knew Mr. Creelman would speak, and I felt that we would get valuable pointers from what he had to say.

One of the biggest difficulties in the way of improving our fairs is the fact that a considerable proportion of our people seem to have a wrong conception of what a successful fair is. There are a great many people who are willing to get up and say "Oh, we had the biggest crowd we ever had, two bands and the horse races and lots of excitement," and they seem to think that that made a successful fair. They do not ask themselves how many people were benefited by the agricultural features or how many people took home impressions that were going to be of benefit to them. I sometimes think that if we could have smaller fairs at which people would learn something that would be of advantage to them, we would be doing a great deal more for the agriculture of the Province. It is almost a hackneyed saying that competition is getting keener every year. We know it is. Although a young man I can see the result of that competition in the last few years. It is not so long ago since a considerable proportion of the reporters on the staffs of newspapers used to be what were described as drunken sots, in fact the managers used to think it was difficult to get any other kind of man. That day has passed. Papers find they have got to have bright well-informed men on their staffs, and on the average newspaper to-day you will find that the men are wide-awake and well read. The same thing applies to nations. The large nations of the world are perfecting their agricultural educational machinery every year. We have heard how Denmark has improved its cattle. France is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to assist the horse breeders. Ireland has adopted probably the most modern and best system of agricultural work of any country, and if the farmers of Canada are to succeed they must adopt up-to-date methods, and they must use their Agricultural Societies to illustrate these methods.

These Societies have a great work to perform. They must teach our farmers the best type of animal to produce and the best kind of grain to raise, and unless they are doing that, they are falling short of their object.

I am informed that the societies in Great Britain do not know what a special attraction is, or a gambling outfit, such as we have on exhibition at this convention. Their shows are conducted on agricultural lines and one of the best features in connection with them is the interest that is taken in the judging in the ring, and they say that the ladies are as good judges and sometimes better than the men, and that is the reason their shows have done so much to improve agriculture.

Our societies have done a great work in Ontario. They are at the bottom of almost all the progress we have made. They are responsible for the starting of our live stock records and even for the starting of our Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture. The Agriculture and Arts Act was passed a good many years ago and at that time it was suitable for the conditions existing but it does not apply to the conditions as we find them to-day. The societies have been left to look after themselves and they have grown up all over the Province until they are too thick, and they are competing with each other and practically cutting each others throats. We have a number of societies that hold no exhibitions. They draw their Government grant and pay out a certain sum of money to their officers and vote the rest of the money around to the different societies in their district. Simply because their district is entitled to a grant they conduct a society and look after their officers. Things have been running along in that way year after year and I think it is time for a change. We ought to be able to get hold of that money and give it to the societies that are doing good work.

I have examined closely the work that is being done in the United States and I think the State of Maine and the State of New York offer good object lessons for us. The Legislature started in Maine on the same lines as we did in Ontario. They gave the societies grants and they started into horse racing. On looking over their returns recently I found that eighteen societies gave more in horse races than thirty-six societies, including this eighteen, gave for all agricultural purposes. In New York the horse racing element has grown so strong that they have formed a combine to bring pressure to bear on the Legislature (I am taking this from a despatch in the Press). They have an organization to bring pressure to bear on the Legislature to prevent anything being done to interfere with their operations, and I think we should guard against anything of that kind. In Vermont and in New Hampshire the Legislature have refused to give grants to the agricultural societies. I have sometimes heard the statement made that our Ontario societies should be given more money. I do not think there is any chance whatever for our societies to get more money. The feeling is too strong that the money they are getting is not spent properly, but I feel satisfied, once our societies got on the right line and do their best for agriculture and spend their money wisely there will be no difficulty in obtaining increased grants.

Mr. Creelman referred to the necessity for the proper management of fairs, and I desire to echo that idea. Bad management is responsible for more failures than anything else. If you go to any successful exhibition you will find live awake officers to look after the exhibition in a business way, and I will give you views of these exhibitions to-night and show you their grounds. There is a director in charge of the horse ring and a director in charge of the cattle ring, and the president is on the lookout to see that

eacn of the directors is in his place. Every official of the society should have a duty to perform and he ought to perform it faithfully and well and if they would only live up to their duties I am satisfied it would do a great deal to help on our work at the fairs. Good judging rings should be provided on every fair ground. When stock comes out on the ground if there is no ring to keep the crowd back the result is the people crowd around the judges and hamper them to such an extent the people themselves cannot see what is going on. A judging ring costs very little. I would almost place the need for a good judging ring before buildings. If every society had a good judging ring it would make a vast improvement. I wish that many of the societies would start their work a little earlier. The judging is not started until the afternoon and the judges are crowded and cannot get through with their work properly. If the directors would only start some of the judging in the morning it would be a great help and the judges would be able to give reasons for their decisions.

In the views I will show you to-night there are two or three points I would like to emphasize. The Hon. Mr. Dryden used the expression that horse racing and exhibitions are like oil and water, they will not mix, and I would like to bring out that point with some of the views this evening.

Another point I would like to emphasize is the poor accommodation on many fair grounds. I stated that 90 per cent. of our societies have not proper places for the accommodation of their exhibits. Some of the views I will place on the canvass will show you how the stock is exhibited at some of these exhibitions. Often it is tied up to the fences, and on a rainy day it is almost impossible to keep the animals on the grounds.

The statement has been made that it is impossible to conduct an exhibition any longer on agricultural lines and I am glad to say that statement is utterly wrong, and there is no reason for making it. (Applause.)

We have many splendid societies in the Province and I think you will admit that to-night when you see some of their grounds and buildings. These societies, in almost every case, are being conducted on agricultural lines, and the man who says you cannot hold an exhibition on agricultural lines and make it a success should go to some of these exhibitions and see the way they are conducted. (Applause.)

Mr. Cowan then placed upon the screen a number of views of the different fair grounds in the Province. Well conducted fairs were shown where the most interesting feature was agriculture, where the farmers and their wives and children could be seen around the judging ring criticizing the animals and getting points of information from the judges. Other views showed fairs where numerous gambling devices were among the attractions. At others the horse ring and horse racing drew the crowds and the agricultural features of the show were almost entirely neglected. Mr. Cowan expressed his willingness to attend public meetings held by agricultural societies and to show these views.

OWNERSHIP OF STOCK BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

By F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

I am very grateful to the President for the kind words he has used in introducing me. He has said I have been more or less useful, and I am glad to know that, because I want to say to you this morning that a great work lies to be done in the hands of the Agricultural Society. There is no association in the country, not even our Farmer's Institute, capable of doing such a great work for the people of Canada, as agricultural exhibitions. A great many people do not believe that, and a great many say that the day for agricultural associations has gone by, and that the day for agricultural exhibitions is past, except in large centres. I do not believe that, and I know that the facts of the case are contrary to such a contention. The greatest work can be done for agriculture by these exhibitions and by the agricultural associations.

I have been asked to speak of one phase of this work, the ownership of stock by agricultural societies, and I am not going to deliver an off-hand address to you, but I am going to tell you what a great work you can do in this line, and I am going to read a paper dealing with the work done by the various countries in Europe. In this connection, I want to draw your attention to the fact that it is not the quantity of goods you produce, it is not the number of pounds you produce that is going to make you wealthy but it is greatest quantity of the best quality. The largest portion of the goods you sell and the largest portion of the goods you produce have to be exported, and you have to pay just as much freight on a poor animal as you do on a good animal, and the profit that you make is the difference between the price of the animal and the cost of selling and exporting it I have been looking very carefully into the census returns of various countries and I have been looking very carefully into the census returns of our own country, and I find that we have about two million cows in Canada that are produced for export purposes for beef and for what we consume ourselves, and I find the average product of these cows is one hundred and fifteen pounds of butter per year.

The importation and owning of stock by agricultural societies to be a successful practice must be part of a general scheme of live stock improvement.

Away back in the early days of agricultural societies one of the duties which was outlined for them by the Legislature of the day was :—

1. "Importing and otherwise procuring seeds, plants and animals of new and valuable kinds," and again, "Awarding premiums for excellence in the raising or introduction of stock."

To make the improvement of live stock generally possible among the members of an agricultural society, these members and their neighbors must have an intelligent appreciation of the value of the best stock. This appreciation must be from an understanding that the stock will be financially more profitable to them than will average stock.

There are portions of the Province of Ontario where settled those of our forefathers who brought with them from the old land a knowledge and love of improved live stock and who have transmitted to their descendants that knowledge and love and a skill in breeding. These districts have made this Province famous all over America as the home of good stock.

Unfortunately, we did not have enough of such early settlers to leaven all parts of the province, so that to day we must face the situation and acknowledge that in most of the counties throughout Ontario there is room for a great deal of improvement in all classes of live stock.

Ontario in the last census year had 1,065,673 milch cows and sold for slaughter 560,893 beef animals. The average production per cow was 4,038 lbs. milk, and 144 lbs. butter. The average price for each beef animal was $32.12. On the other hand, some herds have averaged yearly per cow 8,300 pounds milk and 374 pounds butter. Some stockmen have been getting for yearlings $23, for 2-year old feeders $40, and for finished 2-year olds $60.

If we could increase the average production of our cows by 100 per cent. and the value of the cattle sold for beef by 50 per cent., it would mean that the farmers of Ontario would from the same number of cattle have an additional sum of 37 millions of dollars ($36,727,779.)

Agricultural societies should be one of the main levers in the work of improvement.

How may our societies effect this improvement ?

1. By education. One of the first duties of an agricultural society should be to inform the farmers, in the district which it covers, as to how they may increase their revenue by rearing and handling horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry of the best type.

Practical demonstration is undoubtedly the best method of teaching. This may be accomplished in several ways, some of which may be suggested:

1. Send delegates to the winter fairs.
2. Make the exhibitions held by the society educational in character.
3. Encourage the holding of institute meetings with exhibits of live stock.
4. Encourage spring stallion shows, the selection of the best mares for breeding, and the retention of them in the district.
5. Take every possible means to fix a high ideal of excellence upon the stock raisers' mind.
6. By selecting the breeds best adapted to the district and promoting those breeds only.

This is a most important question and the officers and members of an agricultural society, where a decision is not already obtained by the practice of the farmers of the district, should give it their best consideration. One breed each of light and heavy horses, one breed of cattle, one breed of sheep, and one breed of swine, will always make more money for that district than a multiplicity of breeds. By this means injurious mixing of breeds is avoided and the society, by having only a single interest in each class of stock to promote, can devote all its energy to that one breed and soon make the district famous for this breed's excellence.

The great pre-eminence of Britain as a stock breeding centre is largely due to this plan of devoting one district to one kind of stock, the characteristics of which have been developed by the needs and conditions of the district.

In Canada one of several societies may be mentioned which has devoted its energies to the introduction and improvement of Ayrshire cattle importing only Ayrshires and giving the bulk of the prize money at its shows to them. One result is that when any one of the Maritime Provinces wants Ayrshires they go to Sussex; another result, that the milking abilities of the cows, in that section of which Sussex is the centre, are doubled, and more than double the average cow; and still another result, that last year the Sussex district, beside sending every morning a carload of milk to St. John, supplied a butter factory which turned out over 100 tons of butter (without skimming stations, one of the largest, if not the largest, of the milk gathering creameries in Canada).

In the marketing of stock there is a great advantage in having a large supply of uniform quality in one district. Buyers will be attracted thereby, and the competition between buyers, as well as the cheapening of the cost of selecting and collecting in car loads, etc., will increase the price to the producer.

3. "By the importation and owning of stock." When the educational work is well done by a society, there will generally be enough enterprise among its individual members to introduce the best obtainable stock, but nevertheless there is a field here for a great many of our societies to do practical and good service by importing and even owning sires of outstanding excellence. Where large breeders are established, importation will probably not be needed, but other means to induce the use of the best sires and the preservation of the best females may be taken.

Some experience in the importation and ownership of stock by agricultural societies is before us.

QUEBEC: In the eleven years, 1893 to 1903, there was paid by the 70 agricultural societies and 568 farmers' clubs of that province for pure-bred stock the sum of $138,238.11. The yearly expenditure is gradually increasing. In 1893 it was $8,012.45. In 1903 it was $22,805.78. These associations do not remain the owners of the live stock they buy; they sell it by auction or otherwise to some of their members, subject to the condition of keeping it during a certain time for the use of their members. Many agricultural societies have bought horses; one bought last year a first class bull and paid $750 for it. The farmers' club buy cattle, sheep and swine. Many pigs for the development of the bacon trade have been purchased by the farmers' clubs. In l'Ange Gardien, Rouville county, by means of the farmers' club, many carloads of bacon hogs are sold every year by the farmers of that parish, and that trade was nil before the club had bought swine for breeding purposes.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in regard to this matter, says:

"Some associations pay a yearly premium to owners of first class animals, provided they keep such animals for breeding purposes within the district of these associations. We call those premiums in French "primes de conservation." That system is in vogue in Belgium and Ireland, where it produces very good results. We encourage that system because the animals are better cared for if they remain in possession of careful breeders interested in keeping them in good condition. All live stock bought by these associations or receiving a premium from them must be pure-bred and registered".

NEW BRUNSWICK: In the Province of New Brunswick the Provincial Government and the agricultural societies have taken in most of the imported stock. During the last four years the agricultural societies have paid out for pure-bred stock the following sums:—

1901	$6,140.43
1902	8,432.24
1903	5,233.21
1904	6,911.34
A total of	$26,717.24

The Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture states:—"In the majority of cases these animals are sold at auction to members of the society, with restrictions that they be kept in the district for breeding purposes a certain number of years, society members to have their services free or at reduced

rates. In a few instances the society retains the ownership, but this has not been found to work as well, the keep of the animals being too expensive."

In the Province of Nova Scotia Mr. B. W. Chipman, Secretary for Agriculture, states :—

"I have not a full record of the number bought and kept by our agricultural societies. I issued a circular about three years ago and obtained the information for that date. I found at that time that in our 170 societies, well distributed over the Province, they had about an average of two pure-bred bulls in each society, many of course only having one and a great many having two, three and as high as five located in different sections of their territory. Many of them also have pure-bred sheep and pigs. These, as an almost general rule, are owned by the society and located in central points in their districts, sometimes changed from time to time. In most cases they pay a man for keeping them and in other places the man who keeps them receives the income derived therefrom. Our local breeders are very much pleased with the work of the societies. They take a list of them each year from my annual report and when they have pure-bred bulls for sale they drop a postal card to the secretary of these societies. On the whole, the scheme works admirably."

Prince Edward Island : In this Province, Mr. J. C. Ready, Secretary for Agriculture, states :—

"Twenty-five out of our 30 institutes for which I have returns show an aggregate of 75 cattle, 23 sheep and 44 head of swine, bought and owned by them for the years 1902-3 and 1904. In most of the cases the animals were retained in the institute for two or three years; in some cases they were sold at auction to private members on condition that they be kept within the section for two or three years. In other cases, they were placed in the hands of one of the members and a certain amount was paid for their keep. In the latter case receipts were placed in the hands of the institute. The animals were usually disposed of at the end of the term by public auction. In only two cases is there a report of any objection on the part of private breeders."

Breeders Favor This Work.

An inquiry results in showing that the breeders of these provinces, instead of being opposed to this work by agricultural societies, are in favor of it, as it has given them a ready cash market for their surplus stock. One breeder in Nova Scotia last season sold out all the bulls he had and could get in Nova Scotia, and then imported a carload of eight more to supply the demand.

In the case of one society near Moncton, N.B., the secretary reports that he has worked up his membership to over 400, largely by placing pure-bred sires in different localities for the use of members. These animals are shifted about from year to year and good results have followed.

Great Britain : In Ireland and in some other European countries the system of giving premiums to pure-bred sires of known excellence, to ensure their being held for breeding purposes, has been followed to some extent.

In the report of the Bath and West of England society for 1903--04, it is stated that a number of agricultural societies in England provide reliable sires for the use of their members, but it is regretted that this good service is not followed up by proper organization and rules among the breeders who use these sires, so that the full effect of the provision might be obtained.

In 1900 the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland devised a scheme for the improvement of live stock in co-operation with the county committee and county councils, the committee to be made up partly from the county councils and partly from representative stock breeders of the district. These committees in co-operation with the department have worked out and put in operation schemes for the improvement of horses, cattle and swine.

Briefly stated, the objects of the schemes are as follows :

Horses : To induce stallion owners to procure only suitable and sound sires of a high degree of excellence and to induce farmers to retain their best young mares for breeding purposes. In every case the arrangements must be made to give the small farmers as large a share of the benefits as is practicable.

Cattle : To improve the dairy and store cattle of Ireland by encouraging the breeding or introduction of pure-bred bulls of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing associations of farmers or persons of means to purchase high class bulls for the use of small farmers.

Swine : To improve the desirable breeds of swine by encouraging the use of only pure-bred boars of outstanding excellence.

The Horse-Breeding Scheme : The registration of stallions which are duly recorded in the stock book of their respective breeds as pure-bred and which have been submitted to inspection and veterinary examination to ascertain their conformation, evidences of fruitfulness and soundness and general excellence. Catanch, roaring, whistling, ringbone, sidebone, unsound feet, spavin and curb are the diseases which constitute unsoundness.

Only stallions three year old and over will be registered.

Stallions will be registered for particular districts and shall not be removed during the season except with the consent of the department.

The owner of every registered stallion must agree to accept for services not less than twenty not more that fifty selected and nominated mares.

The owner of the stallion will receive from the county committee after the first service of each mare selected and nominated by the committee a fee of $10 to $15 for each and every mare.

If the charge for service is more than this amount the excess must be paid by the owner of the mare.

2. The selection and nomination of mares which belong to farmers resident in the county and whose rating does not exceed an amount fixed by the committee.

Preference will be given to mares between two and six years of age and shall be exhibited for selection at certain places on advertised dates.

The best young mares will be nominated by the examinating committee, and the owners of these mares will then select within 14 days the stallion registered on the county list whose services they desire.

The nomination carries with it, on each mare, an appropriation of $10 to $15, which sum shall be paid to the owner of the stallion upon presentation of a service certificate, signed by the owner of the mare.

By this arrangement it is hoped to have the best mares of the county mated with the good, sound pure-bred stallions and improvement thus be effected.

In cases where there are not enough good stallions available for the needs of a county, assistance is given to the securing of these by :—

1. Loaning money to approved applicants for the purchase of stallions.

2. Giving premiums after terms prescribed for approved stallions sent by private owners to the district needing them.

(Only thoroughbred Clydesdale and Shire stallions are used under the above scheme.)

Improvement of Cattle.

The Cattle Improvement Scheme includes :—

1. The holding of spring shows at which breeders of pure-bred stock are invited to exhibit yearling and two-year-old pure-bred recorded bulls, Shorthorns the breed generally preferred. Inspectors are sent to these shows to select and recommend for premiums those bulls which are suitable for the improvement of the herds of the county.

Bulls from any part of the country, if they are intended for service in the county in which the show is held, are eligible.

A list of these premium bulls is made up and they are apportioned for service by the county committee according to the needs of the district.

Whenever the committee deem it necessary, the premium bulls shall undergo the tuberculin test. The county committee shall supply the owner of each premium bull with posters that must be prominently displayed in the district in which the bull is to serve.

Each premium yearling bull shall serve not less than thirty cows and each two-year-old not less than fifty cows, beside those of the owner of the bull.

The service fee for the minimum number of cows shall be 25c per cow. After the minimum numbers are served, the owner may fix what fee he desires.

The county committee may make regulations :—

1. As to the maximum number of cows that may be served by any one bull.
2. As to the number of cows that any one farmer may send to a bull.
3. As to the exclusion of pedigreed cows.

The services of a premium bull shall not be reserved for any purpose until after the minimum numbers of cows have been served.

Premiums for each bull $75. After the 1st September in each year, but not later than the 15th of the January following, the owner of each premium bull shall make a return of the numbers and owners of cows served by the bull, attested by statutory declaration. He is then entitled to $75 for holding his bull for service as prescribed.

2. *Loans for the Purchase of Bulls* : In districts where there are not a sufficient number of pure-bred bulls of desirable breeds, loans not exceeding two-thirds of the purchase price of the animal will be made under certain restrictions as to inspection, care, insurance, etc., to approved applicants. These bulls may then be put in as premium bulls and the premiums each year used to repay the loan.

The Swine Improvement Scheme : Includes provision for loans for the purchase of boars and also for the payment of premiums to the owners of selected boars of $25. The regulations governing the selection and use of these premium boars are upon the same general plan as those outlined for bulls.

The statistics of this work in Ireland for 1903 show as follows :—

Stallions registered Thoroughbred	123	
Cyldesdale	48	
Shire	21	
Local exhibitions of mares	180	
Nominations of mares to Thoroughbred stallions	1,792	
Nominations of mares to Clydesdale stallions	701	
Nominations of mares to Shire stallions	292	
Amount expended for nominated mares		$33,000
Number of premium bulls, Yearlings	414	
Two-year-olds	212	
	626	
Shorthorns	475	
Aberdeen Angus	82	
Hereford	59	
Other breeds	10	
	626	
Amount paid in premiums to bulls		$46,000
Number of premium boars (mainly Yorkshire)	182	
Amount paid to premium boars		4,550
Total expenditure as above		$83,550

In addition to this, there were premiums paid for the placing of seven stallions, loans granted for the purchase of 105 bulls.

The report further states that as a result of this work for four years in Ireland, there has been a substantial increase in the number of breeders of pure-bred cattle.

Some German Plans.

In Germany, there are local agricultural societies which encourage the improvement of the cattle in their districts. They aim to keep the breed of the district pure by the use of indigenous animals and by the introduction of pure-bred animals of the same breed by :—

1. By first providing first class bulls and keeping them for service as long as possible.
2. By admitting the best breeding cows to such bulls.
3. By registering selected breeding animals and their produce in a special herd book.
4. By the careful feeding and rearing of the produce of the registered animals.
5. By the periodical mustering of the registered animals and their produce.
6. By the award of prizes to the best bred young animals.
7. By arranging for the sale and purchase of better breeding material among the members.
8. By procuring popular publications on cattle breeding and cattle raising and distributing them among the members.
9. By proposed affiliation of the German Herd Book Society.

The members of the society undertake :—

1. To allow their selected cows and heifers to be served only by the bull which may be allotted them.
2. To report within three days the calving of such animals.

3 To rear carefully with high feeding these calves, provided the society declare that such rearing is desirable.

4. To bring forward the calves and their dams as occasion offers at the periodical musterings.

5. Not to sell to any non-member of the society any animal bred by them to which a prize has been awarded, until the society shall have refused to purchase it or to subsidize its purchase.

The society is especially bound :—

1. To decide whether the calves of registered parents shall be reared or not.

2. To arrange for the musterings and for the selection of animals to be entered in the herd book.

3. To record in the herd book the merits and defects of the parent animals and their produce.

4. To instruct the members as to the most practical method of breeding the calves.

5. To act as agent in the purchase and sale of breeding animals.

The Provision of Sires.

Recognizing that as comparatively few farmers, especially among the small holders, are in a position to make full use of the few animals they keep, and that the cost thereof would be a more or less heavy burden to them, the agricultural authorities of Germany and of her individual states afford a great deal of assistance in the provision of the most suitable sire for the declared breeding object of the district, whether it be of horses, cattle, goats or pigs.

In some states stallions are kept by the Government and sent out each season to convenient centres, where they stand for the service of mares at fees of $1 to $5. In other cases half the service fees of selected mares are paid by the Government. In other states, money is given either in whole or in part for the purchase and keep of the best quality of stallions.

In the kingdom of Saxony bulls are inspected and certified, and then the owner of such a bull receives a "keeping premium" of $7.50 after keeping it two years as a service bull, $10 after keeping it three years, and $12.50 after four years, provided the bull does not serve cows and heifers too nearly related to himself.

Stall Competitions : In some states awards are made for the excellence shown by the competitors as found in their stalls without any special preparation for the visit of the judges. The general condition of the stable and barns, the lighting, ventilation and convenience of arrangements are also counted, as well as methods of feeding and mangement.

Making Trials: The stables in which are cows competing are visited twice each month by an inspector who weighs and tests a certain number of milkings and the cow's record for the 12 months is made up from these figures.

Bull Shows : In the Grand Duchy of Hesse, bulls are inspected and approved for service, and then shows of these approved bulls are held and substantial prizes given to the best in each class.

Musterings of Mares : In Silesia and Saxony there are a number of exhibitions of mares each year, to which farmers are invited to bring their breeding mares. The heavy classes are mainly encouraged. All mares which will pass a certain standard, and are known to be fertile, are entered in a stud book. A large number of Free Service Coupons are given to the

best mares, entitling them to service from the Government stallions. The next year these mares with their foals must be again shown to prove their value as breeders, as well as to indicate the value of the different stallions.

While perhaps a very strong case has not yet been made for the ownership of stock by agricultural societies, enough has been stated to show that in some places it has been very successful as a means of providing to the small stockman the services of the best sires and the evidence also goes to show that there are various other ways in which our agricultural societies may work for live stock improvement.

In addition to the improvement of stock, there are other lines of work which merit attention, such as the marketing of stock and farm products and the interesting of our boys and girls in farm life through giving them incentives to the study of plants, insects, etc.

Conditions in Great Britain.

If you were to go to England or Scotland to-morrow, and if you were to land in Shropshire, every man here would know he was in Shropshire; because every sheep he would see there would be a Shropshire and all the cattle would be either Hereford, or Shorthorns. When you want to buy Shropshire sheep you go to Shrewsbury, because you know you will find more Shropshire sheep there than anywhere else in the world.

If you go into Leicestershire, you will find that nearly all the sheep there are Leicesters, and the cattle almost without exception Shorthorns. If you go down to Herefordshire, you will find that nearly all the cattle are Herefords. It is a great advantage to any district to have a perponderance of one particular breed.

We have suffered intensely in this country by mixing up the breeds. you go into a district, where they have had beef cattle, and they will bring in a milk producing breed, and try to have cattle for both milk and beef, and then they will say, the milk is not rich enough, and put on a Jersey-cross and then you get a mixture. If you want to raise Holsteins, keep on raising them just as long as you live. In the Old Country they not only breed one class of cattle and one class of sheep in a particular district, but where one man commenced breeding Shropshire sheep the son continued in the same line, and his grandson followed on. There are farms in the old land where they have been breeding one particular breed of sheep for more than one hundred years.

Take that great flock of Mansells; they have been bred for sixty years, and the result is that at his last sale his rams averaged over forty guineas apiece, some of them running up to one hundred and twenty guineas, and it was no wonder; because he had something that was special.

I have been Superintendent of Farmers Institutes, in Ontario, and Superintendent of your Live Stock Associations, and I am now Live Stock Commissioner, and I have come into contact with a great many American and Canadian breeders and often they say to me, "Hodson, we want $5,000 or $12,000 worth of horses, cattle or sheep, where will I go to buy them? To the breeders scattered all over the country?" No I cannot do that. Go to South Ontario and you can fill four or five cars with Shorthorn bulls, in a few days, or go to Mr. Graham, or go to Guelph and you can buy a quantity in a short time.

Now I want to tell you that I can give $10 or $15 more per head for animals where I can buy in quantities, than I can if I have to send a man all over the country to buy them; because it cost so much in transportation.

Therefore I say to you that if Holsteins are the cattle in your district, just pin your faith to Holsteins, and if any man brings in a Jersey drum him out.

And, in a district where you are breeding Holstein cattle if you hold a fair, do not give a few prizes to every breed, but give all the prizes for Holstein cattle, and encourage that breed. In Sussex, N.B., they give all their money to Ayrshires, because that is the cattle they breed in that district, and instead of giving two or three prizes they run down to the twelfth prize, and they have the best exhibition in New Brunswick to-day.

If in your district the best class of horses is Clydesdales do not put in prizes for Percheron or Shire horses, but develop the Clydesdales in that district, and give all the prizes to Clydesdales. That is what they do in England and we cannot do better than follow their example. You will find they are doing the same in Switzerland and Denmark. In Denmark they have Yorkshire swine only. Do not think that I believe that all these breeds are better than anything else, but the farmers of Denmark and Ireland have made up their minds as to what stock will pay them the best and they keep that stock.

I know one society in Nova Scotia that the first two years they had Shorthorns their stockers were sent to Montreal, and sold very successfully, and then they started to use Holsteins. Some of the farmers said, you have Shorthorns, now we want some Holsteins and Jerseys, and as some member of the audience stated, they were entitled to that privilege and they bought Holsteins and Jerseys, and Ayrshires. They had a famine down in that country and I took a man down there who was willing to buy a thousand stockers, and we drove through Pictou county for four days and he could not buy their best yearlings, they were not worth $5 a head and their best two-year-olds could not be bought and sent to Montreal at a profit. There were a few men who always stuck to one breed, the Shorthorns, and he paid them for their two-year-old steers $45 apiece, and they were sent to Montreal and sold at a profit. That simply goes to show that you must keep one breed and keep pegging away at it. And each association should put itself on record as to what breed they are going to encourage, and stick ot that breed all the time. If some man objects let him pull off by himself. They are not mixing the stock in the Province of Ontario as they are in some of the other provinces, but we are doing a great deal too much f it here. The average two-year-old steer in Ontario is only sold for $23.00 and there are plenty of men who are selling two-year-old steers for $60.00 and that is the reason, simply because one man has wisely bred and wisely fed, and the other man has been unwise and mixed things up.

The stock of Ireland has multiplied by three in value within 10 years, and they are doing the stocker trade of England nearly altogether. Wales was producing the stocker cattle that came to England, but now Ireland has introduced a system and the result has been very good indeed.

Mr. Vance : I do not wish to interrupt you at all, but I just want to ask one question, "What has been your experience of Spring Stallion Shows ?"

Mr. Hodson : That is a great feature in France, Belgium, Ireland, and Great Britain, and at these shows stallions are selected and hired by agricultural societies. You can call them syndicates if you like, but in the old country they have agricultural societies that hire a stallion for a year.

In Ireland they hire two classes of stock, thoroughbreds and Clydesdales. They breed the lighter mares to the thoroughbreds and they produce the famous Irish hunter. They are produced by wise crossing.

These mares are not often bred again. They are sold in Germany and other countries, and the German coacher of to-day, is largely made up from animals imported from Ireland and the north of England.

Do not be deceived as to what the Belgium coacher is or as to what the Cleveland Bay is. They are largely produced in that way. We supposed the Cleveland Bay was a pure bred horse, but if you look into their pedigree you will find that they are sent over from Ireland to certain European States, re-registered there and imported to America and sold as something else. I want to impress upon your mind to be very careful of foreign bred stock. Great numbers of animals are brought into the country with gold medals, and these animals were not bred in the countries they were brought from at all, and they never won the gold medal that is sold with them. The gold medals are manufactured in Chicago, and elsewhere, and you should be very careful in buying stock of that kind. In the first place be careful, and buy from an honest and straight-forward man. Do not be carried away by some fellow who goes through the country forming syndicates for the purchase of horses. Be sure you know your man before you deal with him.

One of the best horses I saw in Ireland was got out of a Clydesdale mare, weighing about 1,250 pounds, and got by a thoroughbred horse. He was a magnificent animal. We traced back his pedigree, and found that he was bred in the way I have described. He has never left a good colt, although he has been shown widely, and there are a number of these foreign-bred animals imported into Canada that have nothing back of them. They have good looks, but you must remember that a good looking animal does not always produce good stock.

A Member : What do you calculate to get from a Clyde mare and a thoroughbred horse ?

Mr. Hodson : You may have a great big strong hunter, but you might get anything under the sun. Some of the colts will be like Clydesdales and some like thoroughbreds, and some of them will not be like anything you ever saw. I think we should encourage Spring Stallion Shows, and we should give decent prizes. We have not been willing to pay a decent prize for the stallions we have been buying. An ordinary farmer cannot very well afford to pay $3,000 for a horse and you cannot get a good horse in the Old Country for anything less and the only way is to form syndicates and clubs, and then we will produce as good heavy horses and as good light horses as is produced in any part of the world. There is no country in the world that could produce better stock than we can if we will quit this promiscous breeding that we have been following. I thank you gentlemen for your kind attention. (Applause.)

A Member : About two years ago I spoke of this matter. I was sent here to look after the benefit of our agricultural shows. Mr. Hodson is not to blame, but I think this is drifting into a farmer's institute meeting, and that is not what I have come here for, I have come here to learn things for the benefit of agriculture of this country, and I do not think we ought to allow ourselves to drift off to horse breeding, but we should stick to our show work.

Mr. Hodson : There is the root of the whole evil, there are far too many shows in Canada, and I want to tell you right now, until you get rid of this notion you will never have as good agricultural exhibitions as you ought to have. You should have fewer shows and better shows and take up work so that you can make the shows better. I want to issue a decided protest against that sort of thing. (Applause.)

W. E. Stock : We have far too many shows. We have been sent here to have this thing changed, and so that we can get fewer shows. Mr. Hodson is billed for thirty minutes this morning, we have a lot of subjects to go into, and we are now a half hour behind our time, simply because we are drifting into a farmer's institute meeting.

The Chairman : The subject under discussion by Mr. Hodson, at the invitation of our Executive, was the ownership of stock by agricultural societies, and in my opinion Mr. Hodson has given us another evidence of the great interest he takes in agricultural society work. (Applause.) I think the subject he has discussed contains a great deal of practical information for our benefit, and I feel sure we are all very much obliged to Mr. Hodson for his efforts on our behalf this morning. (Applause.) The matter is now open for discussion and any delegate wishing to ask Mr. Hodson any question is at liberty to do so, and I am sure Mr. Hodson will be willing to answer as many questions as you desire to ask.

A Member : In speaking of the cows of the Province, and the amount they produce, Mr. Hodson has reduced everything to a butter standard. Supposing Mr. Hodson reduced everything to a cheese standard. Although he has been very fair indeed in the matter of expense, I think he has rather made things darker than they are, by bringing everything down to a butter standard. Supposing he brought things to a cheese standard, then I think things would look better.

Mr. Hodson : That is the reason we put butter at eighteen cents. We put everything into a cheese standard, and then worked it back to a butter standard. We use a great quantity of milk in the country, and in order to get at the whole matter, we had to bring it either to butter or cheese. We worked it out both ways and put it on a very fair basis for both. If you average up the price of cheese for the last ten years you will find it will work out to a cent what we have made it here on a butter standard.

Mr. Gibbs : There is a class of cows that might not average more than one hundred and fifteen pounds of butter if they were used exclusively for the production of butter, but they would return a profit from raising the steers. Take the Shorthorn grade cows that might not produce over 115 pounds of butter in a year, but by raising good steers they will give a farmer considerable profit.

Mr. Hodson : I am telling you just what has happened. We took out half a million cows and put them aside altogether. We took out a great number of cows and put them aside for the milk supply of the farmer. I have worked out these Shorthorn grades and here is what I find. Ten of the best Shorthorn cows and ten Ayrshires and ten Jerseys, etc., and the Shorthorns produced 353 pounds of butter, the best Ayrshires, 354 pounds; the best Guernseys, 359 pounds; the best Canadian cows, 308 pounds, grade Shorthorns, 322 pounds. We took all these good cows out and put them aside, because we did not want to put them in the calculation.

Mr. Gibbs : It struck me that was a point that was not made as clear as it might be.

Mr. R. B. Faith : I would like to move a motion to the effect that the clause fixing Toronto as the permanent place for the annual meetings of this convention, be brought up again. A large number of our eastern delegates could not get here yesterday when the motion came up.

The Chairman : I would like to reserve that question until the report of the committees, and I will rule that it is out of order at the present time. We have two more important subjects to discuss before we adjourn for lunch.

PURE-BRED STOCK OWNED BY THE ROCHESTER AND MAIDSTONE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By A. W. Cohoe, South Woodslee.

I have here a few notes from the books of the Rochester, Maidstone and Tilbury West (County of Essex) Branch Agricultural Society, which was organized at a meeting held in a school house in the township of Rochester, on the 29th day of January, 1852, with eighty-two members, the membership fees being five shillings, one member, however, paid ten shillings, which made the members' subscriptions £20 15s. Officers were elected and the meeting adjourned. The next meeting was held on the 12th day of April, 1852, when a constitution was adopted, the 4th clause of which gives the directors full control of the purchase of live stock and seeds; but in the case of holding shows there must be a committee, of not less than five members, in addition to the Directors. The duty of this committee is not definitely stated, but no doubt it was to prevent the squandering of money for special attractions and horse races, etc. (Laughter.) A resolution was passed at this meeting to order twenty-five copies of the *Canadian Agriculturalist* for the use of the members, which I find by the Financial Report of that year, cost £3 2s. 6d. and 12s. 7d. postage. There were two bulls bought for the use of members which cost £18 15s. In the year 1857 the treasurer dropped the old Halifax Currency and carried forward the balance in dollars and cents. Paid for stock and keep of same, $215.00. Premiums at fair, $20, this is the first fair I find any record of. In 1859, the Township of Tilbury West withdrew from the Union, thus leaving the society as at present the Rochester and Maidstone Agricultural Society.

In 1862 paid for live stock and keep of same $121.25, premiums at the fair $24.50, expenses at fair $1.50, expenses of secretary including stationery, $5.50 and $5 for eleven copies of the *Canadian Agriculturalist*, there being no record of any payment for special attractions or horse races. (Laughter.)

My object in giving these notes is to show that this society has always been more interested in the improvement of live stock than fairs; but time would not permit me to give details of each year, therefore I am taking every fifth year and I now find that I am going to miss some of the most important years in the purchase of live stock, seeds, etc., etc. Now comes the year 1867; paid for live stock and keep of same $42.66, and premiums at fair, $13; 1872, paid for live stock and keep of same $272, premiums $24.50; 1877, paid for live stock and keep of same $461, and spent $270 in improving fair grounds and buildings for the county fair; 1882, paid for live stock and keep of same $93.50; 1887, paid for live stock and keep of same $110.

Having kept the fair gounds and buildings in repair for the North Riding county fair for eight years at considerable expense, along with the loss of some valuable animals and other causes the society became bankrupt, as it were. A few energetic members took the matter in hand and gave up the fair grounds which were rented, sold the buildings and got a new by-law passed doing away with paying for keeping stock, also the holding of fairs. Then the society took on a new lease of life and in 1892 paid for live stock $531. In 1896, the directors concluded that the French-Canadians in the north part of Rochester and Maidstone might be stimulated to take an interest in the society by holdng a fair in their midst, therefore a fair was held at Belle River in 1896-7-8 and '9, four fairs in succession at which from

three to four hundred dollars was paid in prizes. Then it was discovered that twelve exhibitors had taken two-thirds of the prizes and therefore those and the hotel keepers were the only ones that had profited by the fairs, as the French element could not be induced to attend a fair unless there was to be a horse race, which you know the society could not have; they had, however, an agricultural horse trot, but the Frenchmen did not seem to know it by that name and therefore very few of them put in an appearance. After this four years' experience the directors came to the conclusion that the township fair was one of the institutions that had outlived its usefulness and passed a resolution to abandon it for all time.

Now, in order to show what this society has done since starting on the up-grade, I will take the year 1897, when the society paid for live stock $379, prizes at fair $309.

1898 paid for live stock	$849	Prizes at fair	$319
1899 " "	272	" "	378
1900 " "	400	Balance on hand	316
1901 " "	680	" "	434
1902 " "	280	" "	708
1903 " "	250	" "	970
1904 " "	758	" "	787
1905 " "	500		

which will likely be increased by two or three hundred dollars, the society now own twelve registered Durham bulls, and think they are doing the greatest good to the greatest number, and have the satisfaction of knowing that the society is recognized by the county council as well as other leading men of of the county and every drover west of London, as doing a great work in the line of improving the live stock of the district. There is not a drover who goes west of London who does not go to Woodslee where this stock has been kept.

We allow a number of members to form themselves into a division, they sign an agreement to pay not less than $25 for three years, and then we give them an advance of $80; sometimes they have to put up a little more money. If they have fifteen members they pay two dollars apiece and that makes up $30, and they have to pay that for three years. As soon as they get $100.00 a bull is purchased and some one of their members has to agree to keep that bull for three years, for the benefit of the members of that division. Each member of that division has the service of that bull for three cows, for the amount of money he pays in, and if he has any more he gets that service for 50 cents apiece. We think we are doing more good than all the township fairs in the country. We had one hundred and eighty-four members last year, and each one of those members had an annual interest in our society, and each one had a share of the government grant.

A MEMBER: Is your grant the same as any Agricultural Society?

MR. COHOE: Just the same, and I think the public generally think we are doing more good than a great many of the township fairs.

A MEMBER: You do not hold any exhibition?

MR. COHOE: We do not hold an exhibition.

A MEMBER: What is your average government grant?

MR. COHOE: About $105, and the county council gives us another $100, and that helps us to pay the expenses and give the branch societies advances of about $10.

A MEMBER: What would be the average number of cows of each member?

Mr. COHOE: We have one hundred and eighty-four members and they would average about four cows apiece.

A MEMBER: How many bulls?

Mr. COHOE: We have twelve bulls. We will probably have fifteen by spring.

Q.—Do your members pay $1 membership fee?

A.—No, $2; $1 would not keep us going.

Q.—How do you draw your government grant without a membership fee?

A.—That is our membership fee, the Act gives you the privilege of charging $1 or $2, it cannot be more than two or less than one, our lowest fee is $1.50.

Q.—What is the advantage of having that money on hand?

A.—Sometimes we have a call to buy pretty heavy and that call will come right after the annual meeting, when we have to buy bulls for the next year. At our last meeting we had $780 and five hundred of it is gone now.

Q.—Once you get the stock, can you sell it?

A.—No, the stock belongs to the man that keeps it. He keeps it three years and then the stock is his.

Q.—Do I understand that there is no breeding of horses down there, nothing but bulls?

A.—There are a great many very good horses there, but we do not use them in the society, we have not funds to go on and buy horses. We have talked about it and if we had sufficient funds we would invest in some good heavy horses but we have not got that far yet. A few years ago we kept hogs and then sheep, but we did away with that because there is now no necessity for it. Down our way nobody wants anything but Shorthorn bulls. A few years ago one division wanted something that would give them more milk and they got a Holstein bull, and when the steers from the Holstein bull got three years old, they tried to sell them and nobody wanted them and now there is not a member in the society that would have anything to do with a Holstein bull.

Q.—Do you breed anything at all but Shorthorns in Essex?

A.—Our society has nothing but Shorthorns. Of course, there are other parts of Essex where there are Holsteins and Aryshires.

Q.—Is it not understood when we get grants from our local legislature that a man has a perfect right to use this grant for the purchase of Herefords, or horses, or sheep, or swine or any particular breed of cattle that he desires?

A MEMBER: If the members of this society prefer to buy Shorthorns, they have a perfect right to do so.

Mr. COHOE: We do not bind any condition as to what our members shall buy, except that they must buy a registered bull. They can buy a Hereford if they like or any other breed, but down our way it is a beef section, and they think the Shorthorn is the most profitable and that is the reason we buy them.

A MEMBER: As I understand, you just go in for one particular line, the breeding of cattle, you do not interest yourself in horses, or sheep, or hogs, or poultry. That may be a good way to improve the condition of your cattle, but at the same time you are not doing anything to improve the condition of other things in your locality.

Mr. COHOE: I have been in the fair business for a long time, and I think we should hold one good fair in each county, and let the township societies go into the stock business; of course, they could go into any kind of stock they

liked, but as we are in a beef country we want to have good steers, and therefore we keep the Shorthorn bulls.

Mr. Alex. McNeil: Without wishing to take any part in the discussion as to the relative merits of the different breeds, I have just got this to say, that it is far better for a neighborhood to go in for one thing and do it well, than to fritter their efforts on two or three different things. It is far better that you should have thirteen Shorthorn bulls in that country, than to have that section divided up and have several different breeds. As a matter of fact you cannot get buyers to go into a section to buy beef or poultry or fruit or anything else, unless you have something worth while to sell them, and I think the policy adopted by the Rochester and Maidstone Society in going in for beef cattle and centering their efforts on that is a good idea. This principle applies in almost every other product, and it cannot be too strongly emphasized in connection with agriculture.

Mr. Edward Jeffs: I have been pleased with what I have heard, but I am not just sure whether it proves anything or not. South Ontario is the most successful stock producing locality in the Province of Ontario, and that has been brought about chiefly by private enterprise, and I am not sure that if the same enterprise had been manifested among the people in Essex, just as good results and a little better might have accrued than have accrued by the efforts of this society. The South Ontario Agricultural Societies have encouraged the raising of good stock by giving prizes at the exhibitions, and this has increased the value of stock in South Ontario very materially.

A Member: I think it is hard to explain whether the money has been spent better by the Essex Society than by any other. Mr. Cohoe ought to show that in that part of the country they are producing better animals than they are in other parts, and he also ought to show that they are receiving a greater value for their stock, than where they are served in a private way. It seems to me that the money might just as well be spent in other directions.

Mr. Cohoe: I would like to reply to this gentleman. I have not the figures to show, but I have had men right from my neighborhood, who thought they might get along without joining the society and that they would use some scrub bull, and I have sold two-year-old steers time and again for $60 when these men were selling their four-year-old steers for $50. (Applause.)

PURE BRED STOCK OWNED BY THE DRUMMOND TOWNSHIP SOCIETY.

By P. M. Campbell, Balderson.

Supt. Cowan: Mr. Campbell who is not able to be here has asked me to read a paper for him. My object in placing these questions in regard to the ownership of stock by societies on the programme was that we might bring out a thorough discussion. I have been looking into the work of the societies in the province which own stock, and I do not think any societies are doing better work than those that own stock.

I went down into Mr. Cohoe's section, and drove around to see how they keep their twelve bulls. It is not compulsory that they shall only breed Shorthorns, they are breeding Shorthorns because they want Shorthorns. If they wanted Ayrshires or Herefords they could get them. The society which Mr. Stewart will refer to, is breeding Ayrshires because the members live in an Ayrshire section.

Some one said the speakers should be able to show the stock in sections where societies owns stock is better than in any other section, and Mr. Cohoe has partly answered that. I wanted to get information on that point and I went to a number of the drovers, and I said what do you think of the work that is being done by the societies that own pure-bred stock, and in every case the reply was, "we can get infinitely better animals in those sections." Some of the drovers were very pronounced in their views. They said they had watched the progress of the societies and that they could see a material improvement in the stock of the locality. The same thing was told me when I was in Nova Scotia. The breeders stated that they are able through the societies, to introduce pure-bred animals into a section, where otherwise they could never get them in, because the farmers as individuals would never buy them. The society purchases a pure-bred bull, and the result is the breeders are able to sell heifers to the farmers for the purpose of breeding to these bulls.

Another question that was asked will be answered by Mr. Stewart, who will show that other branches, such as sheep and hogs and poultry are not neglected by these societies. Many societies not only own pure-bred bulls, but pure-bred rams and hogs.

I am not claiming that this work should be taken up by societies all over the province. There are many sections of the country where this work is not necessary but if there is to be any reduction in the numbers of our societies, it seems to me this work might be taken up with advantage in the more thinly settled sections of the province, or where the stock needs improvement. In the more thickly settled sections the farmers might get together and purchase stallions. Mr. Campbell's paper is as follows:

I do not think there are too many Agricultural Societies in the Province, but there are societies holding fairs which would be doing much better work if they would devote their funds to keeping pure-bred stock. If they would once change, I am convinced they would not go back to holding exhibitions.

Drummond Township Society, of which I am secretary, has kept pure-bred stock continuously since 1868. We keep two bulls, an Ayrshire and a Shorthorn, two boars, and formerly two rams, but dairying has taken the place of sheep-raising and we have, for the present, dropped the keeping of the rams.

Members are allowed to take two cows to each bull, except when we have a young animal, when they are limited to one; one sow to each boar, and two ewes to each ram, for the membership fee of $1.00; and as they try to mate their best females to these and the offspring is again kept for breeding purposes you can see that along these lines good results may be expected.

The breeding season for the bulls is June and July. They are placed at three stations and change round every three weeks. The members keeping them receive two dollars a week and the privilege of using the bull on their own herds. For the remainder of the year we usually get them kept for three dollars a month each. When their usefulness is done in the society they are sold by public auction.

We pay ten dollars for the season, that is three months, for the keep and attendance of the boar.

The members who keeps the ram receives, in addition to the fleece twelve and a half cents per week from the party bringing the ewe, for her keep.

We appoint at our first meeting each year a Stock Committee composed of three or five of the directors, whose duty it is to see that the stock is kept

in good condition by once in a while calling at the stables where they are to see about them, also to procure any new animals that may be needed.

We also discuss other subjects at our own meetings such as, which are the best varieties of grain, fodder corn, roots and vegetables, etc. In late years we have been buying our timothy, corn, clover, roots, and vegetable seeds at wholesale prices, and, therefore, at a saving to the members. One member said he saved $4 on his order, besides getting better seeds, which is quite an item in itself.

A Member: Does not the introduction of a system of that kind stifle enterprise in the production of our live stock?

Mr. Cowan: I have inquired as to that, and I do not think so. The result of the work is that these societies stop when they find they have enough good bulls in the section. For instance this society kept a great many more bulls than they do now. As more were introduced the members did not join the society, and then the society went on with other work. When a society gets enough good stock in a section then it goes ahead and holds a good exhibition.

Mr. F. W. Hodson: I called together the breeders of live stock in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to discuss this question, and they said it was the best feature of their business, and they wanted me to do all I could to enlarge the scheme, because it gave them ready sales for the animals they had. In reply to my friend Mr. Jeffs, I may say that the introduction of good horses into South Ontario was done by a similar scheme. Several farmers put their hands into their pockets and gave a man named Thompson money to go to the old country and bring out a first-class stallion. We had the Millers and the Johnstons and the Birrels and the Drydens and Grahams all in that constituency, but there are not very many constituencies so favored in that respect; and after a careful study of this question I am bound to say that the counties and the townships that are following this system are making a greater progress and receiving more money for their stock than the districts that are not doing it. Take Denmark and Ireland and some of the counties in England, they are receiving more money for their stock than the countries that are not following out that system.

An Eastern Society Which Owns Stock.

Mr. A. M. Stewart, Dalmeny: Our society was organized a long time ago. As long as I can remember, the Township of Osgoode was always and only a stock society, and they kept pure-bred stock for the use of their members. The stock kept was bulls, rams, and hogs. We should like to keep more stock than that but the township society grant is small and that is the extent to which we can go. You cannot keep stallions on a grant of $50 to $75 a year. We had two classes of membership, one class paid $1 and the other class $2 a year. The man who paid $1 a year got the use of the bull, or hog, or ram, and the man who paid $2 got the use of them all. He got the use of the bull for four cows and any extra cows he paid for. He got the use of the ram for all his sheep, and no man ever keeps more than twenty or twenty-five. He gets four services of the hog, and if he wanted more he had to pay for it. Our breeding season is twelve months of the year, and we get a great deal more benefit from the animals in that way. We buy the best animals we can, and we sometimes pay pretty large prices. We have five or six bulls sometimes and at other times not so many. Of late years a number of our members have so improved their stock they have been able to keep a first-class bull of their own, but they have remained in the society

and paid their subscriptions and given us their aid simply for the good the society has done.

Reference has been made to the injury that might be done by these societies to the private breeder. We have found that it has been a direct benefit to the private breeder, in this way: when a first-class bull or hog or ram can be had for a nominal figure and if a farmer wants to get first-class stock, all he has to do is to buy a female. If he had to buy both a male and female and then three years afterwards buy another one, he could not do it. By this system all he has to do is to buy one young female. The result of that is a considerable number of people in our section have pure-bred stock, sheep, cattle and swine, and they scarcely know it has cost them anything, and the breeders have sold both male and female animals that would not have been sold in the section had it not been for our society.

It has been asked what direct benefit has your society been? We have had some of your expert judges in our vicinity and they have told us they have seen some of the best dairy cattle they have ever seen in the country. We are simply a township society and our membership is not very large but we hold a county fair through the County of Russell Agriculture Society. This society has been in a contest for the last five years to see what county in the Ottawa Valley can exhibit the best stock. The stock at the Russell Agricultural exhibition practically comes from the Township of Osgoode. There were only four breeders who brought in cattle from outside the township, and yet the county has won the banner twice in that contest.

We are in an open country without railroads and without a town. The Township of Osgoode Society has given the people stock at a very low price. We keep Shorthorns and Ayrshires. If a section wants to come into the Society, we say to them, bring us the names of twelve farmers at $1 or $2 apiece, who will agree to remain in the society three years and we will give you any one of the three kinds of animals we keep. If you bring us $2 apiece we will give you animals of all three kinds.

Sometimes we are a long way in debt, sometimes we have considerable money over. We have never yet had a section come to us for stock and not found it for them. When an animal is used up we simply sell it for what it will realize and then buy another. Our annual government grant averages about $60, and we do not consider that we receive fair treatment. We do not get a grant proportionate to the benefits we perform. We have to compete with the township societies which hold horse races and a little bit of a show and receive a grant according to their membership. Just before the fair they boom their membership by saying they are going to have a big time, including horse races and dancing girls and that for $1 membership they will give four tickets. In this way they run their membership up to two or three hundred. We consider that we are doing a great deal more good than they are by holding a fair.

The County of Russell Agriculture Society is a good society, but it has not done as much for Agriculture as has been done by the Township of Osgoode Society, and they receive a grant of several hundred dollars, and we only receive $60. This year they held a grand fair and paid out in prizes about $1,200 and in running expenses about $1,000. Our township society expends about $220, and the cost of the secretary-treasurer's salary and the salary of the president and the stationery and so on have averaged for the last five years about $2 a year. Every other cent has gone direct to the benefit of the society. At our county fair last year we lost a straight $110. There were a few men who said we must have horse races. Last year they were

$40 out and we had to give them a grant of $40 or leave them in a hole. I think we have got the show now so that we can run it without horse races.

Mr. W. F. Clark, Grimsby: I would like to know what Mr. Stewart is going to do with that large class of people, ladies in particular, who are connected with our fairs. There are a great many things in connection with Agricultural Societies that we have not heard about. Stock is not all that we have at our fairs. In our section of the country ladies work is quite an item, and fruits and vegetables and grain is another item.

Mr. Stewart: At different times we give each of our members two bushels of the best kind of oats recommended by the Experimental Farm, and at other times the best kind of barley, and we have put up prizes for the best kept animals belonging to the society and prizes for the best butter. We have given a grant to the Ontario Seed Fair. I am talking about a society keeping stock and I have not said a word about not holding a fair. In our county we have the County of Russell Agricultural Society, and at this fair we have a whole lot of ladies attending and a great many of them are good looking ones too. I believe in good agricultural fairs, but not in ten or fifteen in one county; one or two good fairs in a county are enough.

Mr. R. R. Hall, Parry Sound: I would like to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodson and the gentlemen who have discussed this question. I have been very much interested in their remarks, and very much instructed, and I can see there will be great difficulty with regard to our exhibitions. I can see how the utilization of the grants which are now made to the township societies can be better used. We have not used it to advantage as they do in North Essex and other parts, in the improvement of stock. Besides stock societies we can also have our county exhibitions, where we could get the best of everything from every part of the county.

A Member: Have beef breeders increased in your district?

Mr. Stewart: Men who would not have had a pure-bred animal on their farm now have pure-bred stock. The cost of securing and maintaining a pure-bred animal is now only half what it would have been, if the members had to purchase both a male and a female.

Mr. Hall: I would like to know how this is going to help us out of the difficulties which we have heard about. How are we going to help the fair societies put up better exhibitions with small shows all around them?

Supt. Cowan: There is a county exhibition just five miles away from where the society Mr. Stewart is secretary of, is located, and the members of his society send their stock to that exhibition. The point we wish to make is that small societies can often do better work by owning stock than they can by setting up a fair within a few miles of one which holds an annual exhibition.

SPRING STALLION SHOWS.

By John Farrell, Forest.

I have enjoyed the discussion this morning and the very excellent papers that have been given, and I feel that the time has not been lost. We have come here for the purpose of exchanging our ideas, so that we may be able to come to some marked conclusion and better the condition of our fairs.

Now, I wish to say a word with regard to holding this meeting in Toronto. Supt. Cowan, our secretary, is a a live man and he is very anxious and willing to do his duty. He thinks nothing of his time, and we should

feel justly proud of his ability. We not only find him in Eastern Ontario, but in the central part of Ontario and in Southern Ontario, and we have had him away down in the far west at Sarnia, encouraging us and making suggestions, and doing everything he can to help us along, and I have to congratulate this association on having been so fortunate as to secure him for the office. (Applause.)

As far as this association is concerned we have been practically out of it, because if you look over the list of officers you will find that there is not a single officer west of London, and I am going to tell you, without fear of contradiction, that we have one of the finest agricultural districts in the Province of Ontario, between London and Sarnia, (Applause,) and you left us out of the list of your officers entirely, but nevertheless we have been able to take care of ourselves pretty well up there.

Another matter that I have got to speak about is expert judges, and I want to say that we feel indebted to the Department for the assistance it has given us in that particular. We also feel indebted to the gentlemen who came up there because they were men who were well adapted to their business, and we found that they did their judging well, and they increased the welfare of our fairs in the West. If it is possible to get the same judges we had last year we do not care a great deal what the expense is as long as we can get them. We were pleased with the result of the judging by the expert judges and we wish to express our satisfaction to you to-day.

Now as to these spring stallion shows, it has been stated that in some districts they have been failures and that no real good has come from them, and many societies that have had them in the past have discarded them.

I can tell you from the experience we have had in our district that we have no hesitation in saying that if a show is conducted as it should be, there is no doubt about its doing good. When we have our annual meeting, the officers are elected and the executive are assembled, and the president gets up and says: "Remember, gentlemen, we had a grand fair last year and we are proud of it. We have now elected our officers and directors, and in your hands lies the success of the fair this year and we expect great things from you. It is utterly impossible for us all to take hold of the whole thing and accomplish the greatest good, and I wish to place in the hands of a particular committee the regulation of the horse ring. I want you to nominate three competent men and in the hands of that committee I will place the horses, and then I want another committee for live sock and another committee to look after other departments."

These gentlemen are appointed, and we appoint three men to look after the prize lists, and so on. We get these men to work at our annual meeting and when it comes to our spring fair we advertise it thoroughly. Some of you say, How do you make the spring fair pay? Where do you get your monies? How do you run it, at a loss or profit? At our annual meeting when we decide on holding a spring fair we say to the various directors scattered about the riding, does your town want that spring fair this year, or does your town? We tell them to go home and if their town or village cares to have the fair they must tell us what they are willing to subscribe to have it. We do not allow the competition to get so keen as to cause an unpleasant rivalry or feeling. The delegate keeps secret what he has got and he sends it privately to the secretary of the association, and on the 1st day of April the various offers are opened and we go to the part of the riding that gives us the greatest inducement. We are not only able to pay all expenses but we have had a surplus year after year, and we have been able to conduct it in a way that has been very profitable indeed.

Now, then, you will want to know something as to how we conduct the fair. In the past we have had judges and we have had competent judges. We have private gentlemen who have invested large sums of money in animals, and we have animals that come to Toronto and take high prizes, and if you examine the prize list you will see that in Western Ontario we have the best prize winners at the large shows, and we have individuals in our district who are willing to put their money into animals of that kind. Now where we have two first-class animals and it is almost impossible to show a difference when a decision is necessary, some of the best horse owners in the district have declined to come to our fairs, and this last two years we have allowed another system of judging to take place and it is as follows:

At one o'clock in the afternoon we notify the various horse owners that the exhibition is going to take place, and they take their animals to the fair grounds and from an elevated position we call out for Clydesdales, or for whatever class is desired, and the owners of this particular class bring their horses and stand them side by side, and then we ask the spectators to pass around and observe the horses on exhibition. After they have given them a thorough inspection we give the horses a little exercise to show their movement so that the spectators are able to decide for themselves as to their qualities, and I may say here that there are many individuals who can judge a horse just as well and sometimes better than the expert judges. In that way the people are able to decide for themselves, and since we have adopted this rule we have had more horses added to our list and a greater number of visitors, and it all goes to show that our fairs are a success and we are doing good work.

This year at our Spring Stallion Show we are offering prizes for the best seeds, grain, roots and vegetables and you will be surprised at the number of gentlemen who come there to secure their seed grain and potatoes and their seeds. They place on exhibition the roots, grain, etc., that has been produced from these seeds, and the buyer is a position to see the result, and it is now not only a horse fair, but it is also a seed and vegetable exhibition.

It is utterly impossible to have a spring fair before the latter part of April, say the last week, as the animals go out on their routes about the 1st of May. The society I represent in East Lambton is not the only society that has made a success of holding a spring fair. There is one in Strathroy and in North Middlesex at Parkhill, and if you go to any of these places and see the number of horses they have there, it will show you that the people take an interest in these fairs.

THE SPRING STALLION SHOW AT SARNIA.

By G. G. Henderson, Sarnia.

I will give you an idea in as few words as possible of the show held by the West Lambton Agricultural Society. In the first place, we thoroughly advertised the show both in the local papers and by posters. We offered no money prizes and charged no admission to the Society's grounds where the show was held, the only revenue being that derived from exhibitors, each one being required to become a member of the Agricultural Society for that year.

The premiums consisted of diplomas and a medal valued at $25, given by the manager of the Bank of Commerce for the best horse of any breed on the grounds. These diplomas were offered for the best 2-year-old, 3-year-old, and aged Imported and Canadian bred Clyde, Shire ,Carriage, Roadster, and Hackney. In these different classes there were 32 entries, with an attendance of between five and six hundred farmers and horsemen, many of whom were heard to declare that the show was not only the most interesting but also the most instructive show of the kind they had ever attended.

This latter statement we attribute almost wholly to the fact that we had as judge an expert from the Department of Agriculture who thoroughly understood what he was about, and who was ready and willing to give reasons for his awards. We had made known some time before that the Department would send an expert judge, and to this fact we credit a large measure of the success of the show and the splendid turnout of farmers. We had asked Supt. Cowan to send us a first-class man, no matter what the cost, and he certainly did so in the person of Dr. Reed, a gentleman who, I have no doubt, many of you know.

Before judging commenced we announced that the judge would be prepared to give reasons and explain why he placed certain animals first, and the farmers once they got started, were not slow to take advantage of this, and many soon learned that they had been breeding right along from horses that were greatly inferior to others within reach. I am satisfied that this show was the means, in many instances, of having much better sires used than had been used formerly right along. In some districts where very ordinary horses had had good routes the previous year, last year they were almost completely shut out, good horses taking their place.

The holding of the show did not cost the society more than about forty or fifty dollars all told, and the directors are confident that the benefit which the farmers will derive from the use of better sires will be many times greater than the cost of the show.

There were one or two instances in which a little hard feeling was caused over the awards, a feature which should be avoided as much as possible. Farmers insisted on knowing wherein certain horses were inferior to others. The judge wherever he could do so rather pointed out wherein the winners excelled, but in some instances this did not satisfy. The owner of one fine looking Canadian bred Clyde in particular got very wrathy when he saw that his horse was not going to get first place, and insisted on knowing why. The judge asked the man in charge of this horse to run him over to the fence and back as fast as he could. To this the man demurred and said he wasn't much on the run, he hadn't much wind. To this the doctor replied that he guessed he had as much as the horse. When he did finally run the animal to the fence and back it clearly demonstrated to nearly everyone that he was a "roarer," which had been Doctor Reed's reason for turning him down.

A MEMBER: Do you recommend diplomas instead of cash prizes? I think a man can turn a cash prize to better account.

MR. HENDERSON: A number of our horse owners said they would rather have a diploma than a few dollars in cash.

A MEMBER: Do you not think it would be better to have some of the offspring of the horses attend with them.

MR. HENDERSON: This year we are going to endeavor to do that.

REPORT ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Your committee to whom was referred the President's address beg leave to report thereon as follows:

(1) We reciprocate the congratulatory remarks with which it opens, and join with our President in hoping that the usefulness of your Association may be extended and its opportunities for good be taken advantage of by every agricultural society in our province.

(2) We approve of continuing the efforts to secure more favorable railway rates for our annual gatherings, and suggest that the revised constitutions adopted at this meeting be embodied in the annual report which will be sent to each society.

(3) The necessity for a revision of the Agriculture and Arts Act is so generally admitted that we need not urge it here, but we express our approval of the suggestions made for the improvement of our fall fairs, and a reduction of their numbers which will still leave opportunities for useful work on the part of our societies, and a more satisfactory and equitable distribution of the Government grants. While these changes will be discussed under the questions laid down in our program, we suggest that if the separation of Agricultural and Horticultural societies be not adopted the grants to Horticultural societies should be made conditional on their performing actual work along the lines originally intended, either by holding exhibitions, distributing plants, or literature or doing educational work through meetings for discussions, lectures, etc.

(4) We heartily indorse the suggestions made by our former president, Mr. Murphy, and repeated by Mr. Sanders, that such educational and attractive features as Nature-Study, School Children's Day, with competitions in athletic games and sports, and the judging and naming of fruits, plants, flowers, grains, etc., should be more generally adopted by our societies, and we give also our hearty approval to securing a uniform system of keeping Fair books on the latest improved methods.

(5) We join in a hearty appreciation of the work of our Superintendent, Mr. H. B. Cowan, and feel sure that his enthusiastic efforts for the advancement of our societies and the enlargement and improvement of their work will bear rich fruits. The report was adopted.

THE REVISION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ACT.

The Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning sessions were largely devoted to considering the changes in the Agriculture and Arts Act that had been suggested by Superintendent Cowan. The order of the programme was, on motion, changed and the first subject discussed Wednesday afternoon was:

"Should the distinction between township and district agricultural societies be abolished and societies receive their government grants in proportion to the amounts they expend for agricultural purposes?" On motion the delegates decided to limit speakers to five minutes each.

The Chairman, Mr. W. B. Sanders, Stayner: It is only fair and right that the mover and seconder of this resolution should close the debate, and you will remember that when the mover and seconder have spoken the second time that that will close the debate.

A Member: I move that District societies should be abolished, and that the money they receive be granted to the Township shows.

Supt. Cowan: If I may be allowed to say a word, I would ask the mover of that motion to kindly withdraw it. We have a lot of excellent district societies in the Province, and it would be utter folly to try and cut them off.

Mr. McCormick: The statement published by Superintendent Cowan says some societies receive grants of $400, yet according to the Act, a Township fair can only receive $140. How can it be possible that a fair will receive more than $140?

The Chairman: The maximum grant given to every Electoral District is $800. Each electoral district society is entitled to a grant of not less than $380, and the remainder is distributed between the township and horticultural societies, no one of which can receive over $140. The balance, where there is any, reverts to the district society. Where there are no township or horticultural societies in a district, the district society receives the full grant of $800.

Mr. Mitchell: I would request that Superintendent Cowan be asked to speak upon this matter first, and then, if any member desires to propose a resolution, we will be in a position to vote upon it, but I would first like to hear Mr. Cowan. (Applause).

Supt. Cowan: Before addressing myself to the subject before the meeting, permit me to say that we have a question box here, and it has been announced, that the questions in it would be answered at the beginning of each meeting. Some person wants to know, what the debt is on the societies whose buildings were illustrated last night by me in my stereoptican address. There seems to be an impression that societies with such good buildings must have big debts. According to the annual reports made to the Department by the societies, the financial standing of the North Renfrew society for 1904 was as follows:

Buildings	$13,900 00
Land	3,000 00
Total	16,900 00
Liabilities	400 00

The figures for South Renfrew, are:

Buildings	$7,700 00
Land	2,000 00
Total	9,700 00
Liabilities	3,400 00

The North Lanark reports are not in for 1904, but the reports for 1903, are:

Buildings	$6,000 00
Land	2,000 00
Total	10,000 00
Mortgage	2,000 00

Carleton County for the year 1903:

Land and buildings	$4,500 00
A note out amounting to	600 00

Simcoe Fair:

Land	$3,000 00
Buildings	$6,500 00
Total	9,500 00
Mortgage	600 00

So you see that these societies have not got large debts and they certainly have good buildings. Most of these are district societies, and you can see how ridiculous it would be to cut out such societies as these, as was just advocated.

Now, gentlemen, I have had a great many people coming to me in regard to the suggestions I have made concerning changes in the Agriculture and Arts Act. There seems to be a misapprehension with regard to the form our discussions are to take. Some members think we are going to get into a hot discussion on horse racing, but I hope that is not the case. I do not consider horse racing is the biggest difficulty our societies are struggling with, as there are other matters of more importance. (Applause). The two most important are:—

First, the unjust basis of distribution of the Government grant.

Second, the large number of societies. If you can settle these two difficulties you will have advanced a long way towards settling other questions, such as horse racing, which we can leave in the background until we have reached conclusions on these two points.

The first of these questions, the distribution of the Government grant is the one we are supposed to be discussing. There can be no doubt as to the injustice of the present system. We have tried to bring this discussion up before, but nothing has been done because we had no information to work on. A large part of my efforts this past year have been devoted to an examination of the returns made to the Department by the societies. I published some statistics in connection with the matter in my recent bulletin which showed that we have township societies that are getting only one-tenth the grant some district societies are, but which are doing more for agriculture. I suppose I could give fifty cases where township societies are doing better work than district societies although they are receiving smaller government grants.

The reports for 1903 show that the amount given by the district societies for agricultural purposes, not including repairs to grounds and buildings, was $77,995, and the grants the district societies received were $41,601. The township and horticultural societies gave $120,483, and their grants were $35,038. The district societies, received $6,563 more from the Government that the township and horticultural societies combined, and the latter gave $42,488, more for agriculture than the district societies. (Applause).

A Member: There are a great many more Township Societies than District Societies.

Mr. Cowan: Ninety-five district societies and two hundred and ninety-six township societies, and then we have in addition a number of horticultural societies.

A Member: Have you any way of striking the average amount of prizes offered.

Mr. Cowan: That can be done. We have a great many township societies, little bits of things, that are cutting the throats of good societies near them, and we can well afford to do without these societies, but on the other hand we have a number of excellent township societies.

A MEMBER: In your list of district societies do you include those that have township societies affiliated with them, or township societies all gathered in one.

Mr. COWAN: I cannot give a positive answer to that, these statistics were compiled by Captain McMaster. The township societies report individually and they state what they give for agricultural purposes. If it is a grant to a district society it goes as such, and I think that was put with the district societies. The large fairs at London, Ottawa, and Toronto do not come under this Act.

Mr. JUSTIN: In our county the district fair moves around and unites with the township shows. I cannot see how it is of any benefit to us. You say that some district fairs get $800.00 of a grant.

Mr. COWAN: They get anywhere from $380.00 to $800.00.

Mr. JUSTIN: In the town of Tillsonburg there is a show; it is not in debt and it has money to spend. Then we have another fair in Ingersoll. This year we are going to put up $800.00 worth of buildings, and we have the money to do it with, and I do not see that a county fair is any benefit to us.

Mr. COWAN: I agree with you. In advocating these changes I am doing what I believe to be in the best interest of our societies as a whole. (Applause). It seems to me it would be better that the societies that are holding shows should have the spending of the money themselves, and they should get it regularly. As I said last night we have societies that never hold any exhibitions. We have cities that are entitled to the grants; and they have societies and they select their officers, and pay them salaries and distribute the money around and never hold a show. I find that Ontario is the only province, state or county where they make any distinction whatever between township and district societies. Most of the States in the Union are complaining; they are in a difficulty something like our own, in regard to horse racing and special attractions. In some of the States they are not giving any money to their societies, and I think I am safe in saying that Ontario is more liberal to her Agricultural societies than any other state or province on the Continent. Ontario gives the largest grants.

The North West territories, including Manitoba, saw some of the troubles that we are struggling with, and last year and this year they have given their grants partly on the basis of what they spend for Agriculture and partly on the basis of membership, and they say, although it is too soon to crow very much, that this method is working very satisfactorily, and they are satisfied that it is much better than the way we are doing in Ontario. Australia is also working on this line. I have communicated with the authorities in Australia, but have not received very satisfactory replies.

Some people seem to think that a change of this kind will be little better than a raid on the district societies, but I want to assure them that that is far from being the case. What we want to do is to help the societies that are doing the most for agriculture.

I have looked into the case of a few of the counties to see how they would be effected if a change such as is proposed is made. In the County of Carleton they have but one district society and three township societies. One township society is strong and there are two small township societies. If the grant was made according to the amounts the societies spent for agriculture in 1903 the district society would lose $14.00, (that district society is doing good work); one township society would lose $31.00, the other township society would lose $43.00, and the third township would gain $88.00. The result would be, probably, that the two small township societies would go out of existence, which would leave the county with two good strong exhibitions.

North Lanark has four societies, one district society and three township societies. According to the reports for 1903, North Lanark's district society would gain $101.00 and all three township societies would lose. If this change went through the district society would get a little larger grant and two of these township societies would probably drop out and the third township society would increase in strength, and you would again have two good strong societies in that district.

If you decide that you believe the societies of Ontario ought to get their grants in proportion to what they spend for agriculture, then it will be the business of the Department to work out details for such a system. This question has got to be worked out slowly. We have thousands and thousands of dollars invested in fair grounds and buildings, and when we talk about making changes we cannot go too slowly. We want your endorsation for these changes, and then it will be our business to do a lot of work and report to you what is going on; we will not make any radical changes without plenty of warning.

A question that will have to be considered carefully is in regard to the societies in New Ontario. They say "How can we compete with the people down in the older parts of the Province?" I feel satisfied that we will have to make some provision for societies in New Ontario and for the sparsely settled sections of Old Ontario. In the meantime, I would like to assure the societies in New Ontario that they will not be injured, but on the other hand they will be helped.

The question has been asked me again and again, "How is it going to affect our fair?" I do not think such questions should be raised. The great question to be first considered it "How is it going to affect the agricultural interests of Ontario?" (Applause). If you are satisfied that these changes are going to be a benefit to the Province, I trust you will be loyal enough to Ontario to, if necessary, let the interest of your own society go by the board to help on the bigger cause. (Applause).

A MEMBER: There is just one point I would like to have cleared up. You made reference to the County of Carleton in which you said there was one district society and three township societies, and you informed us that one would lose a little and the other gain. Is that based on the idea that the amount for the County would not be changed?

Mr. COWAN: Yes.

A MEMBER: That county would receive the same total grant only it would be divided according to the work done by the societies in the county.

Mr. COWAN: Yes, that is the basis.

Mr. RILEY: Would it not be wise to raise the membership required for a society before one can be formed?

Mr. COWAN: I have not given that much thought, but it seems to me that if we put this change through, we must have some system so that there will not be more than a certain number of societies. I have not a great deal of use for societies with a large membership, because I find that very often where they have a large membership, a considerable number of the members do not do any work, and that societies with a smaller membership but backed by a few pushing men hold better fairs.

A MEMBER: Will you explain what you call agricultural work?

Mr. COWAN: That is a question that will have to receive careful consideration. I include in it prizes for all branches of live stock and products of the farm. It is a question as to whether you should include ladies' work. In my opinion certain lines of ladies' work should be included.

Mr. GREENLAND: In your statement how did you figure it out. You said that a certain portion of the money now expended by district societies went for agricultural purposes, and a certain portion of the money spent by Township societies went for agricultural purposes; how did you work that out?

Mr. COWAN: The societies in their returns to the department have to state how much they gave in prizes for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dairy products, etc., and these totals were added up.

A MEMBER: Is it not probable that those statements may be misleading?

Mr. HALL: Have you any data which you can give us in connection with the assets of the township societies so as to compare them with the assets of the district societies. A great deal of this money may have been spent for buildings for exhibition purposes.

Mr. COWAN: The assets of the district societies in 1903 were:

Cash on hand or in the bank	$ 24,490 00
Land and buildings	221,908 00
Miscellaneous	2,175 00
Total	$248,573 00

Township Societies:

Cash on hand or in the bank	$ 53,520 00
Land and buildings	237,486 00
Miscellaneous	13,196 00
Total	$304,202 00

That means that the township societies have about $56,000.00, more in assets that the district societies.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you have had Mr. Cowan under cross-examination long enough. No matter what action you take it will only be in the form of recommendation to the Department, and I think we will crystalize the whole matter by passing a resolution.

Mr. CHARLES: We are here for the purpose of discussing the question, should the district or the township society be abolished, and we should stick to that subject, and I have a motion to put to the meeting.

Moved by D. HUGHES CHARLES, Peterboro, seconded by W. J. MOODY, Berlin.

"That the distribution of the government grant be made *pro rata* to the amount of money expended by said society for agricultural purposes, and that the act define exactly what societies are expected to encourage."

Mr. CHARLES: I have not had a long experience with fall fairs. My experience has extended over two years. I commenced with an exhibition that had run down simply through the society offering prizes that it was not worth while for a man to cross the road to get, and they asked me to take it up. I said we must offer good prizes or we will not get competition, and if you do not bring any competition in live stock you will never have any improvement in your fair. This year we offered at Peterboro' $914 in prizes for horses, and we paid out $799; for cattle we offered $578, and we paid out $395; for sheep we offered $240, and we paid out $177; for swine we offered $156 and paid out $101; for poultry we offered $192, and paid out $48; for dairy products we offered $46 and only paid out $21; for agricultural products we offered $98 and paid out $53; for horticulture we offered $90, and paid out $39; for the fine arts we offered $95, and paid out $49; and for the ladies' work we offered $120, and paid $57.

Our society is in this shape. I cancelled the by-law in the society that restricted them from making exhibitors become members as I contend that if a man does not want to be a member he need not. We are open to the world for exhibits of live stock and each animal has to pay an entrance fee proportionate to the prize. To put down professionalism in the fine arts, etc., we limited it to exhibitors who reside in the county and a few adjoining townships. We had a splendid show of live stock and horses, but the argicultural products, considering the prizes offered, were simply nil.

I have not had much to do with fairs but I have had a great deal to do with judging, and I am very strongly of the opinion that we have far too many small shows and as I said before, small prizes will not give any encouragement to a man to bring his animal out after putting it in the best possible condition to come before a judge. Any society that is doing good work and distributing money to encourage agriculture need not fear any action that will put them out of business. Some societies give a prize of $2, for a horse or a bull, and $500 to a girl to show her legs; that is about the size of it. We have had a good example set by the Toronto Exhibition and it has done a great deal to encourage the horse business in Ontario. The horse business never amounted to anything until they gave such large prizes.

Mr. McCormick, Midland: I don't know why we should have district fairs at all. Simply because a town happens to be the hustings of a county should not make it any more entitled to a grant than a smaller town. Our grant in Midland was $120.00, and our disbursements were about $1,000. The town of Barrie gets about $400.00 and I believe what we should do is to give the money to the fair according to the work it does, and weed out the fairs that are not doing good work. Where a society is not paying out as much money for prizes as they receive from the Government, then that society is no good. Ours is an industrial town and we must have sports. The authorities give us a civic holiday on the day of the fair and we have a two days' fair, and we took in $500 at the gate last year on the last day of the fair. I am a horse man and a horse breeder, and I never want to see legitimate sports, in shape of horse races taken out of fairs. There is not a man present who will buy a horse if that horse is standing still. I like to see a horse go for all he is worth. I have been for twenty years connected with the Midland fair, and for seven years I have been president, and I always try to weed out anything that might bring a blush of shame to anybody who goes to the fair, whether it be a man's wife, his sister, or child. I have no hesitation in saying that we should divide the money according to the work done for agriculture.

Mr. W. J. Moody, Berlin: I claim we must have a systematic and uniform method of conducting our fairs if we want to do the greatest good to the greatest number. I contend that one fair should be held in each county and it should be as centrally located in that county as possible, regardless of the population of the place of holding it, with a few exceptions. You might stretch a point so that in the largest counties, where one proves insufficient, another could be added. The arguments in favor of holding the fair in the most centrally located place in the county are:—

First. It will equalize the advantages to all the residents of that county.

Second. Parties from the neighboring counties wishing to exhibit will have to come to the centre of the county, and if they wish to be an exhibitor at another county fair they will have to go to the centre of that adjoining county. Whereas if it were held at the border of any two counties there would be special advantages meted out by this arrangement to certain exhibitors living in close proximity to two fairs.

The Department of Agriculture should decide where each fair should be held, and should also control and operate each of these fairs. This is the only way in which you can effectually end the horse races, side shows and fakir element which has become such an objectionable feature at our fairs.

The question of societies being asked how many fairs there should be held in the province is also wrong. I contend the Department of Agriculture must take a decided stand in this and establish a certain number of fairs in Ontario according to the appropriation set apart by the government, granting sufficient in each case to allow for a successful exhibition irrespective of entry fees or membership fees. Make the fair as much as possible of interest to the county in which it is being held. Encourage the products that are most in local demand in the market, and I'll guarantee the question of how best to encourage agriculture will soon be solved.

The argument that a district or township show has not been a success and for this reason should be discontinued, is not well taken. You will notice our worthy Superintendent explains the true object of encouraging agriculture has been lost sight of by the Boards of Directors of some societies who have resorted to horse racing, acrobatic performances, etc., which have oftentimes exhausted their entire gate receipts, leaving the exhibitors who were entitled to their prize money to go with a small percentage of it. This, short-sighted management on the part of directors is solely accountable for these societies not being successful. This would be remedied if the Department had full control.

The management of other societies working to promote education along agricultural lines have made a success of their fairs. The vital point to be considered by the Department in establishing permanently a certain number of fairs would be to benefit the greatest possible number of people, regardless of what any particular society has accomplished in the past.

Unless it were situated where it would be most central then the society with the best record should have the preference.

While it should be the effort of the directors of each society to encourage the types of produce the farmers of their section can produce to best advantage, it will never be successfully worked out under the present system. In order to accomplish this, you must first experiment and prove to the satisfaction of the farmers that they can successfully raise these products referred to. This I claim should be done by the Department and there is only one way, in my mind, to do it, and that is to establish permanent agricultural exhibition grounds and buildings in certain centres, and have on these plots, experiments cultivated and cared for by a competent paid official, who will be subject to our superintendent or his deputy, inspecting the plots at least once in the season to see that they are being properly looked after. All supplies for this experimental work could be furnished by the Experimental College at Guelph, and at the same time instruct the caretaker to interest certain farmers in the county and have them try experiments on their farms and afterwards offer prizes for the products of such experimental plots to be exhibited at the fall fair to be held in this particular county. With the exhibit insist on having a report made out, giving the kind of soil, the amount of labor, and the time it takes to mature the article exhibited and keep records of this from the different counties. From these records they could intelligently recommend to the farmers in each county in the province the class of produce they could most profitably raise.

The statement that the farmers have lost confidence in our agricultural societies is well founded, but is there not a cause for this. In the first place you ask the farmer $1.00 to become a member, and then you say he must pay an

entry fee of ten or twenty-five cents. Then you go further and limit him to a certain number of passes to the fair, and over and above this you charge him the regular rate for any of his family that wish to see the exhibition. You then offer him for his trouble, fitting up, probably for weeks with the help of his whole family, the articles or stock he wishes to exhibit, say $3.00 to $5.00 in prizes, and out of this you keep $1.00 back for membership for the following year, and then only pay him after you find out how your receipts turn out.

Compare this with the balloon man; you pay him $200.00 spot cash, you allow him to enter with as many helpers as he asks for, you rig up his place of performance, shake his hand and give him a hearty welcome, and instruct your directors to see he is well looked after. Is it any wonder that the farmer should sour on agricultural societies conducted in this manner. Gentlement, the system is wrong, and it is time for a change, and unless we make it, our agricultural societies will very soon be doing more harm than good.

I contend the exhibitors should be allowed to make their entries free of charge. They should not pay more than a nominal membership fee—say twenty-five cents, which should entitle them to a free admission to the winter fair at Guelph, such as the membership in the farmers institute entitles one to. Why should an exhibitor be taxed an entry or membership fee when he is furnishing the part of your exhibition which is to be educational and from which you expect to derive your gate receipts?

Surely, if this is the true object in the Government assisting agriculture, you should treat the exhibitor with the same amount of freedom that you treat the man furnishing the undesirable portion of your exhibition. Naturally, the question will arise, if you charge no entry fee you will get a multiplicity of exhibits and also a lot of inferior ones. This is not an objectionabe feature. There is just as much object lesson derived from seeing the bad and the good together as there is from seeing all the good and probably more, and likely the man that brings out the poorer class of exhibits has brought out what was his very highest ideal of this particular article, and on being permitted to exhibit same without any fee he will do so and will take a lesson from the man exhibiting better specimens, and will go home and endeavor to produce what he has seen others have been able to produce.

Then, with reference to the multiplicity of entries being too much work for the secretary. This could be easily overcome by having departments for every kind of work and exhibits, and competent directors to look after each department to see that every line was properly placed. Have one day set apart for doing this, and an exhibition conducted along these lines would warrant the time. Have numbered entry tickets with coupons attached with corresponding numbers. Furnish each judge in his department with sufficient of these tickets, at the same time with sufficient prize tickets, first, second, third and fourth to make the awards. On every article worthy of a prize let the director in charge write on the main entry ticket the name of the article and also on the coupon. Tear off the coupon and hand it to the paying teller for the society, and the exhibitor bringing the entry ticket with the corresponding number to that coupon would be entitled to the prize whatever it amounts to. This would facilitate the work of the secretary very much, as you would only require entry tickets for the prize-winning articles, and all prize money could be paid on the day of the fair as your coupons would answer as vouchers for the cash paid out, if accompanied by the corresponding entry ticket and signed by the exhibitor. Have competent judges furnished by the Department.

In adopting this plan you would not only encourage agriculture, fine arts, stock, etc., but you would compel the judges to be competent. As we find it now, in some instances, the judge would not know the proper name of the articles he is allotted to judge if it were not written on the entry ticket.

If an exhibition was encouraged and assisted along the lines suggested the appropriation made by the Department distributed among a certain number of fairs in our province coupled with the gate receipts from a three or four days fair, would be ample to award much larger prizes than are being awarded. The amount of good that would be accomplished thereby cannot be estimated. Besides this, we would know that the money expended was to promote the interests of agriculture, instead of being carried off in satchels across the line to fatten and swell the coffers of the fakir element, as it is in a number of cases.

Mr. Edward Jeffs, Bond Head: The sum and substance of this gentleman's remarks is that we should pay money to a lot of drones. I think the Society should be encouraged. I think there are difficulties in the way that you have not met. For instance, we have in South Simcoe two townships amalgamated with the county. The reason they amalgamated with the county was that they could not draw more than $140 each, no matter how hard they worked. Now if you get the idea afloat that township societies could draw as much money as the district society, then these men would withdraw and we would have two more societies. Tecumseh is amalgamated with Cardwell. The value of the money prizes to the exhibitors is not the whole matter, they have a certain prestige when they exhibit in a county society in winning prizes that they do not get at a township society. It is a great deal better to take the prize at the county show. I admit that the act is not to blame for the abuse of it, and we ought to prevent these fakirs, and horse races at our shows. They are caused by mismanagement.

I am not practically interested in taking prizes myself, I am a retired farmer, but my sons are still in the business and they are interested, and I think we ought to try and get a better class of directors; half of them are elected from the villages by hotel keepers and men who lead stallions. (Laughter).

The Chairman: It is intended that the number of Societies shall be limited, and, therefore, it makes a difference in Mr. Jeff's statement .

Mr. A. Clifford: Probably there is no more important subject than the one we are discussing. The interests of the agricultural classes have been very much advanced by this association, and we must look at it in a serious way and consider the effect on our industry. I am quite willing to leave the working out of the details to the Government. We want our societies and our exhibitions to be educational as far as possible, and that is one of the first things to be considered. I may say that I differ from a good many people with regard to this matter of speeding horses. I am getting to be an old man now, and I have raised a large family, but I do enjoy a good horse, and I thoroughly love a good horse and I have done so ever since I was a boy, and I do not think it is a detriment to any man, boy or woman. I like to have my girls understand how to handle a horse as well as I do, and therefore, I could never see the force of excluding speedings from an agricultural exhibiiton. It should be kept within limits. I believe it is an advantage to us in the production of the best stock, that we should see the best qualities that are in them and we should use them and not abuse them.

I take it that the membership of a society is a pretty good criterion of the interest that is being taken in the society. If the directors are simply sliding along and doing nothing, the people are not going to take much in-

terest in it. I live in a riding where up to some two or three years ago they did not put up an exhibition that was fit for anything, but for the last two years they have put up a splendid exhibition, and I believe nothing but the township association has aroused it to that position.

Mr. R. R. Hall, Parry Sound: I am here this afternoon to support the agricultural societies all over this province. I am not in favor of cutting out any agricultural society. I thoroughly agree with that part of the resolution which refers to the granting of money by the Government to the society in accordance with the work they have done; and while I would not advocate the cutting out of the township societies, yet I would be in favor of cutting out a great many of the exhibitions. I think that while we have not too many societies we have a great many more exhibitions than we ought to have; exhibitions in name only. I believe that the work as outlined this morning by the gentleman who spoke for North Essex, is about the proper thing for the township society to do. I think if the township societies took hold of the breeding of a better class of horses and cattle, that we would have better exhibitions. One part of the country may be adapted to beef raising, another may be adapted to dairy produce, and so on, and if these societies would attend to their specific part of the work, and then have a district show where the best of everything would be gathered together in a central position, we would have something to show our neighbors all over the country.

Mr. R. Honey: We have been wasting a lot of time, not only this year but in years past. If we would let some of the laws we have alone, and if we would put them in force, it would be a great deal better than trying to improve them. I believe that the secretary of a society is supposed to give his report to the Minister of Agriculture six or nine days after the annual meeting. Some people advocate paying according to the amount of work the society does. Others say pay according to the amount of money they spend for agriculture. There are a good many ways of looking at this matter. Looking at it from our own standpoint, we intended to double our prize list in a year or two. We were not able to double it this year, and should we be cut off? We are putting up a building worth $1,700.00 and while we are paying for that we have to keep our prize list down. We cannot give a $10.00 prize for a bull, but in a year or two we calculate to double our prize lot of directors for one year, then for these reasons our grant might be cut off, and, therefore, I say we should leave the Act alone and instruct the Dep- list after we have got out of debt. If we should happen to have a poor year, we would not be able to do so well and if we were unfortunate in having a bad uty Minister of Agriculture to cut these societies off where their members do not do their duty and where they squander their money foolishly. I can realize what it means for a society to be poor. We have had a poor society, but we are gaining ground every year, and I would not cut off a poor, struggling society. There are lots of poor men who are struggling and who are doing better work than rich men, and poor societies are very often in the same position.

Mr. Nixon: I have been secretary-treasurer of a township society for five years. The proposition before us at the present time is to divide the government money according to the actual agricultural or educational work done by the society, and it is hinted that in the working out of this a number of societies may be cut off, and that is the point to which I want to refer. If the money is to be distributed according to the educational work, will it not be an encouragement to a society that is now doing poor work, to take hold of the point where it is weak and become deserving of some of this money. I am not in sympathy with the proposition to reduce the number of societies, and

although there is a great deal to be said about it, I know something of the work of these township societies, and I think if the money can be distributed on some other basis, so as to encourage this sort of thing and encourage educational features, I think it would be the wisest thing the Government could do. One society I have visited, had a very exciting time out-of-doors and I went inside of the hall and there was a very slim exhibition of very ordinary products and it was covered up with poultry netting. They might have saved the netting, because the whole thing was not worth stealing, and another society where they took in $1,000.00 in two days, was reported not to have as good a show as our own little society that did not take in $100.00. I think we should have agricultural shows and not side shows that keep the crowd at a high pressure of excitement. The societies were never instituted for the purpose of getting great crowds together or for the purpose of keeping them in a pitch of excitement. They were instituted in the same way as the farmers institutes; for educational purposes, and when the Government gets it worked out on a purely educational basis they will accomplish a great deal of good.

Mr. Barlow Cumberland: I come from a township society which was dormant for thirteen years. Some four years ago a number of us put our heads together and thought we would revive it, and we started it then, and have continued it since upon the basis which was unanimously agreed upon by the directors, namely; that it should be for purely agricultural and educational work. It seems to me we have to look at this subject from the point as to whether these grants which are given, and these fairs which are held, are for the benefit of the exhibitors or for the education of the neighborhood, and if we look at it in that way, then the smallest fair is of as great importance as the largest, and the township fair that gets the boys and girls interested in the product of their own little farm, and which they cannot carry to the district fair or a great central exhibition, is doing good work. Looking at it from that point of view, the township fair is of immense importance. From the experience I have had in our own little work, a district fair is the place where one township competes against the other township. I think our friends said that in Peterboro' they limited the exhibitors to people in their own neighborhood. The local township fair is for the purpose of education and I think that there is no more important work in argicultural education and the extension of it in this country, than is to be found in the township fairs. In our public school education we are not teaching the children to stay on the farms, but we are educating them for teachers and for other professions, and if we can get the boys and girls to take an interest in agriculture, to raise better chickens on their own farms, and to look after their apples and fruit and so on, and see that they know the difference between one kind and another, it would be a great work. There is not a school house in our neighborhood that has a single flower growing around it, or a single flowering shrub, and yet we have horticultural societies, and I hope our horticultural societies will distribute their flowers free to the school house and teach the children the beauty of such subjects. I have one objection to make to the resolution and that is this: it says *pro rata* for the amount expended for agriculture, and I do not think it should be put in that position, and if instead of the *pro rata*, my friend will insert "based upon" then we will give the small society a chance of being considered.

Mr. Jas. W. Mitchell, Goderich: The question, it seems to me, simmers down to this, that sooner or later the change will be made in the Act. We have been talking of this for a good many years, and it has got to come, and the question is how will we make the change? What right have we to

ask for the Government grant if we are not doing work? (Applause.) If we can do the work we are entitled to the money, and I am satisfied to leave the matter to the Department. If they give the grant on the basis of the work done, then I think in West Huron we will show you a prize list and an amount expended for the legitimate work that will entitle us to every dollar of the grant we are now getting; and unless we do that, we do not deserve the money. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Don't you think we have got all the information upon this question that is obtainable?

A Member: There are two distinct things, first, the abolition of the grant and the weeding out of the societies, and these two questions should not be put in one motion.

The Chairman: If you have an amendment to offer I will receive it. It is not a double question, it is a very distinct resolution and I rule it as such, and I will take the division upon it.

Mr. R. J. Stroyan: I think the last speaker got down to the bottom of this question, which simplifies itself, when you put our township societies on the same basis with our schools. We have school sections all over the country and the high schools would represent out district societies. It is a well-known fact that a certificate from a local school section is not equal to a certificate from a high school, a university or a grammar school. While I do not feel that it would be an act of justice to cut down these small societies or wipe them out, I think it would be an act of justice to pay them according to the work done. I think our district societies are in a similar position to our high schools and are just as necessary, and as the high schools get a larger grant, I think the district societies are entitled to the most money, provided they are doing proper work.

Mr. C. C. James: If you are proposing changes in connecion with the Act they must be unanimous. It will simply be impossible for the Department to take action on a motion that is passed by a bare majority; it could not work with any hope of success. We have got to have the people behind us if we are going to work along new lines in connection with this matter. These questions have been up for discussion year after year, and I suppose some of you have wondered why action has not been taken. We newspaper men are just waiting for that time when the people of the province are at the back of these motions in sufficient numbers, and now is your time to go ahead and we will support you. You can have very little appreciation of the difficulties that are met with when we come to apply general principles to individual cases. There are hardly any two societies situated in the same position. When we come to pay out the grant and ask for reports, we find a great variety of conditions, and it seems almost impossible to get a general rule that will apply to them all. Suppose you decide that the method of dividing grants should be altered, and suppose you decide that we have too many societies in the Province of Ontario, are you going to leave it there for us to work out or are you going to wait until some scheme can be devised that will be of a workable nature? How are these small societies to be wiped out without inflicting injury upon vested rights? If you are going to ask us to make any change give us your hearty support, support strong enough so that we will be warranted in making these changes. We are simply your servants, we never desire to lead in this matter contrary to the wishes and desires of the societies. Whatever you do, do it heartily and unanimously, so that we members of the press may feel that we have backing that will be sufficient to enable us to carry out your wishes.

Mr. Morton, Wingham: There is a great deal in this motion that I approve of, but I think we had better avoid any reference to cutting off small societies. A number of them are doing poor work, but we have to consider the particular environment of the people and the community in which they live. I do not think this meeting is in a position to lay down a hard and fast rule and to say certain societies should be cut off. I do not think we are prepared to do it. We have had a good Government in the past, and we have a Government that is untried coming into power, and I have sufficient confidence in the people who are coming into power. Although I do not belong to the stripe, yet I have sufficient confidence in them that they will have the interest of the county at heart and that they will take every circumstance into consideration, and do no person or society any injustice, and, therefore, I think we may safely leave that part of it in the hands of the Government. I never could see any reason why the district societies should have a pull out of the pot before it was divided among the rest of the societies. Each society should receive a share in proportion to the work they have done for agriculture. Take the village of Brussels and the towns of Goderich and Exeter; they receive special grants on account of being district societies, and in the town of Wingham we have a good society, as good a society as in any other place in the County of Huron and a great deal better than some of them that have been receiving larger grants. I, therefore, move an amendment, not for the purpose of opposing the motion, but for the purpose of giving a number of us a chance to vote for the main portion of the motion, that all the words in the motion after the word "that" be struck out, and the following be inserted: "Hereafter the distribution of the Government Grant for agricultural and horticultural societies shall be made without preference or distinction of societies, but on the basis of the proportion of work done and money expended by the respective societies for agricultural purposes, as defined by the Act".

A Member: That is the original motion.

The Chairman: I can only receive this amendment if it is an amendment. As a matter of fact, the amendment does not amend the original motion, the only difference being it leaves out the word "*pro rata*" and uses the words "based upon", and my ruling is that the amendment as offered does not amend the original motion. Are you ready for the question?

Mr. Cumberland: I move an amendment that the words "based upon" be substituted for the words "*pro rata*".

The motion was seconded by Mr. Donald.

Mover and seconded of original motion consent that it be amended as suggested.

The Chairman: The amendment having been withdrawn, I will now put to you the original motion as amended with the words "based upon" used instead of "*pro rata*".

The motion was carried.

HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Chairman: The next matter for discussion is "should horticultural societies be separated, in the Agriculture and Arts Act, from agricultural societies?"

A Number of Members: No, no.

A Member: I move that that matter be not discussed, and that we take up the next question.

The CHAIRMAN: This question has been put before the Association, and if you are not prepared to discuss it, I would ask for a motion either negativing or affirming that matter.

A MEMBER: I move that question be left with the various horticultural societies. In some cases they amalgamate and do better work, and in other cases they may do better work if they are separated, and I think it would be better to leave it as it is.

Mr. C. C. JAMES: I do not think the gentleman has read carefully the question as put. It is not a question whether they shall amalgamate with other societies or not, but as to whether they shall be considered in the same Act or in an Act by themselves.

Mr. J. G. HARKNESS, Dundas: I was going to move that horticultural societies be separated in the Agriculture and Arts Act from the agricultural societies. I am considerably interested in horticultural matters, and I find that I cannot establish a horticultural society in Cornwall for fear on the part of some that it would conflict with the agricultural society, and I think it is in the interest of both that they be separated, and I move that they be dealt with in separate Acts.

Mr. MCKENZIE: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask why this question is on the programme, if the Executive Committee have no reason for putting it on?

Supt. COWAN: This matter was discussed by delegates from horticultural societies, at a convention held in Toronto last November, at the time of the Fruit, Flower, and Honey Show, and it was the opinion of that convention that the horticultural societies should be separated in the Act from agricultural societies and a committee waited on the Minister of Agriculture and urged that the change should be made. The trouble now is, that where a horticultural society is formed it withdraws funds from the agricultural societies. There is $800 given to each district and it has to be divided up. The result is that there are many districts in the province where people are anxious to establish horticultural societies and they cannot do so because the agricultural societies object. Mr. Harkness comes from Cornwall, and they cannot get a horticultural society established there for that reason. If the horticultural societies were dealt with in an Act by themselves there would be no conflict between them and the agricultural societies, and they could amalgamate as they do now if they so desired.

Mr. HARKNESS: I would put my motion as follows: "That horticultural societies be separated from agricultural societies in the Agriculture and Arts Act.

A MEMBER: In the Township of Dereham we have both societies, and they are amalgamated and they work together and we have no difficulty. The horticultural society is a great deal of help to us; there are a lot of men in our town who are connected with the horticultural society and they are really the backbone of the agricultural society.

Mr. MITCHELL: If the horticulture men have met in convention and made this request I do not think we ought to oppose it. I think we ought to admit that they know best how to conduct their own societies. I do not think it will interfere with the agricultural societies, and if it will help the horticultural societies to do better work we should not oppose the motion.

A MEMBER: Take a county where they have no horticultural society and suppose they start one, will they take a portion of the grant given to the agricultural societies?

Supt. Cowan: If there are no horticultural societies there now, and you were to start one, it would reduce the grant to the agricultural societies, but if this resolution is passed it would not act in that way.

A Member: If the act is changed it will reduce the total grant to the agricultural societies.

Supt. Cowan: No I do not think it will.

Mr. Stock: Can you guarantee that the present Government is going to increase the grant for the horticultural societies and that we will get the same grant for each county that we have been getting; if we will, then I will hold up both hands for the motion.

A Member: I have been in the show business all my life, and the only scheme I can see is to let the Government appoint three or four men and let them go through the Province and divide the counties into districts and appoint two or three shows in each county, and only hold two or three shows in each county.

Cries of out of order.

The Chairman: It has been stated by Mr. Cowan that if this resolution is passed by this Association there will be a fund raised by the Legislature for horticultural societies.

Supt. Cowan: I cannot guarantee that. The way it is now the societies receive grants of $80,000 and the horticultural societies get about $10,000 of that. What would probably be done would be, that that $10,000 would be deducted from the $80,000 and then distributed among the horticultural societies. That might work an injustice to societies in districts where there are no horticultural societies, but we might be able to make a grant of $1,000 or so to cover that deficiency.

A Member: Is there any reason why the members of the township societies should not form themselves into horticultural societies and draw two portions of the grant where otherwise they would only draw one?

Mr. C. C. James: The question that is before you seems to me but very clearly put in the last remarks of Mr. Cowan. We have about $80,000 for agricultural and horticultural purposes. There is no intimation or likelihood of that being interfered with in any sense whatever, and I do not think there is any likelihood of its being increased; and, therefore, we may take it for granted the grants will stay where they have been, $80,000 of which about $10,000 goes to the horticultural societies, and it is a question as to whether you are going to divide up or scramble for that $80,000. There are advantages in one way and advantages in the other, and I would not like to express any opinion as to which is going to work out the best. You have already decided that the grants ought to be divided on the basis of the work done. Do you not therefore, think it will be a little difficult to divide up the grants on that basis? Would it not be easier to make the division if you had $70,000 on the one side and $10,000 on the other. I am not positive as to which is going to work out the best; it is largely as to how it strikes the members of the various societies. You are proposing a new scheme of division which is going to change the whole thing. Do not do anything in the hope of getting more grant, but you can count on the grant you now have.

The motion was put and carried.

GAMES OF CHANCE AT FALL FAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN: The next question is "Should the Legislature be asked to vote a special appropriation to assist in stamping out games of chance at agricultural exhibitions?" and "Should the government grants be withheld from societies which permit games of chance at their exhibitions?" I think we can save time by discussing both these questions at the same time and I have a resolution here which I will read.

Moved by WM. CHANNON, seconded by J. ELLIS: "That whereas there is a general desire by the public to have horse races at the exhibitions of Agricultural Societies and such races are now held under the guise of speeding in the ring; and whereas Section 20 of the Agriculture and Arts Act which prohibits horse racing at Agricultural Exhibitions is practically a dead letter owing to the general desire of the public; and whereas it is advisable that all laws should be properly enforced or repealed; therefore this Association respectfully request the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario to repeal Section 20 of the Agriculture and Arts Act and leave the question of horse racing to be decided by each Agricultural Society for itself."

The CHAIRMAN: I would say horse racing is a great game of chance, and as a matter of necessity, I am compelled to rule the resolution out of order. What we are considering now is how such things as these gambling devices can be abolished.

Mr. CHANNON: If it is not coming in at 4.45 I cannot understand why I was headed off at 2.30.

Moved by Mr. MITCHELL, seconded by Mr. O'RILEY: "That this Association give its hearty approval to both questions regarding games of chance at fall fairs, and will support the Department in any measures it may take to suppress such objectionable schemes at fall exhibitions.

I think every member of this Association will do his best to keep these objectionable schemes out of our fairs.

A MEMBER: It is only a question of whether the Agricultural Association can have this stamped out, or whether the Government should send detectives around to the various fairs and stamp it out, and the Government bear the expense of stamping this out.

A MEMBER: I think the societies should stamp it out themselves.

Mr. MITCHELL: Notice the second question, "Should the Government grant be withheld from societies?" If you say yes, then the government's duty is to say to the societies "You have had games of chance on your grounds and your grants will be cut off." And if the Government did that in one case, in this province, it would put a stop to this business. Do not be afraid to enforce the law.

A MEMBER: I think it would be well to define what you call a game of chance. A foot race is a game of chance.

ANOTHER MEMBER: I think it is a cowardly thing for the agricultural society to appeal to the Government to look after a matter of that kind. If the board of directors have not got backbone enough to stop a thing like that they are not worthy of being called an agricultural society.

Mr. CUMBERLAND: Are wheels of fortune legal?

Supt. COWAN: It is specially defined in the Act that they are not allowed. Some gentlemen say we should leave the enforcement of the law to the societies. That is what has been done in the past, and what do we find? Some societies with ten and twelve games of chance on the fair grounds, and the secretaries accepting money from them and trying to defend and protect them. At one fair the officers of the society tried to put the provincial de-

tectives off the grounds for interfering with the sharpers. We also have local constables who accept bribes from these sharpers and work with them. That is the situation as it is. One of the reasons why many people are keeping away from our agricultural societies is because such things are allowed. If you, as members of this Association, will support such a resolution as Mr. Mitchell has brought in, I am satisfied that it will go a long way to remove these objectionable features from our exhibitions.

A MEMBER: We sometimes find that the village authorities will allow these games in the street.

The CHAIRMAN: The society has jurisdiction within three hundred yards of the fair grounds. The resolution before you is that this association gives its hearty approval to both questions regarding games of chance at fall fairs and will support the Department in suppressing such objectionable schemes.

The motion was carried unanimously.

ARE THERE TOO MANY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES?

The president occupied the chair at the morning session Thursday. In opening the meeting he said: "I would like to ask your consent to receive a resolution touching one of the questions discussed here yesterday. I might say that I have read the resolution, and I think it is very proper, and I think it will be in accord with your views. The resolution is as follows:

Moved by Mr. H. O. Boorse, of South River, and seconded by Mr. John McQuaker, of Owen Sound. "Since agriculture and horticulture have made such vast strides, since a fixed sum has been set apart by the department for use of the agricultural and horticultural societies, and, since the convention have, by an overwhelming majority, favored the separation of the two societies, therefore, be it resolved, that this convention respectfully submit to the Department of Agriculture to increase the amount set apart for these purposes by having an additional sum for horticultural societies, and that the amount for agricultural societies be not less than what is at present given.

The motion was put to meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The subjects on your programme are three in number, but they are three of a kind, and, as they are kindred subjects, they can be covered by the same discussion. They are as follows:

1. Should the number of agricultural societies be reduced?
2. How many fall exhibitions should be held in a county?
3. The best method of reducing the number of fall exhibitions?

Mr. W. E. STOCK: I have come forward to introduce a resolution dealing more particularly with the latter clause, that is, doing away with our fall fairs. I think we have altogether too many of them.

"*Resolved:* That this association ask the Government to do away with the present system of distributing money among societies, and appoint a commission to divide this Province into agricultural districts, and reduce the number of our shows, as we think it would do away with the trouble that would naturally arise if the societies tried to make the division of districts among themselves."

I wish to state that our county has four shows, and if we ask the directors to come together to see which ones we would do away with they would quarrel as to which society should be done away with, and we would

go home and nothing would be done; but if this commission be appointed and the societies state their case before it, our county can be divided into districts and we can hold two successful shows where we are now holding four, and I think the same would apply all over the Province. This commission would not be expensive, and I do not know of any more practical way than by taking it up by a commission! (Cries of "Lost" and "Carried".)

The CHAIRMAN: I want to put the question to you, and I want to tell you this, that yesterday it only took five minutes to get rid of all each member had to say, and to-day I am going to ask you to get rid of what you have to say in three minutes. Are you ready for the question?

The motion put to the meeting and lost.

A MEMBER: It appears to me that the vote we have already taken disposes of the whole question.

The CHAIRMAN: That seems to me to be so, but first of all I think you should decide if a change is made in the number of societies, how many there should be in a county, and if the number be reduced, then you should suggest the best means of proceeding to do it, and it will crystallize everything, if you will just give me a motion.

Mr. MCELROY: I have much pleasure in moving that the number of exhibitions be limited to two in each electoral district.

Mr. EUREY: I second that motion.

Mr. MCCORMICK: I do not think that we can make very much improvement. When I came to this meeting, I thought the whole Province was up in arms against the present system of fairs, but now I do not think that they are very much opposed to the present system and to the present Act. (Applause). If a fair is going to die, let it die a natural death. I think it would be absurd to limit each electoral district to two fairs. Take the county of Simcoe with ninety thousand of a population, and compare it with a county like Halton, how can you do it. I think that some of the small fairs are doing better work than the large ones, and I claim that in our township fair we are doing better work than some of the larger ones. They have a larger surplus because, I believe, you can be doing a large business and have no surplus, and a very small business and have a large surplus. In the town of Midland we will have a fair anyway, because we are the Chicago of the North, and we are going to have a fair. I am in favor of having good horse races at our fairs. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: It is not known to you that the Minister of Agriculture has very quietly entered the hall, and I want to ask him to come up on the platform and show himself. (Applause.)

Mr. HONEY: In the county in which I live we have three township shows and one county show, and they are all doing a good business and growing, and I am sure it will raise an awful row if you try to get rid of any one of them. In the county of Hastings, north of us, they have twenty-two townships, and do you think it would be fair or just to say to them they should only have two shows when there are twenty-two townships in that county. There is only one electoral district in North Hastings, and it would not be fair or just to say that they should only have two shows. In East Northumberland we have four shows. We are thankful to get the Government grant and we want it, but we are going to have shows whether we have the Government grant or not. There are farmers and breeders enough in that county to say, "We will have the show."

Mr. LAPP: I am heartily in accord with Mr. McCormick. I think it would be ill-advised for us to recommend a change of any kind in that direction. I think for the present at least, we had better allow our fairs to go on, on about the same basis, and allow those that can survive to do so,

and then we will have the survival of the fittest; and if there is an association that has not got good directors, that fair will die a natural death. I am satisfied that there is a strong sentiment in this Province for the continuation of the fairs as they exist, and, therefore, I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. McCormick's stand.

The CHAIRMAN: You have all heard the resolution and it is now before you.

Mr. M. A. JAMES, Bowmanville: As to the discontinuance of some of the township fairs and other fairs, I wish to say a few words, and I will simply speak from the condition of things in our own county. I cannot speak for any other county. I am opposed to the discontinuance of any fairs in the county of Durham for this reason: The township of Darlington and the town of Bowmanville are in the south, and in the north we have the township of Cartwright with the village of Blackstock, and a township fair is held at Blackstock, and on the east of us is the township of Clarke, with the village of Orono; on the north of that is the township of Marden with the village of Bethany; on the east of that is the township f Hope with the town of Port Hope, and in all these places fairs are held. We could not expect the people of Cartwright to go twenty miles to a town fair at Bowmanville. We could not expect the people of Marden to come to Clarke on the east. Six successful shows are held in the county of Durham. The Bowmanville fair is equal to anything in the Province of Ontario for its size. The Port Hope fair has been recently reorganized and they are doing an excellent work, and the village of Milbrook has the best township fair in the country.

A MEMBER: The Milbrook fair is a district fair.

Mr. M. A. JAMES: My reason for asking that these fairs be not discontinued is, that every one of them is successful and they are doing good work, and I hold that a township fair is more good as an agricultural show than many of the larger shows throughout this Province.

Mr. HAMILL: This is not a new question. Twenty years ago I presided as chairman of this association, and at that time we had the Agriculture and Arts Act just the same as we have to-day. At that time the Government appropriated $700 to each electoral district, $320 being allowed the electoral district society, and the balance was distributed to each branch of the society, and at the suggestion of a meeting similar to the one you have here to-day the fund was increased by $100 to each electoral district, making it $800, and it was concluded that the township societies would join with the electoral district societies and have fewer fairs and more successful ones, and a great many of the branch societies did amalgamate or put their funds in with the electoral district societies, and we thought we were over this difficulty which is arising to-day. Every village wants a fair. In the county of Simcoe we want to help agriculture all we can, and we tried to centralize the fairs as much as we could, but the trouble is that every village in the county wants a fair. I agree with the resolution of Mr. Stock, but these commissions are very expensive.

Mr. HALL: I have an amendment to move to the resolution as follows: Moved by R. R. Hall, "That this convention recommends that the township societies confine their work to the improvement of stock, etc., which has been proved in this convention to be a success, and that two district exhibitions be held in each county or district. (No seconder for this motion.)

A MEMBER: Does not the present Act say, that no fair can be started within five miles of an existing fair?

Mr. MITCHELL: I do not want to add any more responsibility to the department, but I want to ask that the motion carry with a recommendation,

or request that the department make a recommendation to this meeting next year after an examination of the reports from the different societies which came into their hands. We all look upon this question from our own local standpoint. The department has the whole Province before them, and could make suggestions to us a year from now, and meanwhile matters should stand as they are.

Supt. H. B. COWAN: The movers and seconders of these resolutions might withdraw with advantage. We must consider a matter of this kind very carefully. We are apt to look at it from the aspect of our little local fair, and when we come down to a discussion of how many fairs there should be in a county local conditions vary so greatly it is impossible to discuss such a subject satisfactorily in a meeting of this kind. As I stated in my annual report we have 448 societies in the Province of Ontario equal to four in every riding in the Province, and that means, that in a great many counties we have more than four. This multiplicity of fairs is working to the disadvantage of our agricultural societies. Instead of trying to decide how many fairs we should have in a county we might try to decide if the total number in the Province should be reduced and leave it to the department to fix the basis for reducing them so as not to stop any fair that is doing good work. I can say to you frankly that the department has not the slightest intention of cutting off any society that is doing good work. We should discuss this question from the Provincial aspect instead of from the county aspect. If we will do that we will make more progress.

One of the best proofs that we have got too many societies is the fact that over 80 per cent. of the societies in the Province have not got satisfactory grounds or buildings. Possibly we might consider such a question as this (leaving out the district of New Ontario), that fairs should not be held within 20 miles of each other. The remark has been made that we leave the reduction in the number of societies to the survival of the fittest, but I do not think that will do with the Act as it reads at present as poor societies receive fixed grants just the same as the good societies. Instead of dying we are getting more societies all the time. The action you took yesterday, however, will go a long way towards solving this whole problem. I felt proud of the way you handled that question, as you dropped your local fairs and considered the matter in its broadest aspect. I did not hear one man talk about his fair yesterday, instead you talked about the interests of Ontario as a whole. Yesterday, at the largest meeting the Fairs' Association ever held, it was decided to recommend that the grant should go to the societies in proportion to what they spent for agriculture, and I am satisfied that such a change will go a long way toward helping us out of the difficulty. Such a system will result in the survival of the fittest and the best fairs will be continued. The two resolutions before the meeting might be dropped and then we could come down to the other question should the total number be reduced, and within what distance should fairs be held.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is before you. The original motion is by Mr. McCormick, and the amendment to that motion is by Mr. Hall, but as I have no seconder for it, it will fall for want of a seconder. The original motion is that the matter be left just as it is.

Mr. MCCORMICK: The motion is, to leave matters as they are, making no change in the present working of the Fairs Associations in Ontario.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: That disposes of the subjects for discussion this morning. I have a motion that I want to lay before you at the request of some

of the gentlemen from Eastern Ontario. It is a matter that does not require any discussion. It is proper that the mover of the resolution should be allowed the accustomed three minutes to explain his reason for making the motion. The motion is as follows:

Moved by R. B. Faith, and seconded by Mr. J. G. Harkness, "That the clause providing that Toronto be the permanent place for holding the annual meeting of this Association, be reconsidered for the purpose of discussing the advisability as to whether it would not be better to divide the Province into two divisons, Eastern and Western, each division to have its own Association, arrange for its meeting, etc.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Faith voted with the minority, but it is only a matter of fair play that he be heard.

Mr. R. B. Faith: I agree with you all that it is advisable to centralize work as much as possible, but in this particular case I cannot see how the usefulness of this association and the good work can be carried on if you are going to centralize the work at Toronto. We have twenty to thirty societies in the east, and only three of them are represented here. In the west there are probably fifty, and I dare say there are no more than ten represented here. (Cries of "Wrong, wrong.")

Mr. Faith: I take it for granted the greatest number of the people here are from central Ontario. (Cries of "No, from the west, north and south, Windsor, Sarnia, Port Arthur, and all over.

Mr. Faith: Then we will leave it to all over. 488 societies in the Province and of the 488, how many are represented here? About 40 or 50 societies, not any more.

A Member: You are all wrong.

The Secretary: There are 144 societies represented here by 225 delegates.

Mr. Faith: Would it not be better to divide the Province into two divisions, having one association in Eastern Ontario and one in the West. (Cries of "No.") Each association to hold its annual meeting wherever they care to. The Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association saw the great benefit of doing that.

Mr. Hall: What about the North and the Northwest? We will need to have three associations.

Mr. Faith: If you had one association in the east and one in the west you could hold one of the annual meetings in the north.

A Member: If Toronto is the centre of the Province, as I understand it is, then it is no further for you to come from the east than for the members to come from the west. It is just about as far from Windsor and Sarnia and Parry Sound as it is from Ottawa.

Mr. Faith: There are a large number of societies in the east that have no voice in this Association.

A Member: That is their own fault.

A Member: I admit the west is well represented, but unfortunately the east is not represented.

A Member: That is your own fault.

Mr. J. G. Harkness: Perhaps our agriculturists are not so advanced down there, and the societies are poorer. If there is any benefit to be derived from the annual meeting I think you ought to give the east an opportunity of deriving that benefit. They do not see it to send their representatives here, but if the meeting was held in the east so that they could send their representatives there at small expense they would attend. It costs $20 to $25 to send a representative to Toronto, and that is too much

for the poor fairs to stand. I think that it is only fair to the east that there should be a division made, and we should be given the privilege of having an association in the east where we can derive some benefit from the annual meeting, and I have much pleasure, therefore, in seconding the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: I have ruled that only the mover and seconder shall be heard, but as the Rev. Mr. Clark is one of the executive of this Association, and as he lives in the eastern section, is it your pleasure he should be heard for a few minutes?

Rev. C. B. CLARK: I wish to congratulate you on the progressive work you have done. I have attended these conventions for four years, and more was done yesterday afternoon than was done in the other four conventions put together, and as one of the executive committee I felt proud that we helped to produce such a programme as we have had. As to the matter of having the convention held in the east, it is exactly as Mr. Harkness said, "a great many societies would like to have some of the benefits of these meetings". I have been able, by watching this convention, to suggest different things at home which have done us good. The Province consists of the east as well as the west and we would like to receive more benefit from this association in the east than we do. I have no objection to coming to Toronto, I have warm feelings towards Toronto. Twenty years ago I came here on my honeymoon and I like to come to Toronto again (laughter and applause). At the same time I think a great many would be benefitted if we could make a division and hold a meeting in the east and in the west in order that the greatest good may come to the greatest number.

Moved by J. H. Thompson, seconded by Samuel Sheaver, "That the motion do not pass, but that Mr. Cowan be requested to formulate a plan by which the district societies may be represented by districts and by which the expense may be divided, and the representation at this meeting broadened. Those of you who belong to fraternal societies know that this plan has worked there with success."

The amendment was lost and the original motion was also lost.

Supt. COWAN: This is an important matter and I would not like the representatives from Eastern Ontario to go home and feel they have been slighted. We have had representatives from Eastern Ontario for years. I think we can keep our association solid, and we can also arrange to have district meetings. We can hold a meeting at Ottawa. Let us keep our Association together. (Applause.)

Mr. J. T. MURPHY: As chairman of the committee to which the paper of our superintendent was referred, I have pleasure in reporting that it be adopted, and we thank Mr. Cowan for the care and consideration he has exercised in preparing it.

The motion, seconded by Mr. McElroy, carried.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE THANKED.

Mr. J. THOMAS MURPHY, Simcoe: I am thankful that this association never had any politics, and I have very great pleasure in moving that the thanks of this association be tendered to the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, for his presence with us, and for taking the chair at our meeting. We are pleased at having him with us to-day, and although I am on the other side of politics, I propose to be as loyal to our present Minister as I was to the late one. (Loud applause.)

Mr. DAVIDSON: I have great pleasure in seconding that motion.

The CHAIRMAN: I have great pleasure indeed in placing such a motion before you.

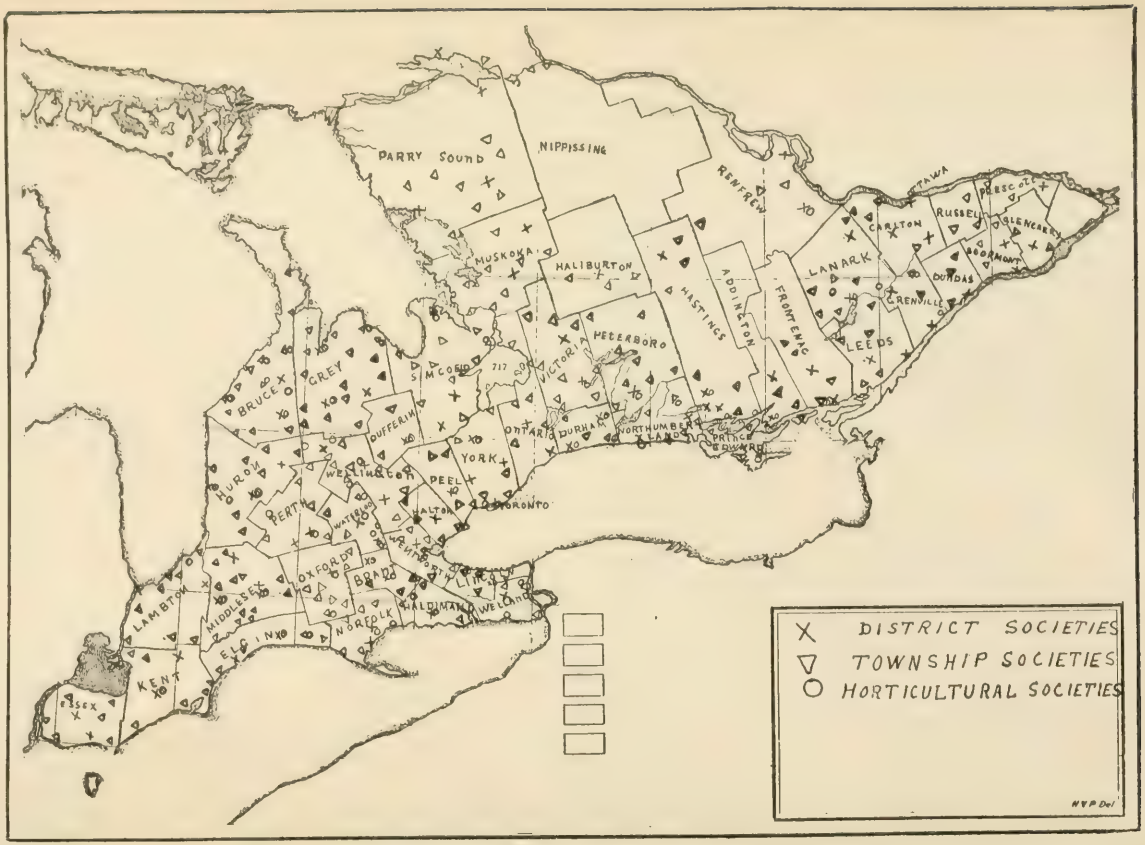
The motion was carried amid loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN: I have much pleasure, sir, as president of this great organization, to tender you the thanks of this meeting. (Tremendous applause.) I have the pleasure to hand over to you the most enthusiastic thanks of this association for your kindness in identifying yourself with us on the occasion of our public meeting. (Applause.)

Hon. NELSON MONTEITH: I am sure that the resolution is altogether too flattering. I am but one of yourselves, possibly I have assumed a larger responsibility in this regard than some of you may have; however, we must remember that each and every one of us are leaders in some local way, and we have a great trust reposed in us to help on the cause of agriculture in the Province of Ontario. We are proud of what has been done in the past and we hope to do greater things in the future. (Applause.) It is for you gentlemen, as leaders of this progressive agriculture in which we are engaged, to do your share in a local way and in a public way. I on my part will endeavor to keep up the high reputation of the department over which I preside. I thank you, gentlemen, for your very kind resolution of confidence. (Applause.)

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The report of the auditors on the annual statement of Mr. Alex. McFarlane, the secretary-treasurer, was read and adopted. It showed total receipts of $91, including $76 for membership and $11.71 of a balance from the preceding year. The expenditure was $91, including $30 for stenographer's expenses, programme, etc., and $30.25 for meetings of the executive as well as several small items.



THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO.

Although this map does not show all the societies in the Province it will give a good idea of how numerous they are. In some counties there are so many societies it is impossible for any of them to hold a good agricultural exhibition.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF ONTARIO IN 1905.

(A statement prepared by Provincial Superintendent H. B. Cowan for consideration by members of agricultural societies at their annual meetings in January, 1905.)

The Agriculture and Arts Act in its main features is as old as confederation. A large proportion of the agricultural and horticultural societies of Ontario are dissatisfied with this Act and would like to see it radically amended or a new Act drafted. The chief complaints are that it permits of an unjust distribution of the government grants, that many societies are neglecting their agricultural departments and devoting too much attention to undesirable features, that there are too many societies, and that horticultural societies should be placed on a basis independent of the agricultural societies. It was under this Act that the societies were established, and it is through it they receive their annual government grants.

Complaints concerning the Act have frequently been made at the annual convention of the Fairs and Exhibition Association in Toronto. Deputations, representing various organizations, have waited on the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and recommended changes. The time appears to have come when societies generally should deal with the matter and a definite line of action be agreed upon.

During the past year, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture, I have made a careful investigation of the work being carried on by various agricultural and horticultural societies. This inquiry has shown that a considerable proportion of the agricultural societies have drifted from the objects for which they were established. While many societies are accomplishing excellent results, a considerable proportion are of but little value. In the case of some it is a debatable question whether or not they are accomplishing more good than harm. At many exhibitions gamblers and sharpers operate openly in defiance of the law. In certain sections of the province these men unite their forces in an effort to fleece the public on as extensive a scale as possible. Some societies offer large purses for horse races, in spite of the Act, which declares them to be illegal. Side shows of the most immoral nature are permitted, while the special attractions, for which large sums are frequently paid, are often of a most undesirable character.

It is Time for a Change.

Much of the money expended by agricultural societies is little better than wasted. It has long been felt that an effort should be made to place the societies on a more satisfactory basis. A change in the Act is required by which societies will receive government assistance in proportion to the value of the results they are accomplishing for agriculture. As any change in the Act is likely to affect agricultural and horticultural societies generally, it is important that the members of these societies should be in a position to discuss these matters intelligently at their annual meeting this month. Delegates can then be appointed to attend the annual convention of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association, which will be held in Toronto during February. At this convention these matters will be further considered and lines of action discussed.

Large Sums Voted to Societies.

The government grants to agricultural and horticutural societies during 1903 amounted to $81,400. This is a larger sum than was expended for any other agricultural purpose, being considerably more than twice

as much as the combined grants for the Farmers' and Women's Institutes ($13,700), the Eastern and Western Dairy Schools ($9,300), the Experimental Plots and Experimental Union ($7,447), the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations ($3,400), and for fighting the San Jose Scale ($3,000).

In addition to the money received in grants the societies, by means of their gate receipts, entry fees, etc., raise large sums of money. The total receipts in 1903, from all sources, amounted to $429,103. The total expenditure of the Department of Agriculture for 1903 (not including the grants to agricultural societies), was $281,460. This includes the cost of maintaining the Agricultural College at Guelph, Farmers' and Women's Institutes, the Experimental Union, the three dairy schools, the Experimental Farm at Dryden, the Fruit Experiment Stations, the grants to the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association, Live Stock Associations, Fruit Growers' Association, Provincial Winter Fair, etc. Were the farmers of Ontario forced to decide between discontinuing their agricultural societies or the work of these other organizations, their verdict would undoubtedly be against the agricultural societies. This is the case in spite of the fact that the societies are handling $137,643 more than is expended for all this other work combined.

Objects of Agricultural Societies.

Work of great value has been acomplished by the agricultural societies of Ontario; more particularly the early societies. The starting of the live stock records; the launching of the large exhibitions, like those at Toronto, Ottawa, and London; and the establishment of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture can be directly traced to our agricultural societies. The success of these early societies was due to the fact that they made the advancement of agriculture their main object. The weaknesses that have crept into the work of the societies are traceable to the fact that many have allowed the cause of agriculture to slip into the background.

A glance at that section of the Agriculture and Arts Act which defines the objects of societies is all that is required to show how far our societies have drifted from the objects for which they were established. This part of the Act reads as follows:

"The objects of District and Township Societies shall be to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, and useful arts:

(a) By importing and otherwise procuring seeds, plants and animals of new and valuable kinds;

(b) By offering prizes for essays on questions of scientific inquiry relating to agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, and the useful arts;

(c) By awarding premiums for excellence in the raising or introduction of stock, for the invention or improvement of agricultural or horticultural implements and machinery, for the production of grain and all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers, and fruits, and generally for excellence in any agricultural or horticultural production or operation, article of manufacture or work of art;

(d) By carrying on experiments in the growing of crops, the feeding of stock or other branch of agriculture, or by testing any system of farming through arrangements with one or more of the farmers of the municipality in which the Society is organized."

Not five per cent. of the societies in the province attempt to live up to this Act, except by holding an annual exhibition. In many cases these exhibitions are poor affairs. Much valuable work might be accomplished were a larger proportion of the societies to undertake the work outlined in clauses (a) and (d).

Should the Grants to Township Societies be Fixed by Law.

No portion of the Agriculture and Arts Act is more generally condemned than the sections which define the basis on which the grants to societies shall be distributed.

These sections read as follows:

(a) An amount not exceeding $420 shall be subject to division among the township and horticultural societies of each district, to be divided in proportion to the number of paid-up members of the previous year . . . but any one society shall not receive more than $140, nor shall any one society receive more than three times the amount reported as paid-up by its members. . . .

(c) The remainder of the legislative grant for each district, after thus paying to the township and horticultural societies (if there are any), the money to which they are entitled, shall be payable to the district society.

There are four serious defects in these two clauses. They create a distinction between so-called district and township societies; they fix the grants

A squad of cavalry at a fair. A desirable attraction.

which societies receive, irrespective of the value of the work they are doing; horticultural societies, although carrying on an entirely different line of work, are brought into conflict with township and district societies in regard to their government grants; and, there is no limit as to the number of societies that can be established in a district except the number of townships.

Township and District Societies.

Ever since the passing of the Act there has been more or less friction between the township and district societies. Township societies have felt that they have not received their just proportion of the government grant; many district societies have claimed that the township exhibitions are of such little value they should be abolished.

In creating a distinction between township and district societies, the Ontario legislature had a commendable purpose in view. It was claimed that while each district should be assisted in holding one large exhibition, there were remote sections, in most districts, the residents of which would find it difficult or impossible to attend or exhibit at the district exhibition. It was claimed that these remote sections should be assisted to hold exhibitions of their own. The argument was also advanced that there were many people who would not care to compete at a district exhibition who would do so at a township fair. If successful at their local exhibitions these people would then be prepared to exhibit at the district fairs.

While these arguments still hold good, in certain of the more sparsely settled sections of Ontario, conditions have so changed, since the Act was passed, as to leave little reason for continuing the distinction between district and township societies.

Many sections, which a number of years ago were considered remote, have greatly increased in population. They have been entered by so many new roads and by railroads and electric car lines that now their residents are within easy reach of the larger exhibitions. Small township exhibitions are, therefore, not required to the same extent that they were a number of years ago.

A boys' competition naming Apples. An excellent feature.

When the Act was passed it was expected that exhibitors, at most of the township exhibitions, would be limited to residents of the township. Although this plan has been tried repeatedly, the societies, almost invariably, have been forced to abandon such attempts. It has been found that when exhibits are limited to a township they are so few in number, and generally of such poor quality, it is impossible to hold a successful exhibition. The great majority of the township exhibitions now advertise that "Competition is open to the world." In many counties the successful exhibitors at the district exhibitions make a tour of the township fairs and sweep in most of the prizes. The encouragement of small local exhibitors is thereby prevented to a great extent, and another object of the Act is defeated.

While there are a number of township societies in the province which are doing very poor work, the claim that all township societies should be

abolished is not well founded. There are numerous township societies which are holding much better exhibitions, and which are expending more money for agriculture, than district societies which receive much larger grants. A township society when favorably located and with an energetic and enterprising board of directors, is certain to hold a better exhibition than a district society in a poor location and with a poor set of officers, even if the latter receives much more liberal assistance from the government. When the Act was framed, it was not recognised that this would be the case. The distinction then made between district and township societies has, therefore, not worked out satisfactorily, and creates a great injustice to many township societies.

Some Interesting Figures.

That this is the case is best shown by the annual returns made to the Department of Agriculture by agricultural societies. Of the four societies in the province, which spent the most for agricultural purposes in 1902, two were union township societies. The society which gave the most of all was a township society. The two leading township societies gave nearly $1,000 more for agriculture than the two leading district societies.

A township society, in southwestern Ontario, with a grant of $82, spent $1,314.25 for agriculture, while a district society, with a grant of $800, spent only $1,128.73. Had this district society accomplished as good work, in proportion to the grant it received, it would have expended over $11,000 for agricultural purposes instead of only slightly over $1,100. The following figures from society returns permit of interesting comparisons:

Society.	Grant.	Expended for Agriculture.
Township	$140	$1,089
District	660	935
Township	105	927
District	520	895
Township	140	910
District	520	878
Township	$89	$877
District	450	448
Township	96	587
District	403	491
Township	78	790
District	650	550

The foregoing figures serve to illustrate how much better work many township societies are doing, even with their small grants, than district grants. Numerous other instances could be furnished.

To further illustrate how unjustly many township societies are treated, the following comparison of the work done by some township and district societies in the same counties is given:

Society.	Grant.	Spent for Agriculture.
District	$380	$804
Township	140	768
Township	140	596
Township	140	484
District	413	583
Township	140	563
Township	140	534
District	380	551
Township	82	1,314
Township	93	480
Township	82	279
District	$420	$386
Township	140	376
Township	132	275
District	380	583
Township	83	590
Township	60	927
Township	149	413
District	477	560
Township	140	468
Township	166	477
Township	86	308

In practicaly every case it will be noticed the township societies gave more for agriculture, in proportion to their grants, than the district societies, and, in some cases, much more, although their grants were smaller. Other instances of this kind could be given.

It has been suggested that the best remedy for these conditions is to do away with all distinction between district and township societies, and to so change the Act that societies will receive their grants in proportion to the amounts they actually expend for agricultural purposes. This would serve to encourage societies whose exhibitions are conducted on agricultural lines. The careful consideration of this matter by members of agricultural societies is required.

Too Many Exhibitions the Cause of Much of the Poor Work Done by Societies.

The greatest weakness in the fairs system of Ontario lies in the fact that there are too many exhibitions. The poor work being done by a large proportion of the agricultural societies can be traced direct to this cause. Many counties have six to twelve societies all holding annual fall exhibitions. It

A feature which always pleases at an Exhibition.

frequently occurs that these exhibitions are held within five or six miles of each other. The map of the province showing the location of the societies makes clear how thickly the country is studded with these societies.

The fierce competition between the societies is largely responsible for the comparatively recent introduction of so many undesirable features in connection with our exhibitions. When there are a number of exhibitions held in a county, it means that the localities supporting each fair must necessarily be restricted. As the government grant has to be divided between the different societies, the share each receives is small. The average farmer does not care to attend more than one or two local fairs in a season, especially if he has been to attend one of the large industrial exhibitions. This means that where there are three or more fairs within a comparatively short distance, the attendance at each is reduced. All these influences tend to greatly diminish the total receipts of the societies and make it impossible for the directors to offer prizes of sufficient value to encourage high-class exhibits, or to enable them to properly fit up their grounds and buildings. Eighty per

cent. of the societies in the province are without proper buildings for the accommodation of the live stock and other exhibits. There are so few good agricultural society buildings that three photographers, sent out last fall to exhibitions, in all parts of the province, were unable to obtain enough photographs of such buildings to make possible the publication of a good bulletin on the subject. Many of the societies, however, had race tracks costing hundreds of dollars. The great majority of societies lack even good judging rings, where the judges can have room for their work and outside of which the crowds can be kept to their own advantage.

At a large proportion of these small exhibitions the stock is either simply tied to fence posts for a few hours, and then hurried away, or, in the case of sheep, pigs and poultry, is left in boxes or crates on the owners' wagons. Where the latter occurs, it is impossible for the public to properly see the exhibits, or obtain any value from them, and the judges are prevented from doing good work. Much of the stock shown at these small exhibitions is of very inferior quality, and should never be exhibited at a show. It frequently happens that this stock is rushed on the grounds at the last moment, when it is found there is not likely to be any competition, simply for the sake of winning a small prize. Through inferior exhibits of this nature being awarded prizes the public receives wrong impressions which are productive of great harm. For this reason some of the poorer exhibitions are of questionable value.

Many of these smaller exhibitions are so handicapped for funds, they are unable to bear the expense of introducing educational features, or even to meet the cost of securing expert judges from a distance. Where the latter is the case the local judges employed are frequently accused of awarding the prizes to the exhibits made by directors, or by their own personal friends, and the exhibitions thereby receive serious injury. Where these societies are located in sparsely settled or newly opened districts, good reason for these conditions exist, and arrangements should be made to increase the assistance they receive. But, where these smaller societies are situated in some of the best agricultural sections of the province, as many of them are, it is difficult to find satisfactory excuses for the poor work they are doing.

A glance at the work being done by some of these societies, as indicated by their annual returns for the year 1902, will be of interest. The reports show the government grants received by some societies and the amounts spent by the same societies for agricultural purposes.

Society.	Grant.	Spent for Agriculture.
District	$650	$550
District	545	405
District	403	491
District	450	448
District	380	396
District	420	386
District	396	370
District	386	202
District	350	195
Township	140	124
Township	140	117
Township	140	109
Township	$104	$105
Township	96	94
Township	140	85
Township	50	77
Township	60	73
Township	121	72
Township	60	72
Township	36	67
Township	91	65
Township	49	53
Township	70	20

It is because a number of societies receiving regular Government grants are unable to expend more money for agricultural purposes than the sums mentioned above that the cry has been raised that there should be a reduction in the number of exhibitions held annually in the province.

The existence of so many small societies makes it absolutely impossible for the Department of Agriculture to introduce desirable educational features at many of the exhibitions. Where these features are held at one fair they will not draw when tried shortly afterwards at nearby exhibitions. The cry is for something new, and the directors are forced to comply with the popular demand. It is this condition which has given rise to the claim that "it is impossible, any longer, to hold exhibitons on purely agricultural lines." It will be an unfortunate day for the farmers of Ontario when this statement becomes true. That it is not true is best evidenced by the fact tha every year here are many excellent agricultural exhibitions held in all parts of the province. In the case of these latter exhibitions, however, it will generally be found that there are no other exhibitions nearer than ten to fifteen miles.

It is this fierce competition between exhibitions to draw the crowds which has led to the introduction of horse racing, balloon ascensions, grand stand performances, and other of the features which (as described fully elsewhere)

How Poultry are shown at small Exhibitions.

have ruined so many exhibitions, and which are gradually undermining the fairs system of the province.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Through the Act are Brought Into Conflict.

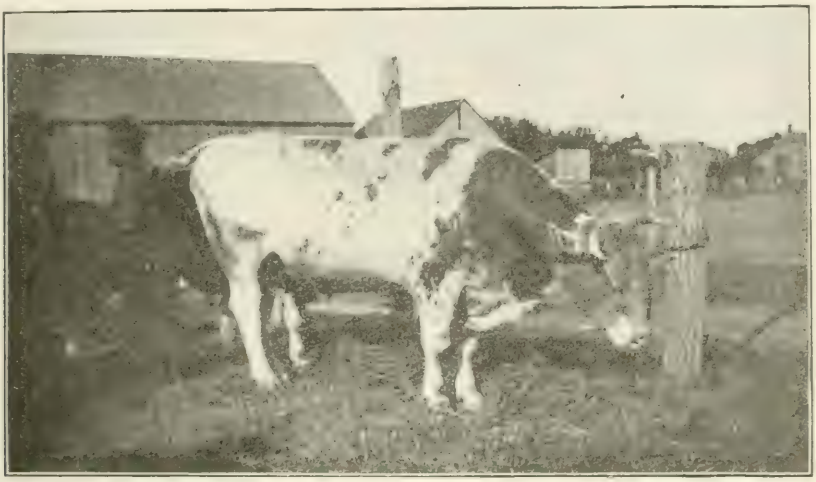
A feature of the Act, which, it has been claimed, should be changed, is the section by which it is provided that where a horticultural society is established its government grant must be deducted from the amounts available for the local township and district societies.

At the convention of delegates from the horticultural societies of the province, held in Toronto during November, this matter was discussed.

After careful consideration it was unanimously agreed that this part of the Act should be changed in such a way as to permit horticultural societies to be established and managed independent of the agricultural societies. A committee was appointed, which waited on the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and urged that this should be done. This committee was authorized to meet again to draft such changes as the horticultural societies would like to see made in the Act.

There are between 80 and 90 horticultural societies in Ontario, the great majority of which are located in cities, towns and villages. Most of these societies are doing excellent work along the lines totally different from those followed by agricultural societies. Flower and fruit shows are held, plants, shrubs and seeds are distributed free to members, prizes are offered school children to encourage them to grow flowers; public places, such as court houses, post offices, jails, etc., are improved by the setting out of shrubs, plants, etc., and other work of this nature is undertaken.

There are a number of places in Ontario where horticultural societies are needed, but where their formation has been prevented owing to the active opposition of the local agricultural societies in a natural desire to prevent their government grants being cut down. There are other districts where the formation of horticultural societies has so diminished the grants of the agricultural societies as to seriously handicap them in their work.



A Small Exhibition with no Accommodation for Live Stock.

The fields of work for agricultural and horticultural societies are sufficiently different in their nature to give good reason for the claim that they should each receive their government grants on a basis of their own. This is another matter which agricultural and horticultural societies should consider at their annual meetings this month.

Many Exhibitions a Public Disgrace.

The rapid change that has taken place in the character of many of our exhibitions, and which is rapidly creeping over others, requires immediate attention. Unless this insidious change can be prevented and reforms brought about, our so-called agricultural societies are more likely to be a disgrace than a blessing to the province. Immoral performances, which are generally associated with the most depraved districts of large cities, are boldly conducted in side shows at many Ontario exhibitions. These performances are frequently advertised as being "for men only," although boys of tender years are freely admitted.

In addition to the side shows the special attractions introduced in front of grand stands are often far from elevating. Women contortionists, ballet

dancers and men who repeat vile jokes are paid large sums to "amuse" the public. These people are generally advertised as the main features of the exhibitions. Accompanying these performances it will almost invariably be found that horse races (although against the law) are an important part of the afternoon's programme, that betting is carried on freely, and that gamblers and sharpers are present in considerable numbers. The worst feature of the situation lies in the fact that these features are introduced under the disguise of being a benefit to our agricultural exhibitions, and that respectable people are thereby trapped into attending them and into allowing their young children to be present. It is time this mask was removed, and that these exhitbitions were branded for what they are.

So openly and fearlessly do gamblers and sharpers carry on their work, and so utterly have the local authorities, in certain districts, failed to cope with the situation, the Department at Toronto, during the past two years, has been forced to employ special detectives. It has been found that the worst exhibitions are generally in close proximity to the United States borders. Men, with headquarters in cities like Detroit and Buffalo equip agents with gambling outfits and send them on a regular tour of our Ontario exhibitions. Many of the gambling machines seized at exhibitions during the past two years displayed the United States eagle prominently, while others were stamped with United States trade marks. Some gangs of this nature operate from Toronto, Kingson, and one or two other Canadian cities. During 1903 as many as eleven arrests were made at two exhibitions and fines imposed ranging from $25 to $45 in each case. At one small exhibition this year, one man was arrested and fined $50 for selling liquor on the grounds, two others were arrested and fined over $20 for operating gambling devices and several others escaped. One detective was unable to arrest them all.

Should These Things be Permitted.

The following reports received by the Department of Agriculture, last fall, in regard to three leading societies will give some idea of the extent to which the practices mentioned are being introduced at our fairs. The first report concerns a district fair, in 1903 received a government grant of $800, whose receipts that year amounted to $5,682.59, and which expended a total of $1,128.73 for agricultural purposes.

The report reads: "This exhibition is run on a large scale. The exhibits of agricultural products were not up to those at smaller fairs in this part of the province, but in attractions it certainly excels. This is the first day, and here is the list: Five wheels of fortune, one bagatelle lottery, one stand ringing silver coins, six jewelry stands, one card drawing lottery for jewelry, 10 cents a draw, one quack doctor, and numerous other features, not of such an objectionable nature, such as stands for ringing canes, fifteen refreshment booths, etc. I stood by the bagatelle tent for a few minutes, and the way the fellows roped in the money was astonishing. I am sure they pocketed twenty dollars in ten minutes, and I could not see him giving value for any of it. The pin wheels also did a big business. There were six entries each time at 10 cents each, the winner got 40 cents and the operator pocketed 20 cents each time as his share for collecting the dimes and spinning the wheel. There is a long bar under the grand stand which is kept quite dark, and where I am satisfied liquor is being kept.

"The performances in front of the grand stand rival Toronto exhibition, and must have cost the management a little penny. A balloon ascension took place, the man dropping in the grounds and the balloon outside the fence."

One of the bills advertising this exhibition announced the following features: Rosari and Bartelli will give each afternoon that great feat in mid-air of jumping a chasm of fifty feet on a bicycle; high wire performance, great acrobats direct from circus Buch, Berlin, Germany, will perform on a wire in mid-aid; balloon ascension and parachute jump each afternoon. Four bands of music. We have the best one-half mile track in the east and the fastest horse must win. Under the heading "$2,000 in Prizes," the following were advertised for the three days of the fair:

3-year-old trot and pace	$150	Running race	175
2.28 class, trot and pace	200	3-minute class, trot and pace	200
Running race	175	Running race	175
2.40 class, trot and pace	200	Free-for-all trot and pace	300
2.20 class, trot and pace	250		

The directors of this society were notified that the holding of these races would be a contravention of the law, but paid no heed to the warning.

Main Points of Another Large Fair.

From a fair in North Central Ontario the following report was received:

"A regular midway was one of the attractions. These included moving pictures showing "The Great Train Robbery," "The Minature World," everything moving; "The Great Toronto Fire," "A Laughing Parlor," besides a cane stand, jewelry stands, merry-go-round, baseball throwing for cigars, and refreshment and fruit booths. On Wednesday and Thursday the programme called for horse racing. Wednesday a 2.30 trot, purse $75; Thursday, open trot, or pace, purse $100, and a three-year-old race, purse $100. I saw the first two heats of the open, time about 2.24.

The great attraction was the performance on the stage. The first was a clown and a Chinaman, the second a slack wire performance, and the third aerial artists, a man and a woman. This was the most shameful performance I ever saw. Both were dressed in skin tights with a little frill about the hips, the woman having a little more fullness in waist covering than the man. In their performances every turn and crease of their bodies were visible. The fourth number brought out three male performaners on rings and bars, etc., dressed even worse. I thought at first that they were naked except for a breech cloth, but saw almost immediately that they had on flesh colored tights. Another slack wire performer gave part of his number attired as an old maid. In this garb he cracked a number of jokes, of which the following was a fair sample. (Not fit for publication.)

A South-Western Ontario Exhibitor.

Some of the poorest agricultural exhibitions in the province are situated in south-western Ontario near the United States borders. The following report was received from one of these:

On entering the grounds I was confronted by an array of tents, booths, travelling shows, etc., that almost rivalled Toronto's midway in number and variety. It was evident that the fair was of secondary consideration compared to the attractions, as the grand stand and the fence around the race track were crowded all afternoon, and had nothing to do with the agricultural features. The tents were crowded and did a rushing business. As nearly as I could count, the following is a list of the attractions and fakirs present: Three travelling shows, including Old Plantation, Dainty Paree Girls, and Lucas' Wild West and Mexican show, a merry-go-round, refresh-

ment tents and booths, too many to count, one wheel of fortune, six jewelry pedlars, two throwing baseballs at coons, two throwing baseballs at dolls, one draw lottery, 10 cents a draw, two shooting at discs with concealed numbers with air-guns, for prizes, one ringing canes man, table with five, ten, twenty-five, fifty-cent pieces and dollars scattered over it, five throws a nickel, thrower to keep any money ringed. One ringing bottle, one ringing cane, one rolling nine-pins for cigars, one gypsy fortune teller, numerous balloon men, souvenir men, etc. All the latter part of the afternoon the "Dainty Paree Girls" show announced a "show for men only," and enlarged on the sights to be seen within in language that I never expected to hear on public grounds and through megaphones. It was a disgrace to the management to allow it."

The Sharpers Make Large Profits.

The gamblers and sharpers who attend the exhibitions find their work so profitable many of them make it a regular business. Their routes are

Gambling outfits at a fair.

A high priced woman's act.

mapped out long in advance. Every possible precaution is taken to guard against arrest. On reaching the place where the exhibition is to be held, the local police are first seen and, if necessary, bribed. Money is then offered to the officials of the fair for the privilege of operating at the exhibition. (The officials of one fair tried to put the provincial detectives off the grounds for interfering with the gamblers.) If a visit from a provincial detective is feared, the gamblers appoint a man or men to watch the arrival of trains and the hotels for the appearance of such officials. On the first sign of danger the signal is given and the games of chance disappear as if by magic. So well did the regular provincial detectives become known two years ago it was deemed advisable this fall to employ new men, specially for this work. Before the end of the season these new men were so closely watched it became difficult for them to make arrests. At a fair in the Niagara district a gambler offered one of the detectives $50 to leave the grounds. This will give some idea of the profits this man must have expected to make. Eighteen sharpers at one fair in southwestern Ontario clubbed in and raised $100 as a

bribe for a detective (who had been spotted in spite of his best endeavors) to leave the town.

The following extract from a report received from one of the detectives will give a further insight into the methods of these sharpers, and serves to show how extensively this work is carried on at many of our exhibitions:

A Detective's Report.

"At the fairs I visited I found a great many sharpers, fakirs, and gamblers, some of whom were very clever. They seemed to have plenty of money and to desire no other occupation during September and October, as they claimed they could make enough out of the farmers in that time to keep them all winter. I saw as many as eighteen sharpers at one small two-day fair, with an attendance of about 3,000, among them being three whom I had arrested at a previous show. Their fines were paid in each case out of a large roll of bills they had in their pockets.

"I did not find a crook who did not know Provincial Detectives Rogers, Greer, and Murray, at a distance. They make this a study. The fakirs seem to lay out their sections as economically as possible. In some cases I saw the same people at different fairs for four or five days in succession. In such cases a change of detectives is required to catch them.

"I believe that in the counties of Kent, Essex, Elgin, and Middlesex, I saw two hundred different people making their living by fraud at agricultural exhibitions. It seems to be the desire of all the officials at the fairs to have a straight, clean show, but they are easily deceived by the sharpers, who pay so much to one spotter who occupies an elevated position and when necessary gives the alarm to his confederates."

Should Clean Out The Fairs.

It is time these characters were driven from our exhibitions, and the latter made what they were intended to be, a benefit to agriculture. The majority of directors would like to see their fairs free from these features. Other directors boldly state that the public likes to be fooled, and that their exhibitions need the money the gamblers are willing to pay. The worst feature is that the public is not only fooled, but robbed by many of these men.

At an exhibition in the Niagara district last fall a gambler had an outfit, worth about seventy-five dollars, fitted up specially for his purpose. It consisted of a table underneath which, out of sight, was a drawer containing twenty-three dynamos. He had loaded dice, and invited the public to try their luck betting to see who could make the highest throws. By simply leaning against the edge of the table he could control an electric current and cause his loaded dice to fall any way he desired. The method adopted was to allow the person throwing to win several times, and at the same time gradually increase the size of the bets. As soon as the sharper was sure his victim was betting all his money he immediately cleans him out. The department has received reports that men have lost $150 and $200 in an afternoon through swindles of this nature. The gambling outfit, just mentioned, was confiscated, and will be on exhibition at the February meeting of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association in Toronto that the directors of the societies who attend may have a chance to try their "luck."

The Law on This Subject.

The local constables and directors of societies are responsible when these men are allowed to operate at exhibitions. They have it in their power to arrest any persons with games of chance and to confiscate their machines. It is not true, as has sometimes been stated, that the duty of arresting these men lies with the provincial detectives. The directors of many exhibitions have succeeded in completely ridding their exhibitions of these characters. Other boards of officers could do the same were they to take determined action.

Games of Chance at Exhibitions.

The law on this point reads:

Section 28. (1). The officers of any such association or society may by their rules and regulations prohibit and prevent all kinds of theatrical or circus or acrobatic performances, exhibitions or shows, and may also regulate or prevent the huckstering or trafficking in fruits, goods, wares or merchandise on the exhibition grounds, or within 300 yards thereof; and any person who, after due notice of such rules and regulations, violates the same, shall be liable to be removed by the officers, policemen or constables of said association or society, and be subject to the penalty prescribed by the next preceding section.

(2). The officers of any such association or society shall prevent all kinds of gambling and all games of chance at the place of holding the exhibition or fair, or within 300 yards thereof, and any association or society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any Legislative grant during the year next ensuing. 58 V., c. 11, s. 28.

(2a). No person shall carry on or assist or aid in carrying on any kind of gambling, or any game of chance, at any agricultural, horticultural, live stock, or industrial exhibition or fair, or within half a mile thereof.

(2b). Any person violating the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than $20, besides costs, and not more than $100 besides costs.

Amendments to the Act give constables the power to arrest gamblers and sharpers without a warrant and to confiscate their machines or goods. All wheels of fortune, draw lotteries, shooting at discs with hidden numbers for prizes, throwing dice, or any games in which the elements of chance enter, are against the law. Societies allowing these practices are liable to have their Government grants forfeited. Local constables who accept money from the operator of these games are liable to be sent to prison for a term of years without the option of a fine.

It has been suggested that as one means of preventing these practices the Legislature should be requested to make a large enough grant to make it possible for the department to employ a sufficient number of detectives each year to cover the province thoroughly. Efforts should also be made, it is claimed, to secure the conviction and imprisonments of local constables who are in the habit of accepting bribes. Such action, it is felt, would do much to improve the character of many of our exhibitions. This is a question societies need to consider.

The most satisfactory step would be for the societies themselves to refuse to allow any games of chance to be operated at their exhibitions.

Horse Racing at Exhibitions.

No subject has been the cause of so much heated debate by members of agricultural societies as horse races at exhibitions. It has long been claimed by many societies that they would be unable to hold a successful exhibition were it not for their horse races. With the multiplicity of fall fairs, and the necessity which has arisen to introduce exciting features to draw crowds, there is undoubtedly truth in this contention. Were there fewer fairs and larger agricultural exhibits, it is probable this necessity would, to a large extent, be overcome. That this might be the case is indicated by the fact that several of the best exhibitions in the province are located in the Ottawa Valley, and do not hold horse races. These include such exhibitions as those held at Beachburg, Renfrew, Almonte and Richmond, which are not interfered with to any serious extent by other local fairs. Other instances might be cited. It is where exhibitions are the most numerous that horse racing, special attractions and side shows are carried on to the greatest extent.

Woman contortionist improving the minds of the young.

A point which makes this question a most difficult one with which to deal lies in the fact that many societies have undoubtedly succeeded in increasing their gate receipts by holding horse races. If the societies of the province as a whole, however, are taken, it will be found that horse racing has injured more societies than it has improved. The effect of horse racing on exhibitions can best be likened to the effect of drinking on men. Some men, after drinking for years, claim that they have been benefited thereby, and there is nothing to indicate that such has not been the case. Other men who commence drinking sink to ruin in a few years. On the whole it is generally admitted that the habit of drinking has a lowering effect. So it is with societies which introduce horse racing. Some societies succeed in increasing their gate receipts by holding races, while others are ruined in a few years. On the whole, horse racing tends to lower the tone of every exhibition at which it is held, and to draw away from the attention devoted to the agricultural exhibits.

The change which follows the introduction of horse racing at a fair is so insidious it is difficult to detect. The first year a horse race is held there is generally an increase in the attendance of the element which takes

a delight in such features. As most of the regular supporters of the society attend as usual the gate receipts are increased and the directors are encouraged. The next year the purses are increased. There is a still larger attendance of horse racing enthusiasts, but some of the old element remains away. Should it happen that there was a poor attendance owing to a rain, and that the horse purses are paid in full, while the farmers have to take a pro rata division of the prize money, a big blow is immediately struck at the agricultural features of the exhibitions. At the end of a few years it will almost invariably be found that the sporting element has, to a large extent, gained control of the society, while the better class of the community is holding aloof from the exhibition.

Other Features Follow.

The encouragement of horse racing is generally the first step towards the introduction of the undesirable grand stand performances already mentioned. It is frequently found, after a few years, that even horse races

The crowd watching a free show by girls who performed "for men only."

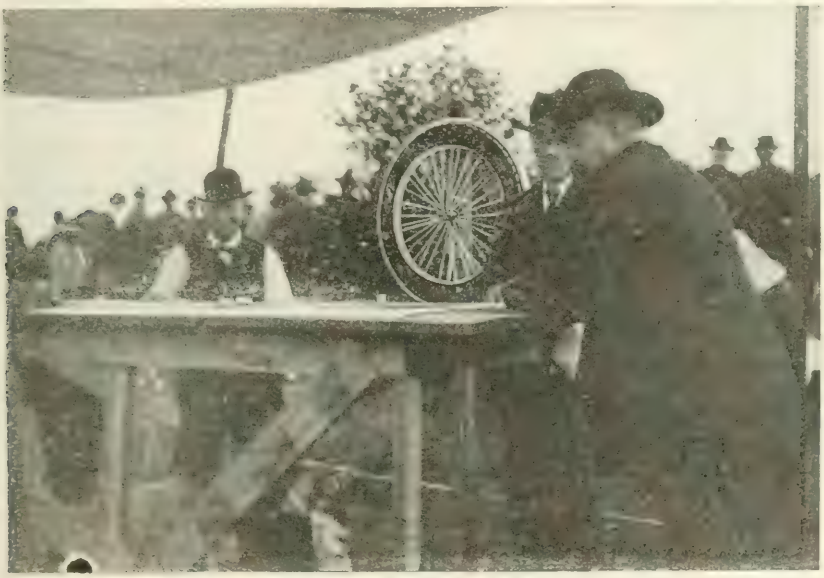
cease to draw sufficiently and the other features are gradually secured. This tendency is particularly marked where exhibitions are held in towns and cities. In such cases an attempt is made to secure attractions that will draw the city people to the exhibition. The claim is advanced that the agricultural exhibits will not attract the residents of the town and that something special must be tried. In the end the agricultural features become more or less neglected and the exhibition suffers. The number of societies that have failed in this way, in spite of their best efforts, is astonishing. Brockville tried one of these exhibitions, failed, and is trying again. Kingston tried and failed, as also did Belleville, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, and others. Brantford gave up a year ago hundreds of dollars in debt. A successful agricultural exhibition is held a few miles from there at Burford. As soon as the agricultural features are relegated to a secondary position, the ruin of an exhibition is only a matter of a few years.

Horse Racing Against the Law.

So apparent did it become that the introduction of horse racing was certain to injure the agricultural features of the average exhibition, a law was passed a few years ago making the holding of horse races in conjunction with an exhibition, illegal. This law, which is still in force, reads as follows:

(1). It shall not be lawful to carry on any horse racing, other than trials of speed, under the control and regulation of the officers of the society during the days appointed for holding any exhibition by any district or township society, at the place of holding the exhibition or within five miles thereof.

(2). Any person who is guilty of a violation of this section shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding $50, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county for a period not exceeding thirty days.



A gambling wheel in operation.

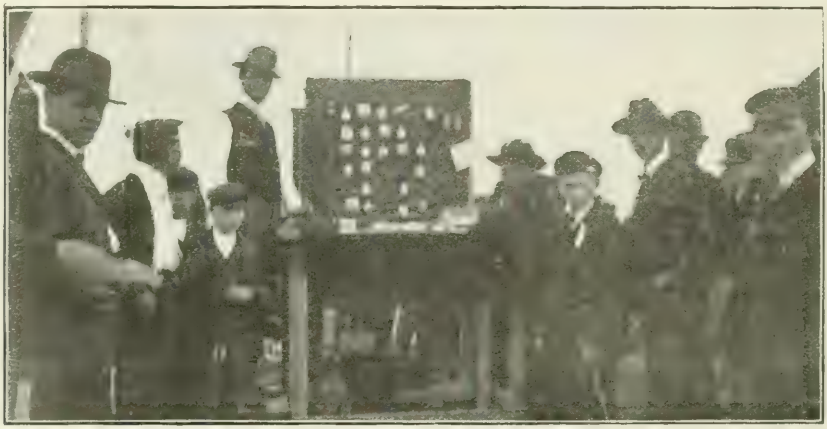
The passing of this law caused a momentary check to the increase in the number of horse races. It was soon pointed out, however, that the law did not give a definition of a "trial of speed." Some societies, therefore, continued to hold horse races, but called them trials of speed. So little heed has been paid to this law, many societies have thrown off all disguise and regularly advertise horse races as the principal feature of their exhibitions. One society which in 1902 only gave $1,128 for agricultural purposes advertised this year that $2,000 would be given for horse races alone.

The increase in the attention devoted to horse racing has grown so rapidly, and the complaints made to the Department of Agriculture in this regard have become so numerous, the Minister of Agriculture last summer, at the request of a number of societies, gave his definition of a trial of speed as distinct from a race horse. The statement made by the Minister was as follows:

The words, "other than trials of speed" in sub-section 1 of 29, of the Agriculture and Arts Act prohibiting horse races at agricultural exhibitions, are interpreted by the Minister to refer to the usual process in judging double or single carriage or saddle horses of allowing them to travel around the ring for the purpose of showing their style of action and speed so that the judges may be able to determine the best horse for the purpose as shown.

This means that all trials of speed at agricultural exhibitions for purses and where there is a regular start and finish, are against the law, and that the directors of agricultural societies permitting same, and those who take part in the races, are liable to a fine or imprisonment. The practice adopted by some societies of declaring the exhibition closed and of calling on the horse races the same afternoon is not sufficient to enable the parties in charge to evade the provisions of the Act. Members of societies, and in fact any persons who object to horse racing at agricultural exhibitions, have the right to take action against the officers of societies which conduct these races.

This law should either be enforced or modified. This is another matter which members of agricultural societies should thoroughly discuss at their annual meetings.



Encouraging boys to try their luck in draw lotteries.

Suggested Improvements.

There are many lines of work the agricultural societies of Ontario might take up which would greatly increase their usefulness. Some of the societies, instead of holding annual exhibitions and entering into competition with other societies, might purchase and circulate pure-bred male stock. A large proportion of the agricultural societies and farmers' clubs in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia own and circulate stock. In Nova Scotia 172 societies own stock and only about six hold exhibitions each year. The Nova Scotia government has reserved the right to allow societies to hold exhibitions, and care is taken to see that only a limited number are held in the province each year. This prevents the competition between societies which is the cause of so much trouble in Ontario.

Exhibitions in Quebec Cut Down.

Until a few years ago the 400 farmers' clubs in the province of Quebec, and all the agricultural societies, had the right to hold exhibitions. The

Quebec Department of Agriculture found that too many small exhibitions were being held, and recently action was taken which prevents the farmers' clubs from holding exhibitions. The county societies are the only organizations which can now hold exhibitions.

Some of these societies own pure-bred stallions, and all have to contribute a share of their funds for the holding of "prize farms" competitions. The Quebec Department of Agriculture considers these prize farm competitions are accomplishing more for the advancement of agriculture than any other line of work.

Ontario Societies Which Own Stock.

There are a few societies in Ontario which own and circulate pure-bred stock, and most of them are accomplishing excellent results. The Township of Osgoode Agricultural Society has owned pure-bred stock since 1867, and last summer owned three bulls, twelve rams and four boars. These animals are located in five different sections of the township. Only the best of stock is kept. Some of the bulls purchased by this society were prize winners at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and cost the society as high as $400.

In Lanark county the Drummond Township Society, which has kept stock since 1868, owns two pure-bred bulls, a Shorthorn and an Ayrshire. Rams and boars have been kept. Excellent work is being done by the Rochester and Maidstone society in Essex county, which owns eleven pure-bred Shorthorn bulls. Drovers, who purchase stock from the farmers in the districts where these societies are located, state splendid results are being accomplished by these societies. The officers of the societies are unanimous in the belief that they are doing better work in this way than would be the case were they to hold annual exhibitions. Particulars concerning the methods adopted by these societies may be obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Toronto.

Might Lease Stallions.

In some of the best agricultural sections of Ontario it would not be practicable for the societies to purchase pure-bred cattle, sheep or swine, owing to the presence of a large number of private breeders. In such sections societies might purchase or lease pure-bred stallions. With their government grants and membership fees, a considerable sum could be raised. In addition to this money the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association makes an offer of which these societies could take advantage. The Association will give a money grant to societies which will give an equal amount towards the leasing of specially selected pure-bred stallions. With this money societies could readily lease high-class stallions for the use of their members and thereby greatly improve the standard of the horses raised in their sections. This line of work has been followed in Scotland for years, and is one of the secrets of success of Scottish horse breeders.

Seed Fairs, Spring Stallion Shows.

Some small societies, which are not in a position to purchase or lease pure-bred stock, might use their funds for the holding of seed fairs, spring stallion shows, plowing matches and in offering prizes for the best standing crops. Much excellent work can be done in this way.

Good Farms Competition.

It should be possible, through the agricultural societies, to offer prizes for the best-kept farms in each of the counties in the province. Special

prizes could be offered for the best farmer's orchard, for the best-kept farmer's poultry yard, for the best-kept and most conveniently arranged farmer's house and surroundings. This would get the ladies interested and should help the Women's Institutes, etc. Further competitions could be held later for the best farms in a group of counties with a final competition for the best farms in the province.

People having any other source of revenue besides that derived from their farms would have to be excluded from these competitions or placed in a special class. Steps could be taken to see that reports containing full descriptions of the methods followed by the prize winning farmers, with illustrations, were printed and widely distributed.

The owners of the prize winning farms could be secured as Farmers' Institute speakers, and during the summer Institute meetings might be held on the winning farms. Plans for one of these competitions will probably be ready for consideration at the next convention of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association. When our agricultural societies undertake work of this nature they will be living up to the objects for which they were established, and their influence for good will be unlimited.

Reducing the Number of Societies.

Leading officers of agricultural societies, who have comprehended the situation, have claimed for years that fall exhibitions should not be held

The North Renfrew Exhibition.

within fifteen to twenty miles of each other, and that there should be a material reduction in the number of societies in the province. None of these officers have cared to admit that their own societies should be the ones to be cut off. This means that, if it becomes necessary to reduce the number of societies by law, some general plan will have to be adopted by a majority of the societies who will then have to give their aid to the carrying out of this plan.

Several schemes of a general nature have been suggested, most of which deserve careful consideration.

One plan frequently recommended is that all township societies should be discontinued. This is not practicable, for the reason already given, namely, because many township societies are doing better work than some district societies. A considerable number of societies are very slow about making their annual returns to the Department of Agriculture. The Act provides that these returns must be forwarded to the Department within one month after the annual meetings in January, and that when this is not done

the grants to the societies shall be discontinued. It was because a number of societies had not made their returns for 1903, for months after the time set, that the returns of the societies for 1902 have had to be used in this statement. Were all the societies to make their annual reports on time, it might be possible for the societies to receive their government grants earlier in the year. In fact, as soon as the legislature has passed the supply bill. A good way to reduce the number of societies, it has been claimed, would be to enforce the Act and cut off the grants to societies not making their annual return on time.

A second suggestion of the same nature is that the government should cut off the grants of all societies that allow games of chance to be operated at their exhibitions. The law states that this should be done, and this suggestion, therefore, has considerable to recommend it.

Were the government grants distributed to societies in proportion to the value of the work they are doing it has been claimed the effect would be to assist the best societies and to gradually weed out the poor ones.

A commission might be appointed to visit the counties where it is believed there are too many societies, to take evidence as to the work they are doing and to decide which ones should be discontinued.

Shorthorn bull owned by South Essex society.

That the societies be asked to decide the total number of societies there should be in the province and that the Department of Agriculture be then empowered to decide which societies should be discontinued.

The plan which has met with the most general approval is one which suggests that the Department of Agriculture should be asked to limit the number of societies in each of the districts of the province, and that the question as to which societies should be continued be left for the residents of the counties interested to vote on at their county elections.

Societies which feel that a reduction in the number of societies in the province is desirable (leaving not over four or six in a county) should discuss these various suggestions that they may be prepared to make their views known when this matter is brought up for consideration at the convention of the Fairs and Exhibitions Association in February.

Better Exhibitions Needed.

Every year, with the improvements that are being made in transportation and cold storage facilities, the competition in farm produce on the leading markets of the world is becoming keener and more keen. Success will be achieved by the nation whose farmers comply the most closely with the demands of the consumers. This means that if the farmers of any country are to win in their fight they must be furnished every possible opportunity to study market demands, and the most modern and economical methods of the production. The governments of the various nations of the world are realizing this more and more each year as is evidenced by the rapidly increasing sums they are expending for agricultural education.

It is largely because of the excellent work accomplished by the Ontario Farmers' Institutes, the Winter Fair at Guelph, our various Farmers' Associations, the Experiment Stations and our better class of Agricultural Societies that the farmers of Ontario, during the past few years, have won the enviable position they have attained. If this position is to be retained and strengthened, it means that every possible effort must be put forth and that our agricultural societies must be used to that end. Instead of their exhibitions being largely devoted to race meets, theatrical performances and gala occasions, they must make the advancement of agriculture their main object. It is possible for our societies, through educational exhibits, to place object lessons of great value directly before the public. In this respect the opportunities for valuable work open to our societies are infinitely greater than those within the reach of our Farmers' Institutes, great as these have proved themselves to be.

Athletic competitions. A desirable feature.

There is now a superintendent of agricultural societies. It should be the duty of this official to consult with Canadian agents on the markets of the world, with the heads of the agricultural colleges, experiment stations and other sources of information, to thoroughly acquaint himself with the latest requirements of the markets and how these can best be fulfilled. This information should be carefully compiled and placed in the hands of the officers of the agricultural societies throughout the province, with any suggestions it may be thought might be of value. The expert judges should be thoroughly posted each year in all such matters. Wherever possible the superintendent should co-operate with the societies in the introduction of educational features.

It should be the effort of the directors of agricultural societies to give as great prominence as possible to all educational features and through their prize lists to encourage the types of produce the farmers of their sections can produce to the best advantage. Not only should the most approved methods of production be shown at every exhibition, but demonstrations should be given of the best methods of preparing the products of the farm for market. No person can comprehend the value of the work that can be done by societies in this way.

A New System Required.

Much of this work is impossible at present. Only the larger exhibitions can afford expert judges or to introduce educational features. Many of the smaller exhibitions cannot offer prizes of sufficient value to make it worth a man's while to make exhibits of any educational value. At small one-day exhibitions it is generally impossible to devote any time to the hearing of addresses by experts.

Fewer but larger exhibitions would make many improvements possible. It would mean more liberal government grants, larger attendances, increased

A Spring Stallion Show in Perth County. A most desirable line of work.

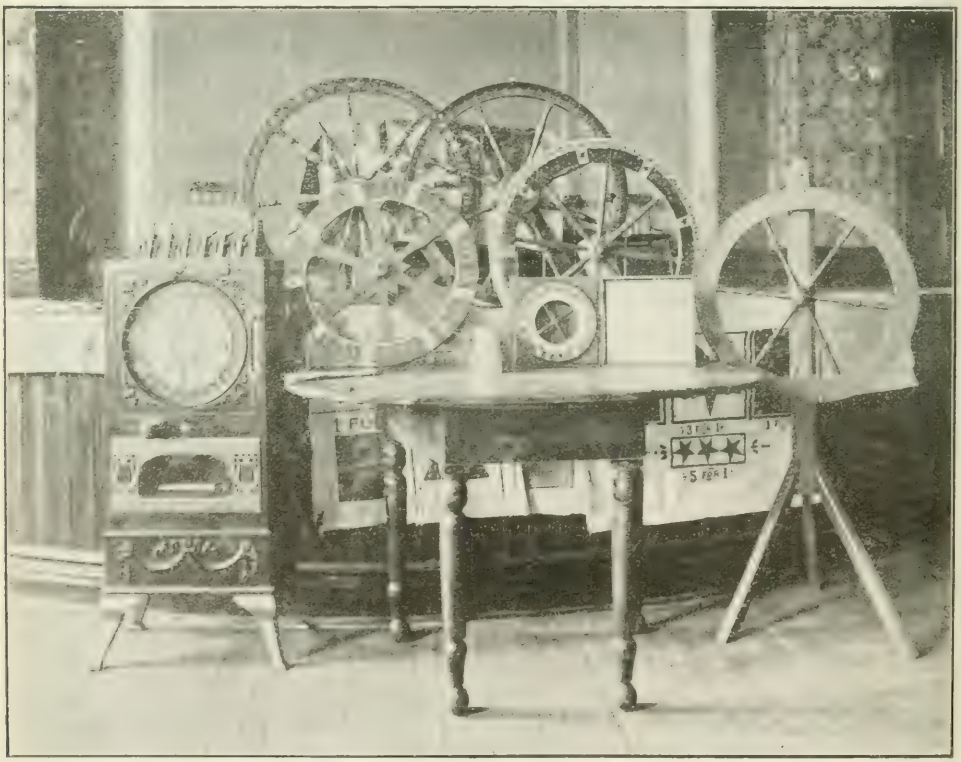
gate receipts, better prizes, more and better exhibits and less competition between fairs.

Societies could employ expert judges and demonstrators in all the leading departments instead of only in two or three. Better grounds could be secured and suitable buildings be erected. With fairs lasting two and three days and with larger attendances many manufacturers would prepare exhibits and send them to circuits of fairs. That these improvements are required by most societies will be freely admitted.

Were a reduction made in the number of exhibitions, it would mean that a portion of the $80,000 given to agricultural societies each year, in direct grants, might be released to be utilized for other purposes, such as cooking demonstrations, spring stallion shows, seed fairs, demonstration plots and other work of this nature. Two or three thousand dollars could be reserved each year to assist societies who have lost money through rain on the days of

their exhibitions. Returns received by the Department last summer showed that the estimated loss of 221 societies from rain, for five years, was about $10,000 a year. A number of societies each year are nearly ruined by this cause. Were there a system by which it would be possible for societies to pay a nominal sum each year into a common fund, from which societies suffering from rain at their exhibitions could be assisted, it would be of great value to the societies, especially if this sum were supplemented by the department. Precautions could be taken to see that societies receiving assistance would not secure more than enough to bring their total receipts up to their average for previous years.

The farmers of Ontario are themselves largely to blame for the fact that many of our agricultural societies have not been doing better work of late years. They have not taken the interest in their local exhibitions they should. If our societies are to be improved, the farmers must come to the front and assert themselves. If the farmers of Ontario will turn out at the annual meetings of their agricultural societies this month, discuss these subjects in a broad-minded way and elect men as officers who have the interests of agriculture at heart, then a new era of usefulness will open before our agricultural societies.



Collection of Gambling outfits seized at our Fall Fairs, 1904.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Highways

Ontario

1905

Part I. County Road Systems.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1905.

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To His Honor W. Mortimer Clark,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it please your Honor:-

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Highways relating to Road and Street Improvement in the Province of Ontario during the year 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. Reaume,

Minister of Public Works.

To the Honorable J. O. Reaume,

Minister of Public Works.

Sir, I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the year 1905, being the tenth annual report on road and street improvement in Ontario. It consists of five parts, to be printed separately for the purpose of more effective distribution.

Part I—County road systems.

Part II—Township road management and expenditure.

Part III—Bridge construction.

Part IV—Road construction.

Part V—Town streets.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. Campbell,
Commissioner of Highways.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto,
January 26th, 1906.

PROGRESS IN HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Road and street improvement in Ontario has continued to make gratifying progress during the year 1905. The list of townships which have abolished statute labor is steadily growing. Numerous conventions have been held for the discussion of the Highway Improvement Act, with the assured certainty that the number of county road systems will be considerably increased in the immediate future. Departmental reports all indicate that the practical work of roadmaking is showing a much better understanding of the right principles of construction. By means of literature, correspondence, public meetings, and discussion, improved systems and methods have been adopted. Better roads have resulted, and these in turn have served as a guide for subsequent work. Road construction is proceeding in long stretches where formerly unsystematic patch-work prevailed. Machinery is being used, lessening the cost and producing better results. Durable materials are being employed for roadways, bridges and culverts. There is steady progress from year to year in the face of many obstacles.

The Coldwater Road.—On the Simcoe County Road System.

The need of good roads is felt most directly in the rural districts. The immense value of good roads to the country as a whole is becoming better understood. A work involving an expenditure of one hundred million dollars for construction, and an annual outlay of five million dollars for maintenance and repair, is not one which can, even under the most favorable conditions, be carried to completion in a day. That is the road problem which confronts the people of Ontario, with sixty thousand miles of roads to build and maintain, including, as it does, a large number of bridges. The work is necessarily rendered more complex by the fact that it is not being carried out by a single, central organization, as so many other public works are, but is being conducted by about five hundred distinct municipalities, each working independently of

the others. Progress is not marked in this, as it would be in other works, by a clear statement of actual work accomplished, and an incomplete remainder. It is indicated rather by the amount of public interest awakened in the question, by improvements in the system of organization for carrying on the work; by a clearer comprehension of the principles of road-making, and a better quality of work being performed. Also by a willingness to make greater annual expenditures from the municipal funds each year. The strides which have been made in the Province of Ontario in these respects are very marked during the past decade.

Most important, perhaps, of all changes being made by township municipalities is, that they are doing away with statute labor, and work is being conducted on a cash basis with a permanent road commissioner to direct and oversee the work. Statute labor has been the mainstay of roadmaking in the Province for many years, and only those who have actively assisted in the road reform movement can appreciate the amount of agitation and education which has been required to overcome the strong prejudice in favor of statute labor, and the fear of increased taxation which the cash system was supposed to involve. The excellent results which have been accomplished wherever statute labor has been abolished, have done much to increase the interest in road-making, and to stimulate the citizens of the Province to greater effort. It has resulted in long sections of good roads, which are themselves the most convincing arguments that can be offered in favor of road improvement.

It must not be supposed that road improvement throughout the Province has been uniform. Some sections have been more progressive than others and various causes will account for this. Wherever good road metal is easily and cheaply available, the making of good roads must always be greatly facilitated thereby. In some districts, however, gravel or stone for this purpose must all be imported or hauled long distances, rendering the cost of roads so constructed very great. In the poorer farming sections, as would be expected, road improvement has not made the most satisfactory advancement. Certain municipalities, too, are heavily burdened by large expenditures made for extensive land drainage schemes; others have bonused railways heavily and are still paying off the debt; while in other sections better leaders for the movement have been available, men with capacity for organization and who devote themselves to this public service. Sections, however, in Ontario which have not recently been stimulated in some degree to greater effort in the matter of road improvement, are the exception and the outlook for good roads in this Province is most encouraging.

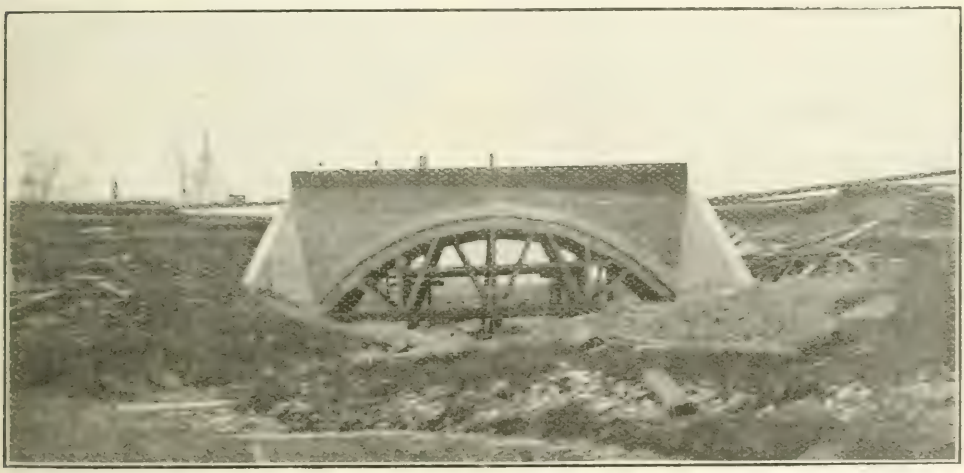
Statute labor, while still retained in a great many townships of the Province, has been wholly commuted or abolished in a large number, now approaching one hundred and fifty. Where statute labor is commuted, it is the usual custom to collect a rate of fifty or seventy-five cents a day, although in some cases the rate is as much as one dollar. In view of the increased price of labor, and the comparative prosperity of the country, a rate of at least seventy-five cents a day is desirable. Where the statute labor list is wholly abolished, there is substituted for statute labor an increased appropriation from the general funds of the township for road purposes, and this is usually regarded as the more equitable course.

Having reduced the work of road improvement to a cash basis, either by commuting statute labor or increasing the annual appropriation from the general funds, the expenditure under the above systems is made through a road commissioner for the township, who is subject to the direction of the council. In some cases, townships are divided into two, three, four or more

road divisions, and a commissioner is appointed for each. In other cases, while only one or two road commissioners may be in charge of the work, the township is divided into several road divisions for the purpose of returning the expenditure to the various sections which have contributed it.

In establishing an up-to-date system of this kind, many objections have to be met and much prejudice has to be overcome. One of the first necessities in any community where it is proposed to establish a proper system of road-making, is that there be a man or several men, public-spirited in character and of broad views, who will devote their services to the carrying out of such a scheme. To this end, it is a first necessity that public interest be aroused, and as much sympathy as possible created for the movement.

There has been a fear on one hand that the abolition of statute labor would result in largely increased taxation. Practical experience in every case has refuted this objection, for the new system has resulted in so much benefit to the roads, and in so much economy in the general scheme of carrying out road improvement, that the increased cash payment has not been felt. No townships which have given the new system a fair and honest trial have gone back to the old methods. It must be emphasized that it is not sufficient to merely commute or abolish statute labor, but a competent scheme must be provided in its place, and this must be energetically and faithfully carried out.



Wellington County.—A Concrete Arch of 35 Feet Span, Near Arthur—Wooden Centres in Position.

Among other notable steps, the Provincial Government has enacted a measure aiding the construction of county road systems to the extent of one-third of the cost, and has provided the sum of one million dollars to be drawn upon as rapidly as the work progresses. Numerous counties have framed and are now completing county road plans. In view of the persistent opposition to this movement at its inception, it is exceedingly encouraging to note the change of sentiment and expression that has arisen in this regard.

The improvement of main roads under county systems is providing, for the smaller municipalities, models upon which to base both their work and system of management. As a result, even the townships are building roads in long stretches, instead of, as heretofore, endeavoring to make a general improvement by a series of patches continued from year to year. All munici-

palities are buying modern road machinery, including grading machines, stone crushers and road rollers. Townships alone have invested in these implements fully $100,000 with which to carry on their work more rapidly and more perfectly.

First construction of roads is important. Proper repair and maintenance of roads must not be overlooked. It is useless to expend considerable sums on road construction if this outlay is to be lost in a few years through neglect. Roads when once built should be kept in good condition for all time, and the first expenditure thereby preserved. Practically all roads require some treatment every year, and in some cases attention should be given several times in one season. The only rule is that repairs should be made as fast as signs of wear appear. Ruts and depressions must be filled up. The centre of the road must be kept crowned and the wheel tracks full. The sides of the road must be cut down and sloped, drains cleaned out, and outlets opened. Statute labor methods are not adapted to this work, and only by a comprehensive system in which work can be obtained at any and all seasons of the year, can roads be properly and economically maintained.

Bridge construction of a temporary nature is being superseded by work of a permanent character. Timber bridges constantly requiring renewal and repair, are giving place to structures of steel with stone or concrete abutments, and to stone and concrete arches, or concrete reinforced with steel. Some localities require very few bridges; others require numerous and expensive spans. The outlay in this department of highway building, while not uniform throughout the Province, has in the aggregate been very great, but the introduction of durable material will appreciably reduce the required expenditure.

COUNTY ROAD SYSTEMS.

Much interest has been manifested during the past year in the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways, and the county roads system provided for by this measure. This Act, with its amendments, provides that county councils assuming and maintaining a system of county roads, will be assisted by the Provincial Government to the extent of one-third of the cost of construction. The terms of this Act are very generous, and impose no undue restrictions upon county councils participating in the grant. Every important Act must be, in its details, as first formed, more or less experimental. Since the passing of the Act in 1901 amendments have been made from time to time, but these have, in every case, been of a liberal character, such as to meet the special requirements of counties wishing to take advantage of the Act. Amendments now contemplated, and future changes, will undoubtedly be of a similar nature.

The Act Outlined.

The measure as contained in the Act, 1 Edward VII, Chapter 32, with amendments thereto, and as commonly carried out, is as follows:

The county council calls a county convention of township, town and village councillors, officers and others interested, to consider and discuss the Act. The majority of these conventions have been, by request of the county council, addressed by the Provincial Commissioner of Highways.

If the feeling of the meeting is favorable the county council designates by by-law the roads to be assumed and improved as a county system, giving the by-law a first and second reading.

In selecting these roads it is customary for a committee of the county council to consult with a number of the township councillors interested, so as to choose roads that will be agreeable to all.

A copy of this by-law is then sent to the clerk of each township of the county, and each municipal council must, within three months, report their acceptance or rejection of the roads designated.

If less than one-third of the township councils disapprove of the roads designated, the county council may finally pass the by-law and proceed with the work.

If one-third of the township councils do not approve of the roads designated within their township, then the roads to be assumed in each township may be determined by arbitration.

If more than one-third of the township councils do not approve of the roads designated, the county council shall then submit the question to the ratepayers. If the vote is favorable, the roads to be assumed in the opposing townships, will then be determined by arbitration.

In the Township of Essa.—A Simcoe County Road.

These roads need not form a connected system but it is generally desirable that they should do so. They are usually what are now the most heavily travelled roads, leading to the different market towns.

The work to be done on these roads is decided by the county council. Fixed specifications of the Public Works Department merely require that whatever work is done, whether grading, draining, gravelling, etc., shall be done in accordance with right principles and with a view to economy and durability. Expensive work is not demanded.

The work and expenditure is carried on wholly under the direction of the county council, and the road superintendent or superintendents appointed by them. A Government engineer is not placed in charge of the work. Such inspection as is made by the Department is largely with a view to assisting and advising the county councillors and road superintendents.

The county road superintendent need not be a civil engineer: although civil engineers are especially qualified for the position. The county council is at liberty to select any responsible local man whom they consider competent to direct the work.

The amount to be spent on the roads is fixed by the county council. It need not provide for a greater expenditure than is already being made on the roads. The work need not be done in one year, nor in a fixed period, but may be carried on from year to year, as the council considers expedient.

At the end of each year the county council presents to the Government a statement of the work done, and amount expended. This should show that the expenditure has been confined to the roads named in their by-law, and covers work of construction only. It should be accompanied by the report of the county road superintendent, and certificate of the county treasurer. When these reports are presented to the Government, there will be forwarded to the county treasurer a cheque for one-third of the expenditure.

The expenditure may include the cost of toll roads hereafter purchased by the county and included in the county road system, also the cost of road machinery.

If for any reason, roads are not assumed in certain townships, as part of the county system, there may be returned to these townships by the county council the amount they contribute to the fund, together with their share of the Government grant; such sums to be spent by the township councils on road improvement.

The county council may make grants to towns and villages that are assessed, but have no part in the county roads. These grants are expended upon such streets as are agreed upon between the county and town councils.

The amount spent on the county roads may be raised in the ordinary manner as required from year to year; or the council may issue debentures extending over thirty years; the total amount of such debentures not to exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county.

County Expenditures.

The counties which have complied with the Act, and the expenditure under the Act during 1903, 1904, and 1905 are as follows:

County.	Year of commencement under 1 Edw. VII., Chap. 32.	Mileage.	Expenditure in 1903 and 1904.	Expenditure in 1905.	Total expenditure 1903-1905.	Government aid.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Wentworth	1903	132	130,866 84	60,664 30	191,531 14	63,843 71
Wellington	1903	170	21,554 04	13,342 81	34,896 85	11,632 28
Simcoe	1903	427	185,929 80	43,863 30	229,793 10	76,597 70
Lanark	1903	98	42,984 45	24,324 43	67,308 88	22,436 29
Oxford	1904	271	53,034 71	.....	53,034 81	17,678 27
Hastings	1904	472	16,813 05	27,074 28	43,887 33	14,629 11
Lincoln	1904	36	6,061 50	10,324 50	16,386 00	5,462 00
Total		1,621	457,244 49	179,593 62	636,838 11	212,279 36

A number of counties have by-laws under consideration, among which are Elgin, Essex, Middlesex, Perth, Waterloo, Halton, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Renfrew and others. Lennox and Addington have passed a by-law to come into effect May 1st, 1905.

It is not to be expected that county systems will be rapidly adopted throughout the Province. It must be largely a matter of growth. Munici-

palities are notably conservative with respect to systems of road management. The statute labor system has remained almost unchanged for more than a century, in spite of its many defects and the manifest advantage that would arise by adopting more suitable methods. It is, therefore, a matter of much promise that so much progress has already been made.

Applies to Counties only.

The Act applies exclusively to county systems and only through a county system can municipalities participate in the grant. County systems wherever adopted, have been exceedingly successful. It is a means of classifying the roads, so that those of most importance and most heavily travelled, will receive corresponding treatment. Under township management this is rarely done.

County councils have only a limited system of roads to construct and maintain. This they can do in a uniform manner, spending sufficient year after year to keep them in repair. Township councils, where a county system is not established have all the roads to improve, and the main roads suffer in order that expenditure may be diverted to the improvement of little travelled roads.

It is not advisable or practicable that the methods and systems of road construction and management of England, Scotland, France, or other country should be wholly copied in Canada. Canadian roads, adapted to Canadian conditions are required. Yet it is a mistake to neglect what has been done in other countries, and is only prudent that we should study all that is offered us, and from the experience of others adopt whatever can be successfully used. "The Surveyor," an English authority on municipal matters, contains editorial reference to road management from which we reprint the following paragraph which, at the present time, has a marked bearing on the Provincial Act to Aid in the Improvement of Highways.

"Strangely enough, to our English way of thinking, only seventeen out of the thirty-two counties in Ireland have adopted systems of main roads, the various districts in the remaining counties preferring to bear the full cost of their own roads, with the result that in a number of cases main thoroughfares are being starved to permit of the repair of a number of very unimportant minor roads. Uniformity in the method of treatment of main, if not of district, roads is of the very first importance, and no country can ever expect to be really prosperous which is deficient in its main lines of communication. The sooner the whole of the counties fall into line in this respect placing the supervision of their main roads in the hands of the central authorities, the better it will be for the country as a whole."

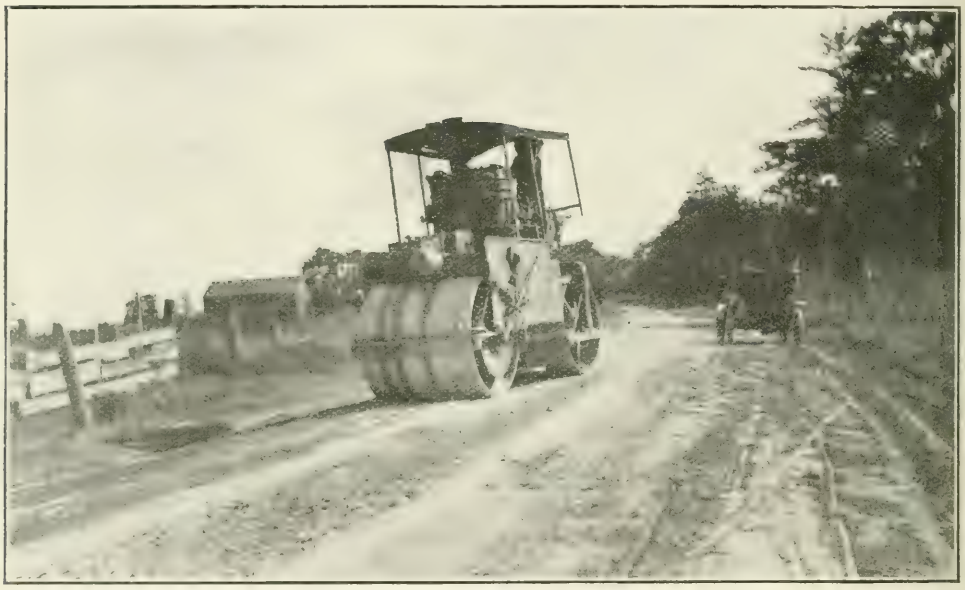
The Government Pays One-third.

The Act as originally passed in 1901, set apart the sum of $1,000,000 to aid in the improvement of public roads, this to be distributed among the various counties in proportion to their assessed area as rapidly as work was completed. By amending Acts of 1904 and 1905 this restriction has been done away with, and it is now provided that it will be applied to the payment of one-third of the cost of constructing main roads, in each county establishing a county system.

There are certain counties in which road construction is comparatively easy and inexpensive owing to the general character of the soil, and the uniform distribution of gravel or stone. But, on the other hand, there are

counties, such as Kent, Essex, Welland, in which there is very little good roadmaking material, where the land is flat and the roads difficult to drain. In other counties of the eastern part of the Province broken stone is the only material available for roads, and the cost is correspondingly great; also there are other counties in which roads of a particularly expensive kind have to be constructed to accommodate unusually heavy traffic. In such counties, where, for any reason, the construction of the main roads is expensive, any sum less than one-third of the total cost of construction would not be an inducement to the undertaking of the improvement of a system of main roads.

It was therefore felt by the Legislature that the basis upon which Government aid should be granted was the cost of the work. This is the basis in all of the states where state aid for roads is granted. Restrictions based on area or assessment are foreign to the needs of road improvement, just as they are foreign to any other public work.



Rolling a Wentworth County Road.

For this reason the Legislature at the session of 1905 by an exceedingly satisfactory amendment, provided that the Province contribute one-third of the cost of construction. Any unwise or excessive expenditure is fully guarded against by the provisions of the Act, which require that the county council shall provide two-thirds of the outlay; also that each county system shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus guarding against an excessive road mileage, while the class of work is subject to the approval of the Highway's Branch.

A Large Expenditure is not Required.

Neither the Act, nor regulations under it, require an extravagant outlay. Extravagance will, indeed, be opposed. No greater expenditure is asked than the county desires to undertake either in the annual or total amount. Nothing is asked which it is not in the interest of the county to perform.

The Act does not necessarily propose even an increased outlay by the ratepayers. New roads are not created. The roads to comprise the county road system are what are now the most heavily travelled roads maintained by the townships. To combine the more important roads in one class under one management, with proper methods and machinery for dealing with this special class of work, is a measure that will reduce the cost rather than increase it, and it will at the same time produce a better class of roads.

An increased expenditure will no doubt be made, but this will be fully covered by the Government grant. Township councils will thus be able to devote greater attention to the roads of less travel, many of which are now neglected because the heavily travelled roads (which will be taken over by the county) are absorbing all the possible expenditure. By this system the main roads receive better attention from the county councils and the remaining roads receive better attention from the township councils. All the expenditure placed on roads will be spent in the several townships, and returned, in a great measure, to those who contributed in the first place, together with the Provincial grant.

The county system will comprise but a small percentage of the total road mileage. A well-kept, not a long county system, is most desirable. The aim is to secure uniform and systematic work, to employ and properly operate modern and economical implements, to provide careful, constant, and methodical supervision and maintenance; to provide object lessons in the care and treatment of roads, and set examples for those having charge of the remainder.

County Conventions.

County conventions were held during 1905 in a number of counties to consider the terms of the Act; among others, Essex, Halton, Brant, Middlesex, Renfrew, Durham and Northumberland, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Waterloo, Renfrew, Perth, and others. A county conference of all county, township, town and village councillors, and others interested, has usually been one of the first steps towards taking action under the Act.

At these conferences, the majority of which have been, by the request of the counties, attended by the Commissioner of Highways, the meaning and intention of the Act have been explained and to some extent a plan of roads considered. A second conference has sometimes been called to further discuss the details of the proposal before any well-defined plan has been reached. When this has been done, it rests with the county council to prepare a by-law definitely laying down a system of county roads. After having been given its second reading a copy of this is sent to each township council within the county, and they have three months in which to consider it.

The Act requires that each council will, within the three months, report to the county council their acceptance of the plan, their rejection of it as a whole, or such alterations in the system of roads as would meet their approval. If a township wishes roads taken other than those proposed by the county, in case of failure to agree, the matter will be submitted to arbitration. If more than a third of the municipalities oppose the by-law as a whole, the question must be submitted to a vote of the people. If the by-law meets the acceptance of the municipal councils or two-thirds of them, the county council may finally adopt it and proceed with their plans for the improvement of the roads.

The Leading Market Roads.

The county road system as proposed under the Act, should not be confused with county road systems which may previously have existed. Many old country roads, at one time of importance, are now little travelled owing to the construction of railways and the growth of new local markets and shipping points. Only those roads should be selected which can make good their claim to being still the roads of greatest travel. This is a matter which county councils, with the advice of township councils, will undoubtedly view from a county standpoint, and by them the best possible selection will be made, so that it is not a matter upon which the Act places undue restriction.

The roads to be assumed under a county system, should, however, be those which are most used by the public, and which will best serve the requirements of the people in each section. One road in each township, or several roads, or part of one road, or parts of several roads, may be selected. As a general thing, they should consist of what are now the most heavily travelled roads in each township leading to the market town or village of the district.

A Lanark County Road—Near Pakenham.

It will be of advantage in most cases to have the roads connect and form a continuous system of county roads, but it is not necessary that they should do so. In some counties the trend of travel is all in one direction, leading to one market centre. In other counties the trend of travel is divided by a number of district centres. Nor is the trend of travel marked by county or township boundaries, but is divided according to local conditions. The most important factor in determining the line of travel is, as a rule, the nearest or best market. Local circumstances should be taken into consideration in framing a county system of roads, and the aim should not be so much a connected system as a useful one. What has been done would indicate that the county system of roads has been made to comprise about one-tenth or

one-fifteenth of the road mileage within the county, but these have been selected wholly with a view to local markets and the trend of travel.

The highways to be assumed as county roads, the distribution of the expenditure upon these roads, where the work is to be undertaken, and similar details of management, are left to the judgment of the county council and the municipalities interested. The actual improvements may be placed wherever they will be most serviceable and effective in bettering the condition of the roads, and the distribution of the expenditure must, therefore, be governed by local circumstances.

Distribution of Expenditure.

The Act places no restriction upon the distribution of the expenditure. Provisions which might be applicable to one set of conditions would not apply to another, and to establish regulations in this respect would be to make the Act unworkable for the Province generally. In some counties there is an understanding, or a resolution of the council to the effect that the expenditure will be distributed upon a basis of assessment; in another upon road mileage; in another the requirements of the work form the only consideration. Any or all of these may be taken into consideration, and if assessment or road mileage forms a basis, special grants may be made for work of an exceptional nature The true basis, however, should be the requirements of the work which as a rule will result equitably for all; as the cost of a given mile of road will depend largely upon the amount of travel over it. Sectional feeling in this regard should be avoided as it is in the interest of neither the individual citizen nor the general public.

Grants to Municipalities not Benefited.

Most counties, and the councils of the various municipalities, agree as to the general principles of a county road system and the benefits that arise therefrom. But certain details in adjusting a system to meet the local circumstances in a few cases appear to create the chief difficulty in the acceptance of a county system of roads. To meet such cases, the Act provides that the county council may make a specific or an annual payment to township councils not benefited by the proposed county road system, to reimburse them, wholly or in part, for the amount they pay annually to the county road fund. The county council may also make grants to towns and villages in certain instances.

Statute Labor along County Roads.

Statute labor assessed against property along county roads, belongs to the townships. It may be worked out on other roads in the ordinary way or may be commuted under a township by-law. By the Amending Act of 1905 township councils may direct that the statute labor from lands along county roads be commuted, and the amount paid over to the county, to be applied in repairing the roads, removing snow, and keeping them open in winter The matter of keeping snow roads open in winter is of serious difficulty in certain parts of the Province, and of much importance to the community affected. In any event, it is manifest that the commutation money from lands fronting on the improved roads may properly go to assist in the maintenance of the county roads; but this is a matter for the townships to determine.

Towns should Assist.

In order to perfect a system of main highways throughout the Province, it is essential that the old idea be given up, that county roads are of value to farm owners only. The Act provides that towns and villages shall bear their share of the cost, in the general county rate. Only through a county system can towns and villages assist in the construction of country roads. Country road building is a public work of great magnitude and expense, and if left solely to farm owners it must be years before the condition of the roads is sufficient for the complete development of the country's resources.

The residents of towns know how important it is to have free and uninterrupted communication with the surrounding farm districts at all seasons of the year. If the farmer must come over the roads to the centres of population and the railway station to dispose of his farm produce, it is equally important that he should use the roads to draw the merchant's goods back to the farm. Country roads are nearly if not fully as much benefit to the townsman as to the farmer. Because the farmer provides the wagons and teams and does the driving, it does not follow that he should pay the whole cost of the roads as well.

The progress of the towns in every agricultural district is dependent upon the progress of the country. The town is the product of the country. The towns, as a matter of self-interest, should accept their portion of the task of improving the country roads.

It is the practice, in constructing a county system, to continue the work into and through towns and villages on the streets forming an essential part of the county road system. In most towns there are streets leading from the boundary to the business centre of the town, which are in worse condition than the country roads. The improvement of such streets has in many cases, returned to the towns and villages the full amount of their contribution, and is at the same tme a benefit to the farming community.

Kind of Road to be Built.

The Act aims at simplicity in all its features. An expensive method of road construction or of management is not required. The intention is that local material shall be used. If, as in some counties, there is practically no local gravel or stone, councils may follow their own judgment as to whether they will put metal on the roads, or will merely maintain the ordinary earth roads to the best of their ability. In extreme cases, the plan of councils would probably be to build a few miles of good road each year, bringing the stone or gravel in by rail, and gradually extending the work until the entire system is brought to a good condition for main roads.

As distinguished from the usual township methods, some of the main features which mark the work, and some of the benefits arising are:

The improvement is made in long stretches, instead of short, disconnected and irregular patches.

The gravel or broken stone used, is applied neatly and carefully, the depth uniform and such as will consolidate into a compact bed—instead of being scattered to an irregular depth and width.

As a preliminary to the work, road allowances are straightened, brought to their proper place, and the metalled roadway itself is straightened and graded to the centre of the allowance.

Hills are cut down, and ravines filled to a permanent grade, before gravel or stone is placed on them.

Work is undertaken in a comprehensive manner and completed; instead of being left partly graded, partly gravelled, and partly drained. Unfinished roads are no more durable and lasting than any other half-finished work.

Gravel is properly treated in the pit and on the road so as to make it most serviceable; large stones are raked out at the pit, the material is evenly spread on the road, and coarse material is raked forward so as to lie in the bottom.

In hauling gravel and broken stone, the size of wagon boxes is specified, and the number of loads to constitute a day's work is fixed. Teams and wagons which do not comply with these conditions are at once discharged.

Road machinery is used to the best advantage, being kept steadily at work throughout the roadmaking season.

Roads are given special attention until the metal is perfectly consolidated, and the shape of the road is in this way made such as to give the best service with the minimum of wear.

Bridges and culverts are being permanently built of steel, concrete and stone.

Hurontario Street.—Looking Toward Collingwood, on the Simcoe County System.

The building of roads in this comprehensive manner instead of by patches, is as much a matter of economy as to buy goods at manufacturers' prices, instead of from the retailer. The principle is the same in each case. Why take an outfit of men and machinery over the same road a score of times when once will do?

Departmental Regulations.

Regulations under which the work is to be carried on have been prepared by the Highways Branch of the Public Works Department. These, however, are designed to help, not to hinder the work of road improve-

ment. They apply to general principles only, essential to efficient management and satisfactory work under any conditions, and are as follows:

All road improvement under the provisions of 1 Edward VII, Chapter 32 and amending Acts is to be done under a capable commissioner appointed by the council.

A plan of the roads to be improved, a report as to their present condition, and approximate amount of travel over them, specifications showing what work of improvement is to be made, together with an estimate of the cost, will be submitted to the Highways Branch for approval. The improvements must be of a character suited to the requirements of the locality, and may consist of: (a) Resurfacing and substantial repairs on old gravel or stone roads; (b) Draining and grading the roads; (c) Draining, grading and gravelling the roads; (d) Draining, grading and metalling the roads with broken stone. The plans and specifications shall, as far as practicable, provide as follows:

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in twelve.

2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width of 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of the roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than eighteen feet.

3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

4. The crown given the newly finished roadway should be uniform, and have a rise of one inch to the foot from the edge of the ditch to the centre of the road.

5. When gravel or broken stone is used, it should be placed to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of traffic.

6. The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.

7. As a rule the gravel or stone should not be of a less width than eight feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than nine inches.

8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be repaired by cutting off shoulders, shaping with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel.

9. The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled, otherwise the grade should be maintained by careful raking or scraping until compacted by traffic.

10. An open drain should be made at each side of the road, and given a sufficient fall to a free outlet.

11. Durable sluices and culverts should be built when necessary.

12. Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive subsoil water, lower the water-line, and secure a dry roadbed wherever a moist, damp, or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.

13. Modern machinery and implements should be used, as far as possible, to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.

14. Where, owing to special local conditions, any departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made, free of charge, by an engineer of the Highways Branch for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

WORK ON COUNTY ROADS.

Details of the work on county roads are instructive to all interested in roadmaking, affording information as to cost and system. Varying conditions require different methods of treatment, which though not directly interchangeable, may be adapted and modified for use elsewhere. A study of the work in the several counties is therefore of value, affording some of the best models in Ontario. It is noticeable that, wherever county systems have been established, township methods and results have shown a decided improvement.

In reading these details, it must be remembered that methods applicable where good gravel is abundant are not intended for localities where there is none; and methods applicable where field stones are plentiful, are not of direct value in districts where a field stone is a rarity. There is a tendency on the part of some to condemn the road reform movement because broken stone roads are described and discussed; whereas they have nothing in their locality but gravel—and perhaps little of that. The same statement would apply to details of drainage, grading and other features of roadmaking. It must be strongly impressed that all road literature should be read and studied with this fact in view—that conditions vary in different localities, and methods must be selected and modified to meet these varying conditions. The following are abstracts from memoranda in the Department respecting work on several of the county systems:

Wentworth.

The Wentworth county road system was established in 1902. It comprises in all, 132 miles, made up of 32 miles of toll roads purchased at a cost of $69,104; 38 miles previously maintained by the county and 62 miles taken over from the townships. The expenditure on construction in 1905 was $60,664.30; and the total expenditure since 1902 amounts to $191,531.14, of which the Government has paid $63,834.71. About 35 miles of the system remain to be built, and this, it is anticipated, will be completed in 1906. The improvement is in charge of a county road superintendent, and foremen as required by the progress of the work.

The usual plan of constructing new roads has been to grade the roadway with a grading machine, making the roadway 24 feet between ditches. The ditches are well-formed, with the machine only, and for the most part have a good fall to natural water-courses. When the grading of the earth is completed, the grader is reversed, and a portion of the crown is cut off leaving a shallow excavation to receive the metal, about eight feet wide, with a ridge of loose earth on each side, in which the broken stone is placed. Previous to placing the stone, planks are placed along the sides, in careful alignment to retain the stone, but are removed after the stone is spread. About sixty feet of plank is used on each side (four planks 15 feet in length of 2x6 inch or 2x8 inch material). The rear plank is taken up and placed ahead as the work progresses, being held in place by the ridge of earth on one side and iron stakes on the other. The planks placed in this manner serve to keep the road in alignment, and gauge the depth of metal spread.

The body of the road-bed is composed of stone broken to pass through a 2-inch or 2½-inch ring, spread on the road to a depth of 8 inches loose. Over this is spread a layer of screenings 2½ inches in depth, composed of dust and chips up to one-half inch in diameter. About 300 cords is used per mile of new road. When coated with screenings and rolled, the metal spreads to a

width of about nine feet on the surface. The road foreman and an assistant remain on the road to set the temporary plank curbing, and spread the stone. Where twelve or thirteen cords per day are put down this work costs about 25 or 30 cents per cord. Considerable importance is attached to good judgment in spreading the stone, as lack of skill in this regard requires that the road be gone over a second time to bring the surface to a uniform condition.

The ordinary width of earth grade on new roads is 24 feet from spring to spring. The stoned roadway has a crown of 1:12, and the earth or clay sides fall with a slope of 2:12 or 2:15.

The road roller is used only in finishing the metal roadbed, not on the earth sub-grade. The roller hitherto in use is a ten ton steam roller, and a second roller of ten tons weight was purchased in the fall of 1905. A horse roller is used to some extent on the earth sides of the roads. The

A Wentworth County Road.—Grading in Binbrook Township.

additional steam roller is required, as the territory is to great to be covered by one machine only, and one will be kept in the northern and the other in the southern part of the county. The new roller will be equipped with picks for use in the repair of old roads. It is found necessary to use the roller as much as possible after rain, as to use it when the roads are dry is not so effective. The second roller will assist in taking advantage of rolling in wet weather, will save expense in moving from one part of the county to another, while rolling will be possible in cases in which it has now to be omitted. In using the roller it is customary to water and roll the road until there is no perceptible movement of the metal.

The metal principally used is broken limestone in two grades—such as will pass through a 2-inch ring; and screenings up to ½-inch chips. The county owns seven quarries, and two stone crushers, renting a third.

The average capacity of each crusher owned by the county for ordinary 2-inch stone is 13 cords per day, but if set for binding material (screenings) only 8 cords per day.

The items making up the daily cost of crushing are as follows:

Cart and horse per day 10 hours	$1 25
Six men to operate at $1.50	9 60
Foreman	2 00
Rent of engine per day	2 00
Repair of crusher at $10.00 per month	40
Total	$15 25
Average cost per cord	1 73

Some quarries require one man more, others one man less, according to situation. In addition to the above are the cost of a steam drill rented at 20 cents per hour when in actual use, and the wages of a man to operate it. As a guide to the cost of this work, four days drilling for Sydenham Road provided 250 cords. Added to this is the cost of dynamite, electric battery, etc. A liberal use of dynamite is found to break up the stone effectively and save in the cost of labor in handling.

The rented crusher has a capacity of 20 cords per day. The rental of the machine is 30 cents per cord of stone crushed. The stone is crushed by contract, prices being $4.55 per cord, $5.00 and $5.90. Delivery on the road was included in each case, that of the $4.55 contract being 2½ miles, and of the $5.90 contract 3¾ miles. It is found that the county can crush and deliver for less than this by day labor. The cost of crusher repairs arises chiefly from the wearing of toggle and side-plates.

Very little gravel is used on the county roads. The principal instance is the Stony Creek road where about six miles has been re-surfaced with lake shore gravel. The lake shore gravel is fine but clean, and is said to pack well, and to form a good wearing surface. Gravel is used, as a rule, only where stone cannot be obtained. It has been used in two cases as a surface coating on broken stone, with, it is stated, good results so far. In addition to the lake gravel used, are several pits—four in Beverly and Flamboro, one in Ancaster and one in Saltfleet.

The length of haul in Wentworth is in some cases very considerable On the Binbrook road, broken stone is hauled as far as 9 miles, and for the entire road will average 6½ miles. For the Caledonia Road and Governor's Road Extension the haul has also been about the same distance. For the remainder of the roads the haul is from two to three miles. Wagon boxes are used holding half a cord. Teaming costs 35 cents per hour, but a day's work is regulated as far as possible by the number of trips. Teams can cover from 20 to 26 miles in a day so that for a two mile haul there are six trips a day; for a three mile haul, four trips a day; and for a 6½ mile haul, two trips a day. In hauling gravel it is found that 6 or 8 teams are more profitable than more, as they are not so apt to crowd in the pit. For stone, the number of teams employed is regulated by the length of haul and output of crusher.

A considerable mileage of the Wentworth County system consists of old toll roads constructed years ago, and since kept in a fair state of repair. As with the majority of roads of this class, the graded and metalled portion is excessively wide for the amount of traffic. In the general treatment of these roads, the practice is to cut off the old shoulders at the side of the road, open the drains and water-courses, and re-surface the centre of the

road with gravel or stone. The Plains Road, on which the roller was at work at the time of examination, has been graded up in an excellent manner and a coating of stone applied to the centre about 8 or 9 feet in width. For a road, however, so close to the city and where vehicles will require to pass one another so frequently, a greater width of stone would appear advisable. It is the practice to re-grade all old roads before the application of new metal.

Small culverts are nearly all being made of concrete tile, of from 10-inch to 24-inch diameter. The tile being used are brought from London, the cost ranging from 17 cents per foot for 10-inch tile to $1.25 per foot for 24-inch tile, in lengths of 2½ feet each. The culverts as laid are usually 30 feet long, and cost from $4 to $9 for labor to put in place—averaging about $6.

In addition to the two steam rollers previously referred to, the county owns two graders, a tank and a sprinkler, four wheeled scrapers, a slush scraper, and minor implements. Two or three teams are used in operating the grading machines, according to the weight of earth—with three teams, two side by side and a pair of leaders.

The total length of road treated in 1905 amounts to about 35 miles, leaving practically the same length of road for next year to complete the construction of the county road system. Comparatively little has yet been done in the matter of bridge construction, but numerous bridges are in bad condition and this will be taken up shortly, using concrete and concrete re-inforced with steel wherever the length of span will permit.

Lanark.

The county road system of Lanark was established in 1903, comprising 98 miles of highways. Of this, 20 miles were toll roads bought in 1903 at a cost of $19,346.60, the remaining mileage being taken over from the

In Lanark County.—The County Road Camp Near Clayton.

townships. There was expended in 1904, $23,637.85, and in 1905, $24,-324.43, making a total expenditure to the close of 1905 of $67,308.88, of which the Government has paid $22,436.29. This expenditure includes grants to certain townships under the county by-law.

Permanent work on the Lanark county road system in 1905 was principally in the Townships of Pakenham, Ramsay, and Beckwith, and at the time of examination consisted in all of approximately five miles of broken stone road, and a mile and a half of gravel. It was expected that an additional two miles of stone road would be completed during the fall. Some work had been done in the Township of Dalhousie, and field stone for

crushing had been collected for work next year. In addition, work had been done in the Township of Elmsley North under the county by-law.

The work in the Township of Pakenham commences about two-thirds of a mile north-westerly from the main street of Pakenham Village, thence along the main street of the village southerly, through concessions ten and eleven. In all there has been constructed about two miles of broken stone road and the remaining one and a half miles is gravelled. The entire work has been well graded by machine before the application of metal. Northerly through the village and westerly, the metal used is blu limestone of good quality, being tough and close-grained. The coarser grade of stone had been coated with screenings, and the cementing quality of the limestone was apparent in the smooth, and compact surface which had formed under traffic. The grade is generally 24 feet in width, with the metalled portion eight feet wide in the centre, and about two feet higher than the water-table -varying with the requirements of grade and drainage.

The metalled portion, although crowned, has been flattened to some extent by traffic. For six feet from the metal the earth at the side has a fall of about 2:12; while the remainder falls still more sharply to the bottom of the water-table. The earth-work is all done by the grading machine; the stone is of good dimensions and carefully spread.

South of the village, for a distance of nearly 1½ miles, the grade is similar to the foregoing, but crushed granite and gneiss (field-stone) has been used in place of limestone, and has not consolidated into as smooth and regular a surface. The coarser stone has been coated with screenings, and unfortunately a light coating of loam has also been applied. Lacking the cementing qualities of limestone, the granite stones tend to work to the surface, making a rougher road, and requiring longer to settle under traffic. The continuation of the improved road southerly from the stoned portion a distance of about 1½ miles is surfaced with a limestone gravel of fair quality, making a fairly good surface covering.

This road is, for the most part, along the Mississippi River, and is winding in its course. The metalled roadway, however, has been straightened and the grade much improved by the year's work. On it, there are several concrete tile culverts with dry stone head and retaining walls, constructed in a workmanlike manner; also two short bridges re-built, with dry stone abutments and timber covering.

In Ramsay Township, work was in progress at the time of examination on the county road between lots 20 and 21 through concessions 1 and 2, near the village of Clayton. This is the extreme westerly end of the road leading from Clayton to Almonte, and accommodates a considerable number of heavily loaded cheese wagons from an area of poor lands useful chiefly for grazing. The road was in an exceedingly rocky, swampy condition, and its improvement, particularly at the Clayton end, was much needed.

Nearer Almonte is a section of road improved some years ago by the Eastern Ontario Good Roads train, and which is still in good condition although requiring some attention to level the wheel tracks. At the time of examination nearly 1½ miles of road had been completed and it was expected that an equal amount would be finished before the end of the year. The road was being much straightened and the grades greatly improved, involving the blasting and removal of considerable quantities of rock. This rock, either as boulders, or quarried from the bed, was largely used at the crusher and returned to the road, and was of a good quality. On the top of ridges where drainage was good and the soil firm, a leathery, iron-stained material was being used, an unusual form of softened rock, which

appeared to pack well and form a very serviceable, waterproof coating. A considerable quantity of rock was also used in building dry-masonry retaining walls in shallow fills. The three miles to be built this year is the worst part of the road, and the most expensive to build, being very swampy in places as well as rocky in others.

In this work the crusher is placed in fields close to the road at points about one mile apart, and the stone is previously placed in piles at such points. About 18 men were engaged on the work, with several teams. In operating the crusher, six men and the foreman are engaged, with two teams to haul to the road. In distributing the men, four are required to feed; one man is at the crusher, and another, the engineer. The remainder of the men were on the grade, which, as previously pointed out, involves considerable rock work.

In building this road, the order of work is to first grade the roadway, then place metal in the centre, and then draw (with the grader) earth to the sides of the metal to hold the latter in place. It will be observed that in the case of the Wentworth new roads, two ridges of earth are first thrown back from the top of the grade and the metal placed between, planks being used for alignment. The depth of metal on the Clayton road varies from 6 to 10 inches according to situation, more being used on low wet ground. The crown and width of grade are very similar to that described in the Pakenham work. The men and teams employed on the work are boarded at a camp, wages being $1.00 a day and board. This camp is in charge of the county road superintendent, by whom nearly all of this year's work has been done.

The machinery used is the same as last year, viz.: A crusher equipped with elevator and screen, shutes and bins, capacity 10 to 12 cords a day; a 17 horse-power engine; a wagon with water-tank; two spreading wagons; a road grading machine, and minor implements; also a camp equipment accommodating at the time, 18 men.

Near Carleton Place a section about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length on the road leading to Innesville, has been graded and metalled, so that an excellent gravel and stone road has now been completed almost to Innisville. The crown is slightly less than on the Clayton and Pakenham roads, varying from 1 : 12 to $1\frac{1}{2}$: 12. The width of the grade is about 24 feet, the depth of stone varies from 4 to 8 inches, and is between seven and eight feet wide. Continuing on this road, over a portion completed last year, it was found in excellent condition and apparently wearing well. On this year's work a rocky grade was practically levelled, the quarried stone being crushed and returned to the road.

On the road south of Carleton Place from the Franktown road easterly between the 10th and 11th concessions, about two miles were last year graded and metalled with crushed stone. This road was through a wet, swampy section and excessively bad, but has been well graded and metalled. It was expected another one-third mile would be constructed this year, the stone being piled on the ground and ready for crushing. The general character of this work is similar to that already described; except that on a portion built last year, the steam roller belonging to the town of Carleton Place was used, and the results afford a notable comparison of the benefit of rolling. The rolled portion is a much more durable and serviceable road-bed, being smoother and retaining a better crown; the unrolled becoming flatter and the loose stones roughening the surface. This section of work is among the most expensive in the county, owing to the distance stone has to be drawn, and amounts to about $1,000 a mile, exclusive of

rolling; rolling and watering costing on this section about $200 a mile additional. The remaining roads in the county last year, it is stated, averaged in cost $840 a mile.

Other county work this year consisted principally of two miles of gravel road in Dalhousie; half a mile in Lanark Township; one mile in Darling, and three-quarters of a mile graded in South Sherbrooke; also a considerable quantity of stone (about 650 cords at $2.50 per cord) piled on what is known as the Scotch Line—the town line between Bathurst and North Burgess, westerly from Perth. This road is 132 feet in width, and has an old but flat, stone road-bed. It is intended to narrow and re-grade the road, and apply 160 cords of stone per mile on the old road-bed, re-constructing about four miles.

Simcoe County.

The county road system of Simcoe is 441 miles in length, of which 290 miles were permanently improved in the years 1903 and 1904, at a cost, under the Highway Improvement Act, of $185,929.80; an average per year of $92,964.90. The expenditure of this year, 1905, has been about one-half,

On a County Road in Orillia Township.

or $43,863.30. When the work was commenced in 1903 the county had at its disposal $159,000, made up as follows:

Road improvement debentures sold in 1903	$100,000
An accumulation of 3 or 4 years' surpluses	35,000
Sale of Northern Railway Company stock	24,000

With the sum of $76,597.70 paid by the Province, and $22,500 from levies of 1904-5, the total raised for the county road system amounts to $258,097.70.

The above figures for 1903-04 show an average cost of $650 per mile of improved road. This year's work has added fifty miles to that already done, leaving about 100 miles of the county system to be constructed.

One of the principal roads examined was that from Orillia to Barrie, a distance of twenty-two miles, in the Townships of South Orillia and Oro,

through East Oro, Guthrie and Gilchrist, which is fairly typical of the work being done in the county. With the exception of about two miles, through the 2nd concession of South Orillia, and the 12th concession of Oro, the road has been graded and gravelled throughout.

This road through South Orillia and Oro is, as a rule, well graded and crowned. The width of grade, although somewhat variable, is uniformly consistent with proper construction and the extent of travel, and, while there are occasional instances of defective grading, crowning and drainage, yet the work on the whole is of a durable character. The gravel used was from pits along the road, and is of an average quality. The surface of the road has been kept free from loose stones, and, in construction, the larger stones were raked forward and covered by each succeeding load. The dimensions of this road, as measured, show a grade 25 feet wide, gravelled in the centre to a width of 8 feet, but spreading to 10 feet. The metal is flattened somewhat from traffic, but from the edge of the 8-foot mark the fall to the bottom of the water-table is one inch to the foot. While these dimensions would be a fair average, the width of grade in occasional instances was observed to be much narrower, about 18 feet. The continuation of this road into Barrie, the Penetanguishene Road, is of somewhat old construction, and has been re-surfaced only in part. While in fair condition, it is still too flat, and needs re-grading and narrowing.

On this road are numerous small tile culverts, and two small concrete arches, about 4½ feet high and 3 feet span, inside measurements. The crown of the arch was 8 inches in thickness, and the sides increased from 9 inches to 10 inches at the base. These culverts, constructed of gravel, and cement, were without head-walls.

At the time of examination, work was in progress on the Muskoka Road, about nine miles from Orillia where about 1¼ miles were being constructed. On the Coldwater Road it had been found that the previous work was deficient in grading and drainage, and also that the metal applied was of too sandy a quality, and had spread considerably. To remedy these defects about two miles of this road was re-surfaced, ditches opened and the grading perfected.

In the vicinity of Alliston considerable work has been done on the town line both east and west of the town, while the road between the 3rd and 4th concession of Essa has been almost completed to Angus. The road leading easterly from Alliston had been previously metalled, and in re-surfacing this road, for a distance of about one mile from the town, it was not considered advisable to destroy the old road-bed by re-grading, and, in consequence, the new material was put on the old flat surface. The soil is very sandy, and the road is along the edge of a ravine, but, in spite of these aids to drainage, it is evident that greater permanency would have been secured by raising the grade; for, while the soil absorbs all moisture readily, yet there is no crown to carry the water out of the wheel tracks and centre of the road, in consequence of which the metal, which is a somewhat fine gravel, constantly tends to flatten out. Apart from this instance the roads elsewhere have been well graded, the width of grade from water-table to water-table being uniformly 32 feet, a crown of 28 to 32 inches, the gravel 8 feet wide and 10 inches deep. The gravel used is somewhat fine, and almost loamy, and some of it does not pack readily. The road westerly from Alliston to Rosemont has been treated very much on the same principle, but gravel has been omitted in sections. The road from Alliston to Beeton has been gravelled for about a mile at each end, but the central portion, which is an old earth grade with square shoulders, has not been

touched other than to re-construct timber bridges. South, east and west of Beeton considerable work has been done very much on the same plan as around Alliston, the grade being 32 feet in width, and while the construction is good and workmanlike, yet is somewhat flat for greatest durability. The width of grade, 32 feet, permits the use of the sides of the road to a considerable extent, and vehicles travelling along the edges further tend to flatten out the grade and interfere with proper surface drainage.

Much pains have been taken to locate these roads in the centre of the allowance, making a straight roadway. This is especially noticeable on the side line between lots 5 and 6 in Tecumseth, where a portion of the old road encroached on private property, necessitating a re-survey and a complete change of grade. A considerable extent of road in this township has been graded preparatory to gravelling. Gravel is scarce, and the haul will average 2½ miles or over, making these roads among the most expensive in the county, the cost amounting to from $1,000 to $1,100 per mile. Gravel has been obtained from the hills in the vicinity of Beeton, the haul being difficult as well as long. In the construction of these roads large stone is raked ahead. Also, the year following, loose stones are again raked off the roads, taken to a pile, and, when required, are placed in low spots in the bottom of new roads. In construction, earth and sod is drawn to the side of the gravel either before or after it has been put on the road. Grading has been done with a traction engine, but using a team of horses immediately in front of the grader to guide it. The traction engine is kept in the centre of the road, fastened to the grader with a cable about fifty yards long, the effect of the traction engine being to roll and compact the loose earth in the centre of the roadway. In Tecumseth, more than elsewhere in the county, there appears to be a tendency to drain farms along the road allowance out of the natural water-course, making deep and dangerous open ditches by the roadside.

Last year a heavy rain storm washed out numerous small bridges and culverts in the Township of Nottawasaga, one of these at Duntroon, on Hurontario Street, being a six-foot stone arch which had been in place for forty years. So heavy was the freshet that this arch, and a high fill over it, were completely swept away. At this point, at Glenhuron, and also near Duntroon, on the road to Stayner, concrete arches have been built this year, all of an exceptionally meritorious character. The Glenhuron arch is 35 feet span of reinforced concrete, and cost $1,114. The arch on Hurontario Street at Duntroon is semi-circular, of 25-feet span, the contract price of which was $3,200, but it is understood that the actual outlay by the contractor will exceed $4,000. The arch east of Duntroon is smaller, of 12-feet span. In the construction of these arches the side and wing-walls are of gravel-concrete in the proportion of 1:6; and in the crown 1:2½:3½ of cement, sand and crushed stone. Gravel for the Glenhuron arch was hauled about two miles, and for the others about six. All of these arches are skewed to suit the course of the stream.

The road from Collingwood to Glenhuron, Hurontario Street, was referred to last year. This has been re-surfaced and re-graded in portions, and, while requiring re-construction throughout, the parts most in need of treatment have been improved so that the road is in a good average condition. County roads branching east and west from Hurontario Street have been well constructed, and the gravel used is of good quality. The Lake Shore Road from Collingwood, east and west, which last year was left in a somewhat stony condition, has been raked off, and is now in better shape.

Considerable work has this year been carried on in the Townships of Innisfil and West Gwillimbury. Gravel has been principally used, but the road from Bradford to Bond Head is of crushed stone.

Wellington.

The Wellington county system of roads, comprising 170 miles, was established on its present basis under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Highways, in 1903. Prior to that time the county was maintaining a system of roads aggregating 144 miles. These were leading roads, converging at Guelph, constructed as trunk roads before the time of railways, and later, while Guelph was the only railway shipping point in the county. Wagon traffic over them was at one time very great, and they were built accordingly, with a very wide grade usually about 40 feet, and metalled the full width. With the increase of railway shipping points throughout the county, and changing conditions of population, traffic, etc., a re-adjustment became necessary. To this end, when the system was placed under the Highway Act, extensions were made in several of the more wealthy and populous municipalities to more nearly proportion the benefit to the amount each would contribute.

Under the revised system the policy of the county is to appropriate each year the sum of $80 per mile of road, or a total of $13,600. The several county councillors have charge of the roads in their own divisions, and the proportionate expenditure thereon. This sum is not spent uniformly over the roads, but is placed upon works of construction and repair as the councillors consider advisable within their division. In addition, special grants are made by the county council for the construction of bridges, culverts or other works of an exceptional nature. The total government grants to date amount to $11,632.28.

The older roads of the system are wide and flat, frequently with square shoulders and sharply defined open ditches; while the new roads are in various stages, from earth roads to roads with a more or less gravelled road-bed. The work now required consists for the most part of narrowing, re-shaping and re-surfacing the old roads; the straightening, grading, metalling and draining of the 26 miles of new roads, and the permanent construction of culverts and bridges on the county system. Gravel of a good quality is fairly plentiful and well distributed in most parts of the county, but crushed limestone is used to some extent, more especially in the townships of Minto, Erin and Eramosa.

One of the roads examined was that from Guelph to Elora, and branching, a short distance from Guelph, to Fergus. These roads are, as a whole, in excellent condition, but for more economical maintenance, require that the road-bed should be narrowed. The square shoulders should be cut off over a great portion of the road, and the side drainage improved. The chief work being done on these roads was the application of new gravel. This gravel is, as a rule, of a good quality, and is obtained within easy haul from pits adjacent to the roads, this being put on the centre of the wide, flat grade to a width of about 8 feet, and is carefully spread, but, unfortunately, the narrowing of the roadway and the deepening of the side drains is not being carried on at the same time. This gravel is put on without rolling and traffic passes along each side of it on the old road-bed until the central part has become somewhat consolidated. It is the practice of the road commissioners to keep the loose stone raked off the roadway. It is found more satisfactory to make heavy applications of new material in short stretches,

as required by the rutted condition of the roadway, rather than to make a more extended but thinner coating of material.

On the county road through Maryborough and Minto townships, the grading of the road-bed had been more uniformly carried out prior to the application of new material. The greater portion of this road south of Harriston and to about the centre of Maryborough had a very satisfactory grade, the crown being fully one inch to the foot. On a short section, however, the grade was excessively flat, and indicated more than anything else inexperience on the part of those in charge of the work, and emphasized the need for a permanent road commissioner for the county.

The road from Mount Forest to Arthur was about the same character, all of these being among the old roads of the county system. Also a section of the Eramosa Road examined, easterly from Guelph.

Concrete culverts are being almost wholly used throughout the county for small waterways, tile being used up to 2 feet in diameter. The county maintains all bridges on town lines, and these are being re-constructed with steel and with concrete. On the county road easterly from Arthur, which is the boundary between Garafraxa and Luther, a concrete bridge has been built this year of 35-feet span, containing 192 cubic yards of concrete, and costing $1,680. The gravel haul was three miles, and the proportions 1:6 on the abutments, and 1:5 on the arch and guard wall.

ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The Act for the Improvement of Public Highways, passed in 1901 (1 Edward VII., Chapter 32), and as subsequently amended, is as follows:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

$1,000,000 appropriated for road improvements

1. The sum of $1,000,000 is hereby set apart to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to aid in the improvement of public highways, subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

Townships to report acceptance or rejection of by-law.

2. (1) The highways to be improved in any county may, before the 1st day of January, 1907, be designated by by-law of the county council, and a copy of such by-law shall be transmitted forthwith to the clerks of the townships of such county. (2 Edward VII., Chapter 12, Section 27; 3 Edward VII., Chapter 27, Section 1; 4 Edward VII., Chapter 10, Section 66; 5 Edward VII., Chapter 27, Section 5).

By-law designating highways to be improved

(2) The municipal councils of the townships shall within three months of the receipt of such notice from the clerk of the county council take into consideration the highways so designated in said by-law and shall report their acceptance or rejection of the same to the clerk of the county council.

Arbitration where one-third of the townships are adverse.

(3) On the receipt of such reports by the clerk of the county council from the clerks of the township councils in the county, if it should appear that one-third of the township councils are adverse to the highways designated by the county council as county high-

ways, then the roads within such townships as reported adversely, which are to form part of the county highway system of such township, shall be determined by arbitration as provided in the Municipal Act.

Rev. Stat., c. 223.

(4) Where it appears that more than one-third of the township councils disapprove of the system of highways designated in the by-law submitted by the county council, the county council shall then submit to the ratepayers of the county qualified to vote on money by-laws the question, "Are you in favor of a county road system?" If a majority of the votes cast is in favor of a county road system, the roads to be designated and assumed within any township, the council of which disapproved of the roads designated by the county council, shall be determined by arbitration as provided in the Municipal Act.

Submitting question to ratepayers.

Submitting by-law for improving roads.

3. Before the final passing of a by-law by a county council designating and assuming roads as provided in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of the preceding section, the county council may submit the same for the approval of a majority of the ratepayers of the county qualified to vote on money by-laws.

4. Repealed. 5 Edward VII., Chapter 27, Section 3.

Application of grant to purchase of toll roads.

5. Any municipality may apply the whole or part of the moneys to which it may be entitled under this Act towards paying any expenses that may be incurred for the purchase of toll roads within such municipality, or for freeing the same from tolls. Such toll roads as are purchased shall be included in the roads to be designated and assumed or improved in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Regulation and inspection.

6. Any highway, in order to come under the provisions of this Act as to aid, shall be constructed or repaired according to the regulations of the Public Works Department with respect to highways.

Amount of aid which may be granted.

6a. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order-in-Council direct the payment to any county corporation out of the fund set apart under this Act, a sum equal to one-third of the amount expended by the county upon such roads as have been designated by the by-law approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, as provided by Section 4 of the Act passed in the 3rd year of His Majesty's reign, chaptered 26. (5 Edward VII., Chapter 27, Section 1).

7. Repealed. (3 Edward VII., Chapter 26, Section 3).

Grant of one-third of cost of improvement.

8. On the completion of any work or road improvement under this Act the council of the municipality under which such work was carried on shall submit to the Public Works Department a statement setting forth the cost of such work, such statement to be certified by a competent engineer, who shall further certify that the regulations of the Public Works Department have been complied with, and on the receipt of said statement by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officers of the Public Works Department, the municipality shall be entitled to receive

out of the moneys hereby set apart for public highways an amount equal to one-third of the cost of the work, but not to exceed the proportion of the appropriation to which such municipality is entitled.

Issuing debentures for expenditure on highways.

9. The municipal council of any township or county taking advantage of this Act may raise by debentures, payable in thirty years, as provided by the Municipal Act, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet any expenditure on highways under this Act, but in no case shall the debentures issued under this Act exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county. (2 Edward VII., Chapter 12, Section 27).

Statute labour, application of, upon roads aided.

10. The council of any township may by by-law direct that the statute labor for which lands fronting on roads in such township constructed or repaired under this section may from year to year be liable may be commuted, and the amounts so received may be paid over to the county and applied in repairing such roads and in removing snow therefrom and keeping the same open during the winter months. (5 Edward VII., Chapter 27, Section 2).

Amount of colonization road grant to be deducted.

11. In the case of any township receiving grants from the consolidated revenues of the Province for colonization roads, the amount of such colonization grants shall be deducted from any sum of money to which such township is entitled under this Act.

Grants made before passing of Act to be deducted.

12. Where any township has been in receipt of grants for colonization roads out of the consolidated revenue fund for the five years previous to the date of this Act, the assessed area of such township shall be deducted from the area of the county in which such township is situated in determining the sum to which the county is entitled under this Act.

Amending Act of 1903.

The amending Act of 1903 (3 Edward VII., Chapter 26) makes certain changes in the original Act affecting Section 2, ss. 1; Section 2 and Section 7, as above shown, and contains the following additional clauses.

By-law for county road system to be approved by Lieutenant Governor in Council.

4. No county shall be entitled to receive any portion of the sum set apart by the Act for the Improvement of Public Highways passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign as aforesaid unless and until the by-law designating public highways within the county as a county system of highways has been approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Annual county grant for roads to townships not immediately interested in county system.

5. Where it appears that the highways designated as county roads established under this Act do not pass through one or more of the townships in the county, or where it appears that such highways pass through but a small portion of any township, the county council may by by-law make a grant of a specific amount or an annual sum or both for the permanent improvement of highways in such township or townships as an equivalent for the amount which such township or townships may contribute for the establishment of a county system of highways.

Aid to county where road system established prior to 1 Edw. VII. c. 32.

6. Where at the time of the passing of the said Act the municipal council of any county had by by-law established a system of county roads equal in every respect to the requirements of the Public Works Department, such system of county roads shall be deemed to be within the meaning and intent of the said Act without any submission thereof to the ratepayers or to the township councils, as provided in sections 3 and 4 of the said Act, but nothing in this section contained shall be deemed as preventing the county council from granting an equivalent to any township not benefited by the said county road system, as provided by section 5 of this Act.

County grant to roads in villages and towns.

7. The county council of any county may make a grant by by-law to any incorporated village or town in the county not separated from the county for the purpose of improving certain highways to be designated in such by-law in such village or town, but such highways shall not form a part of the county system of highways.

Intersection of other highways by county roads.

8. Wherever a county road intersects a highway which is not a county road, the continuation of the county road to its full width across the road so intersected, including the bridges and culverts, thereon or touching thereon, shall be a part of the county road system.

County Council not liable for sidewalks on county roads.

9. A county council shall not be liable for the building, maintenance or repair of sidewalks on any county road or portion thereof.

Counties to have powers as to snow fences, Rev. Stat., c. 250.

10. The county council shall in respect to county roads have all the powers given to townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages under the Act respecting Snow Fences.

Act to be read with 1 Edw. VII. c. 32.

11. This Act shall be read and construed in conjunction with said Chapter 32 of the Acts passed in the 1st year of His Majesty's reign.

Amending Act of 1905.

The amending Act of 1905 (5 Edward VII., Chapter 27) makes certain alterations in the original Act as above revised (Section 2, ss. 1; Section 4; and Section 10, and contains the following additional clause:

Roads in respect of which aid granted to be county roads.

4. All roads constructed or repaired under the said Act for the Improvement of Public Highways and for the construction or repair of which aid may hereafter be granted out of the fund set apart under the said Act shall thereafter be deemed to be county roads and shall be maintained and kept in repair by the corporation of the county in which such roads are situate.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Highways

Ontario

1905

Part II. — Township Road Management.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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Part II—Township road management and expenditure.

Part III—Bridge construction.

Part IV—Road construction.

Past V.—Town streets.

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TOWNSHIP ROAD MANAGEMENT.

The number of townships which are adopting modern methods of road-making is steadily increasing. This does not imply solely the abandonment of statute labor, but it means rather that an efficient system has been established in its place. In townships where this change has been made, we find, as a rule, a marked improvement in the condition of the roads. Improvements are being made in long stretches instead of in disconnected, unfinished patches. Better gravel is being placed on the roads. The use of crushed stone is growing in townships where good gravel is not to be had. The cost is being cheapened by the use of machinery to grade the roads and prepare the material. Every man employed on the road is required to do a fair day's work. Wagons must hold a fixed amount, and the number of loads of material to constitute a day's work is specified. Roads are more carefully crowned and drained. All work is done under a permanent road commissioner, who is responsible for all work and who gains experience from year to year. In all respects the principles of road-making are better observed.

Education Needed.

It is not the abandonment of statute labor that is being primarily urged. It is useless to do so until those interested in the roads know and realize why it should be given up. Statute labor might be abolished by an Act of Par-

Near Carleton Place.

liament, but this would not educate municipal officers nor the general public in respect to the efficient operation of the system established in its place, and the principles of roadmaking. No system can be efficient that is not wisely and faithfully carried out. Educative measures in this respect will be much more effective than a compulsory step, and will result in the abolition of statute labor as rapidly as a better system can be properly assimilated.

Statute Labor has been Beneficial.

It cannot be asserted that statute labor has not in the past done much for the roads. On the contrary statute labor has done much for road improvement in Ontario. Under pioneer and even later conditions, it was no

doubt the best system that could have been adopted. Under circumstances favorable to statute labor, settlers had no money, but could contribute labor; men were working anxiously in the forest to clear their farms, population was scattered, the need of roads was keenly felt by all, the work of road-making consisted of clearing the allowance, removing roots and stumps, grading and ditching. Men who have grown up with the country from such conditions have worked faithfully and earnestly in the performance of their road work, and statute labor has, and in some sections is still producing good results.

Changed Conditions.

But conditions have changed. The land is cleared, farm labor is scarce, agriculture is being placed on a more business-like basis, and every farmer needs all his time on his own property. The introduction of labor-saving machinery has placed the land-owner in an independent position. He is able to do his own work, and pay for necessary assistance. Co-operative labor, in the form of "bees" is no longer required. So out of touch with present conditions has statute labor become that the roads in many localities are growing worse instead of better.

The old incentive to cut a road through the forest has passed away. The work of clearing the road allowance, taking out stumps, even much of the grading and ditching has been done. A better class of road is being demanded requiring experienced workmen. Road machinery is being introduced requiring skilled workmen to operate it, and doing away with much of the hand labor in road-making for which statute labor was suited.

Trained Supervision.

Road building is essentially a work requiring careful supervision, and is so recognized wherever roads are being constructed in a proper manner. This work, however, in Ontario has been regarded as a holiday occupation. Everyone and anyone is eligible to direct and oversee the work. The results are self-evident. No doubt the average man does know how to build roads in a certain way. But it is an inefficient, "rule-of-thumb" way, and those who have looked into the cost are convinced that it is the most expensive way. It is the province of a good road commissioner to perform the work, not only in a proper way, but at minimum cost. Only men trained in the work, with a knowledge of first principles, can build roads with the minimum amount of labor demanded by the results to be reached.

It is not to be inferred that, before we can get good roads, experts must be placed in charge of them. Sufficient skilled road-builders trained in this work could not be had if we were ready to employ them. In Ontario, as a step towards proper supervision, municipal councils are doing away with one hundred or so pathmasters, and are appointing the best available man in the municipality to take charge of the work. He is retained in office year after year, so that he can give careful study to the subject and maintain a perfect organization. In this way skilled supervision is created.

The Road Commissioner.

The management of the highways involves more work, and a larger expenditure of money than all the remaining local business of the municipality. If a township clerk or treasurer is required, much more necessity is there for a similar officer in charge of road improvement, in whom all responsibility

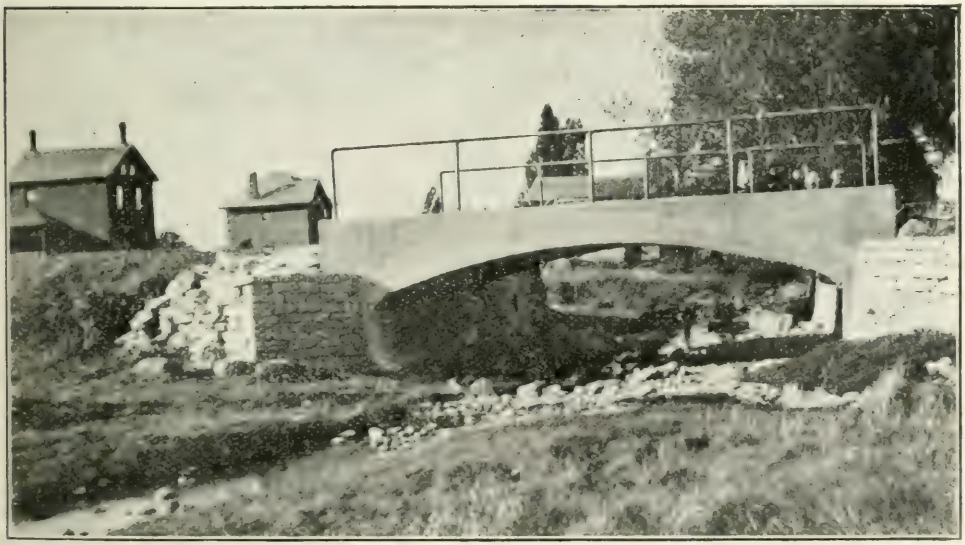
will be centered. With a large number of pathmasters under the statute labor system and a body of councillors as well, there is no one upon whom responsibility for inefficient management can be fixed. The supervision of the roads takes up a great deal of a councillor's time, and so much is this the case that during the season of road repair councillors have to neglect their ordinary duties.

Those who have considered the question favor the appointment of an official to relieve the members of councils of the greater part of the work they now perform in looking after roads and bridges. This official would become experienced and more valuable each year; he would carry out directions and consult and advise the council in all matters connected with his office.

Tenure of Office.

The direction and oversight of municipal improvements should be placed in hands of one commissioner, who should be specially adapted to the work, and whose tenure of office should be as secure as that of the average clerk or treasurer. He should have charge of all road and bridge improvement, and be required to report to the council at each meeting.

No work of importance should be undertaken until it has been reported upon by him and approved by the council. He should have charge of all township machinery and material required for work connected with his department. The many economies that would result will readily suggest themselves to councillors of experience.



Concrete Arch—Collingwood.

It is particularly important that the road commissioner or commissioners appointed by the council shall be thoroughly capable and practical men, who can plan the work of improvement with a good understanding of the principles of road-making, can carry the work on methodically and with good judgment, can conduct the purchasing and business portion of the office to the best advantage, and who can direct and manage the men employed.

Number of Road Commissioners.

One road commissioner is appointed for the entire township, or, if desired, the township is divided into a convenient number of divisions for road purposes, usually two, three or four, and a road commissioner is appointed over each. This practically amounts to a reduction of the number of pathmasters, and the enlarging of the road beats. It is essential to the success of the proposed system. To merely commute statute labor and retain the former number of pathmasters, giving each a small amount to spend, means a perpetuation of most of the defects of the statute labor system.

It is preferable to reduce the number of road commissioners to the lowest practicable limit, and have foremen engaged from time to time to oversee works which the commissioner cannot personally direct. As time goes on, these foremen may be recruited from among the most capable workmen as they become experienced in roadmaking under the commissioner.

The commissioner should be retained in office as permanently as the average clerk or treasurer, in order that his experience, increasing from year to year, may enable him to do more perfect and economical work. Continuance in office should be the reward of good service. One year's experience in charge of the roads of the whole or half the township is worth a score of years merely as pathmaster, over a mile or two of road, the work of which occupies only three or four days annually.

Work of Councillors.

Municipal councillors have the same relation to the affairs of a township as a board of directors have to a modern business institution. It is not expected of them, nor is it in the interest of their constituents that they assume all detail work which should properly be performed by an executive officer.

It is not best for councillors to act as road commissioners. Councillors like the pathmasters of the old statute labor system, are elected annually, and cannot become experienced. There is a tendency for them to use their office not so much for the benefit of the roads as to gain votes for the next election. The ratepayers are apt to become dissatisfied unless councillors perform the duties of commissioner without remuneration. Councillors cannot be so independent as are road commissioners, and they cost the township fully as much in commissions, mileage fees, etc.

The Council Directs.

This does not mean that councillors should take less interest in the work of roadmaking. On the contrary, it merely means that the commissioners are men who will carry out the wishes of the council. The council directs, and criticises,—the commissioner performs. The council may constitute "Road and Bridge Committees" to suit the road divisions, in order that the road overseers may consult the proper councillors as occasion arises, with regard to details of the work.

Councillors may examine and inspect the work being done in their division from time to time, should keep in close touch with it, and all requirements of the division with respect to roads. But, after receiving instructions from the council or road committee for the division, the influence of the commissioner over his men should not be weakened by undue interference on the part of members of the council. The men on the work must be under the authority of the commissioner, otherwise responsibility cannot be centered in him. The men and teams should always be engaged or dismissed through the commissioner, but of course, the commissioner is at the proper time subject to the desire of the council in this regard.

The General Plan of Improvement.

In addition to the more specific instructions given to the commissioner, from time to time, a general plan for road improvement should be laid down by the council for the commissioner to follow. This plan should specify the width to be graded, width and depth of road metal, character of drainage, etc., of all roads, and should include the numerous details which it is not necessary nor advisable to include in the by-law, as they are subject to change from time to time.

Labor.

Labor is the all-important item in the cost of road-building, and the energy of those leading the movement for road reform should be directed towards the utilization of all labor to the best advantage. The cost of road machinery, while it may appear to be considerable, is nevertheless charge-

Near Barrie.

able to a long road mileage, and a long term of years, so that the cost per mile per annum is but small. The price of gravel in the pit, of stone lying in the quarry, is comparatively little. It is the cost of excavating the gravel from the pit, the cost of hauling to the road, the cost of quarrying and crushing the stone and of transporting it, that runs up the outlay for roads. It is the labor required in these matters, the labor of men and teams in grading and preparing the roadbed, and in putting the metal in place, that creates the cost of roads The efficient road supervisor, in addition to understanding the principles of road-making, with practical ideas, must be capable of organizing and utilizing labor to the best advantage, and should be provided with the best labor-saving machinery obtainable.

Defects of Statute Labor.

In view of the need for economizing in labor and for skilled supervision, the defects of statute labor are not difficult to discover. It can be safely stated that, under existing conditions, there is not a township in the Province in which statute labor is faithfully performed in every road division. In the great majority of townships, where statute labor is retained, not 75 per cent. of the road divisions do their work in a reasonably faithful manner. Instead, many men appear to think that, under the statute labor system, a road can be made by looking at it, or talking about it. The men who do their work honestly, have to suffer the injustice of using bad roads, and being taxed in money to repair them, because so many of their neighbors, and so many other divisions, neglect their duty in this respect.

Inferior Equipment.

Men come to work improperly equipped. Their wagons seldom hold a reasonable load, yet it takes little longer to haul a load of one and a half cubic yards of gravel to the road, than to haul half a cubic yard. In this way, on teaming gravel alone, fully 75 per cent. of the statute labor can readily be lost. Men come to their work late, and leave early, so that, in the performance of statute labor, a six or seven hour day is more common than ten hours of work.

Too Many Pathmasters.

A great many more road overseers are appointed than are necessary, and the time of these is wasted in going to the township clerk's office to qualify for office, in calling out the men on their road list, in acting as foremen on the work. These men are changed from year to year, are seldom selected because of special qualifications for road work, and cannot be expected to produce the results that a man can who is making a special study of roadmaking, and who devotes his whole time to it season after season. Through lack of experienced direction a great proportion of the labor is lost.

Absence of System.

With new pathmasters from year to year, each particularly interested in the road passing his own farm, roadwork is not performed systematically. It is done in a temporary manner, and is more a series of repairs, than an effort at durable construction. In the absence of a plan to be followed from season to season, the work of one year is frequently rendered useless by the work of the following. New pathmasters have new ideas as to how wide a road should be graded, how high the crown should be, how deep a drain should be dug, where it would have its outlet, where a culvert or bridge should be, etc., etc. By an absence of system in planning the work, much labor is lost.

Repairs Not Made When Needed.

Work is not done where needed and at the proper time. Statute labor is all done at one season of the year, whereas roads need attention and repair at every season. It is a fundamental requirement of economical road maintenance, that repairs should be made as soon as signs of wear appear. When a rut or depression first appears in the road it should be

filled. When a drain or culvert becomes clogged, it should be freed from the obstruction. When a road commences to flatten out, the metal should be drawn in to raise the crown, or a new coating applied. When stones work to the top and form a rough surface, or roll loosely under the wheels, they should be drawn away from the roadway. A rough, rutted road wears out much more rapidly than a smooth one does. When wagon wheel after wagon wheel supporting a ton in weight sinks into a depression on the road, or drops from a stone rising above the wheel track, the surface is soon cut

A Swamp Road of the Worst Kind until Properly Drained, Graded and Macadamized. Now One of the Best Roads in the Province.

through and serious injury to the road results. The work of a few minutes when repair is first needed, becomes the work of as many hours when neglected, and from this cause much labor is wasted.

A Better System.

The defects of statute labor may be pointed out and traced to their several causes; but apart from these, statute labor must be dispensed with because a better system is available. The flail is no longer used because the steam thresher has been invented. The cradle is no longer employed because the self-binder is better. Wheat is not now sown by hand, because the seeder cheapens the work. And so statute labor is no longer suited to roadmaking, because a better method has been devised.

Numerous townships of the Province have found that, by doing away with the actual performance of statute labor, and substituting a system which provides for greater economy of labor, very much better results can be attained. The general experience is that, where statute labor is commuted for from 50 cents to 75 cents per day, the funds so created can be expended to much greater advantage than if the entire amount of statute labor is worked out in the ordinary manner.

Commutation.

The general statute labor law as carried out throughout the Province provides that any person may commute his statute labor at the rate of one dollar per day; or for a less amount if the municipal council so provides by

by-law. With the object of inducing rate-payers to commute instead of working out their labor many townships have passed such by-laws reducing the rate of commutation, but leaving it optional with the persons assessed to commute or work out the tax. This step is of little if any practical benefit, as it does not appreciably increase the amount received in commutation of statute labor. Those who have previously worked out the tax continue to do so. This optional method is not what is known as the "Commutation System."

Under the "Commutation System" as ordinarily understood, a by-law of the township provides that all statute labor must be commuted at a fixed rate per day. This rate in some cases remains one dollar, and it is advisable that, if possible, it should do so. Certain townships, however, reduce the rate to 75 cents or 50 cents a day. No rate-payer has the option of working out his tax: but any are eligible to get employment on the road when the work is being performed. Occasionally the old statute labor divisions and path-masters are retained, each being given, to spend on the roads, the amount collected in his division, but this plan retains many of the chief defects of the statute labor system. The usual plan is to appoint one or more road commissioners to manage the road-work of the township under the direction of the council. By "Commutation System" is now understood the commutation of all statute labor, the roads being put in charge of a road commissioner.

Abolition.

The complete abolition of statute labor is ordinarily recognized as the most equitable plan to adopt, collecting the necessary amount for road purposes in the general rate levied on the township assessment. Under the commutation system, the statute labor list is retained and each rate-payer is levied with a certain number of days, which he cannot work out, but must pay for in cash at a fixed rate per day. The statute labor schedules, however, operate unfairly, the small property owner paying more, or performing more labor proportionately, than the large owners. Thus a man whose property is assessed at only $250 may have to pay for two days' of labor or $2.00, while a man with an assessment of $3,000 is levied for only 10 days' labor, or $10.00. If levied on a basis of assessment, as is the case where statute labor is abolished, for $10.00 paid on $3,000, an assessment of $250 would pay only 84 cents.

When the statute labor list is retained for the purpose of collecting a commutation rate, a difference of $5.00 in the assessment may make a difference of a day's labor in the amount with which a rate-payer is levied. This is practically in the hands of the assessor, and does not work out with a difference of a few cents, as a rate levied in the same manner as other taxes would.

To do away with these inequalities a number of townships, instead of wholly commuting statute labor, have abolished the list entirely. In some cases a special rate on the assessment is collected with the ordinary taxes. In other cases a special rate is not levied, the cost of road improvement for each year being met out of the general funds which are increased for this purpose.

SYSTEMATIC IMPROVEMENT.

Systematic work is the first essential in any scheme for the improvement of township roads. Not merely the work of one year, but the work for a period of years should be considered.

Definite plans should be laid down and these faithfully carried out. Lack of method, lack of system, is the greatest existing draw-back to the economical and permanent improvement of roads. Expenditures are too apt to be made independent of one another and without thought of future work and requirements. It is expected that by a generous amount of "repairs" each year the roads of the municipality will gradually improve. The work is irregular, scattered, no record is kept of it. It is too apt to be done to favor voters who have the greatest influence, or who make the loudest demands, irrespective of the true rights of the individual taxpayer and the benefit accruing to the general public.

A municipal council, as a part of systematic road improvement, should lay down a scheme of annual work that will bring all the roads to fixed standards within a limited term of years, including as far as possible, the erection of culverts and bridges. Such a plan need not at once be worked out in all details, although this is desirable as far as possible. It is to be

This is What Bad Drainage Means.

expected that unforeseen circumstances will arise to hasten or delay the work. It may take two or three years under such a plan to determine how rapidly it can be carried out. It may not be practicable in certain cases to frame a suitable plan in one year or two, but, in any event, every municipal council should at once bring the matter up for discussion and proceed with it as far as possible in a practical manner. Delay, procrastination, turning aside for trifling obstacles, are the enemies of progress in every particular.

One of the first needs of a township council in framing a comprehensive line of systematic road improvement is a map of the township, showing all roads. It will at once become apparent from such a map that certain roads need a stronger road-bed than others; that the improvement of certain routes of travel will benefit the greatest number of people; that certain connecting links are needed to perfect the local road system.

With a map of the township before them, reports should be obtained from all road overseers as to the condition of the sections of road under their charge. These reports should show the length and location of each road or section of road in charge of the overseer reporting. They should show the exact condition of the road, the extent gravelled or metalled with broken stone; the extent graded but not metalled; the number and size of culverts and bridges, their condition and material of which they are built.

With a proper township map and such annual reports to guide them, councillors will be in a position to at least tentatively form a plan to assist them and their successors in adopting and following out plans and methods that will in a systematic manner, provide for the general improvement of the roads. It can be made a record of the work completed, and will indicate the work remaining to be done.

In carrying out such plans provision should in the first place be made for certain works of permanent improvement in different parts of the township. At the same time certain other more scattered repairs and improvements should be made to provide for traffic and the rightful expectations of every citizen. On the other hand councils must, in fulfilling the public trust reposed in them, be very guarded in dealing with those importunate citizens who cannot consider any roads except those in front of their own farms; whose one idea of the advantages of a bridge or culvert is that they shall be given the job of repairing it.

RAISING MONEY FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The value of good roads can scarcely be overestimated. A country or district cannot attain its full share of prosperity unless and until the roads, particularly the main roads, are brought to a good condition. There are many reasons for this which are all bound up in the one fact that history proves it to be the case. Railways and steamships will not take the place of country roads. Were all traffic over country roads stopped, freight trains, lake and river shipping would stand in idleness. The construction of railways and harbors merely means a greater need for good country roads. The distinction between good roads and bad roads implies that farming will be profitable or merely "a living;" enjoyable or sluggish; progressive or a hardship.

In view of the absolute necessity of good roads as a part of the machinery of agriculture, of wealth to the country and the individual, of prosperity of the towns, there should be no question of "worrying along in the mud." Any farming country that is worth living in, is worth the cost of building good roads, and the only problem should be as to the best and most equitable way of procuring them.

Immediate or Gradual Improvement.

The municipalities of Ontario are every year becoming more progressive in the matter. Some of these follow the policy of making improvements from the annual appropriation as rapidly as it will permit; others have taken a step in advance, and either through county systems or locally they are raising money by the issue of debentures, to expend upon the immediate improvement of the leading roads.

Roads cannot be profitably improved by scattering small sums annually on unimportant works. No work of a thorough character can be under-

taken by this means. The result is that in the aggregate a considerable sum is spent annually with little permanent results. After a term of years nothing is to be seen for a very large sum spent on the roads or, it would appear, sunk in the mud. Where the annual taxes are depended upon for all road improvement, it means either that the main roads absorb the whole amount; or that the main roads are starved to benefit the little travelled laterals. On the other hand, to raise sufficient to at once macadamize all roads in a township would be burdensome. Some very wealthy communities may do so to advantage, but few municipalities in Canada have reached that stage as yet. Road improvement is necessary before that point can be reached.

Issue Debentures for the Principal Market Roads.

There is an intermediate course, a union of the two methods; that is, to construct only the most heavily travelled roads by the issue of debentures. A moderate amount will do this, and the payment can be extended over a reasonable term of years. This will permit that the side roads may be built from the ordinary taxes. The work on the side lines is less expensive, less exacting than that required by the main roads, and the annual appropriation is more effective in carrying it out. This union of the two systems is the happy medium that combines the best qualities of each. It is effective, and equitable and is not burdensome on either the present or future generation.

There is no reason why the present owner of property should pay the entire cost of a work that will be of benefit to a succeeding generation. Those to come after will, in many cases, have the improved farms given them free of cost and they can well afford to pay their share of road building. While good roads largely increase the immediate selling value of farm lands, yet to the majority, the benefit is from year to year, and the cost can very wisely be distributed over a period of years.

What this period should be is a matter of partly local, partly general consideration. The local matters affecting it are, among others, the quality of roadmaking material available; the degree of permanence with which the roads are constructed; the character and value of the property benefited; the provision made for maintenance and repair, etc. In the majority of cases, the cost might very reasonably be extended over fifteen or twenty years; while in Ontario under the county systems, debentures may be issued payable in thirty years.

Expenditure of Large Amounts.

The building of good macadam or gravel roads is a work requiring skill, experienced direction, and an efficient system. Road construction on a comprehensive basis is a very different matter from laying out small sums annually on small improvements and repairs. Very seldom can municipalities secure men of experience to take immediate charge of a large expenditure on roads. Ordinarily, local men have to be selected who will gain their experience at the expense of the township. For this reason a large expenditure should not be aimed at the first year. Rather decide upon a moderate amount, spreading the work over three or more years. The best man obtainable should be put in charge as superintendent; a man of good practical judgment, capable of handling and directing men. He should make a careful study of the principles of roadmaking, and the local

conditions, in order that the best results may be obtained. Much will be learned the first year, laborers will be trained, especially in the handling of machinery. Mistakes will doubtless be made, but the work of the second season should show an improvement in all these respects. Drainage, grading, the crushing of stone, the selection, hauling and handling of stone and gravel, the method of placing these materials on the road, all suggest many details, which tend to economy and good results.

Summary.

Every municipality has its own individual character as regards area, population, road mileage, market centres, agricultural specialties, etc., etc. However, the application of the foregoing suggestions, in a local way, should not be difficult, keeping in view the main points:

That a sufficient sum be raised to immediately construct the more heavily travelled or leading market roads, improving the side roads as rapidly as possible from the annual taxes;

That the work on the leading market roads be not forced to completion in one year, but that it be extended over several in order to profit by the growing experience of those in charge of the work, and laborers employed, and by the system that will be created.

POWERS OF TOWNSHIP COUNCILS *RE* STATUTE LABOR.

The powers of municipal councils with respect to highways are largely defined by the Municipal Act. Under section 537 of the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1903, township councils are authorized to pass by-laws appointing overseers of highways, road surveyors and road commissioners, and regulating the remuneration and duties of such officers. Section 561 of this Act provides that township councils may pass by-laws respecting statute labor as follows:

Compounding statute labor.

1. For empowering any person (resident or non-resident) liable to statute labor within the municipality, to compound for such labor, for any term not exceeding five years, at any sum not exceeding $1 for each day's labor.

Rate of commutation.

2. For providing that a sum of money, not exceeding $1 for each day's labor, may or shall be paid in commutation of such statute labor.

Fixing of number of days of statute labor.

3. For increasing or reducing the number of day's labor, to which the persons rated on the assessment roll or otherwise shall be liable, in proportion to the statute labor to which such persons are liable in respect of the amounts at which they are assessed, or otherwise respectively.

Enforcing statute labor.

4. For enforcing the performance of statute labor, or the payment of a commutation in money in lieu thereof, when not otherwise provided by law.

Regulating performance, etc.

5. For regulating the manner and the divisions in which statute labor or commutation money shall be performed or expended.

6. For reducing the amount of statute labor to be performed by ratepayers or others within the municipality, or for entirely abolishing such statute labor. Reducing or abolishing

7. For reducing or varying the amount of statute labor to be performed by the ratepayers or others within certain defined areas in the municipality when, in the opinion of the council, exceptional circumstances exist rendering such reduction or variation equitable, and upon such conditions as may be imposed by the by-law. Reducing or varying Statute labor in defined localities

8. For providing for the making and keeping open of township roads during the season of sleighing in each year. Keeping roads open in winter.

9. For providing for the application of so much of the commutation of the Statute Labor Fund, as may be necessary for keeping open such roads as last aforesaid within such respective municipalities. Application of commutation.

10. To compel all persons (resident or non-resident) liable to statute labor within any unincorporated village the limits of which are defined in the by-law, to compound for such labour at any sum not exceeding $1.00 for each day's labour, and to provide that such sum shall be paid in commutation of such statute labor, and to enforce the payment of such commutation in money in lieu of such statute labour; and for the purpose of enforcing such payment the like remedies may be had, and proceedings taken against the person in default, as are provided by sub-section 1 of section 107 of the Assessment Act, in cases of neglect or refusal to pay any sum for statute labour commuted under section 103 of the Assessment Act. Compulsory commutation in unincorporated villages.

THE TOWNSHIP ROAD BY-LAW.

The Municipal Act empowers township councils to pass a by-law commuting or abolishing statute labor in the ordinary manner. Before taking action councils may, if they so desire, submit the question to a vote of the people, but this is not necessary. There is at first, in every township, a certain amount of objection to the change, but unless serious opposition is likely to arise, it is preferable that councils pass the necessary by-law without a vote of the ratepayers. If a proper plan is adopted in place of statute labor, and if this is carried out in an energetic and painstaking manner, any ordinary opposition will be short-lived, and will be converted into strong support, by the benefit which is sure to result to the roads. The plan usually adopted comprises in its main features the commutation of all statute labor at a fixed rate per day, and the appointment of a road commissioner to oversee all road work under the direction of the council.

The system however, is not fixed in these and other details, but should be arranged to meet local conditions as they exist in each township, striving to adopt methods that will commend themselves to the rate payers and the condition of the roads, as determined by previous experience. Whatever plan is finally adopted should be carried into effect with care and energy. No system can be established by by-law, and then left to itself to make and repair the roads. The best plan that can be devised will prove a failure, unless the council and people make good use of it. Mistakes will be made the first year both in plans and work, but these must be rectified in the light of experience, the system becoming gradually perfected year by year.

The by-law wholly commuting or abolishing statute labor and providing a system under road commissioners for carrying on road work, need not be complex. It should be sufficiently complete, however, to define the system being adopted, in such a way as to provide for all probable requirements. It is desirable also that it should carry in itself, an explanation to the rate-payers, of the points in which they are likely to be interested.

The by-law should not, however, attempt to define every detail of how the work is to be done as details are likely to be changed from time to time, and can be given to the road commissioners each year in the form of general instructions. It should be remembered, that the by-law itself is not fixed, but is subject to revision from time to time. It is to be expected that experience from year to year will indicate possible improvements, and changed conditions will also necessitate changes and amendments.

Well Graded, Well Drained.

Among the more important matters to provide for in the by-law are the following:

(1) Disposal of Statute Labor.

Provision should be made for the method of disposing of statute labor. This may specify a rate at which the labor to which each person is liable shall be commuted, usually fifty or seventy-five cents, although some townships go as low as thirty-five cents, while others collect one dollar.

In view of the advanced rate of wages it is desirable that the commutation rate be not lower than seventy-five cents. This is reasonable in every way as not only does it now cost more to get roadwork done than formerly, but the value of every land-owners' time for work on his own farm has also increased.

Some townships prefer to abolish the statute labor roll completely, and an additional rate on the township assessment is levied instead, for road purposes. This is, as a rule, the fairer method, as under the statute labor schedule five dollars in the amount of assessment of a farm may make a difference of a day in the amount of statute labor required. On the other hand, it is feared in some cases, that, were the statute labor roll abolished it might be difficult to make up an equal amount by a special rate, in addition to the usual appropriation from the general funds.

Where the statute labor roll is abolished, and a special rate provided in its place, this rate should be specified: and it should also be distinctly stated that this rate is in lieu of statute labor. The rate should be such as to produce an amount equal to the statute labor if commuted at what is considered a proper rate per day.

If the statute labor roll is retained it may be well to re-state the schedule in the by-law, but this will depend in part on the previous by-laws of the township affecting statute labor.

(2) Road Divisions.

While the former statute labor road divisions or "beats" should be abolished, nevertheless other larger divisions may be created to separate the work of road commissioners; or divisions may be made to assist in adjusting and distributing the expenditure. It is desirable, as far as possible to concentrate the expenditure sufficiently to secure permanent work. At the same time, there is apt to be a feeling on the part of many of the ratepayers that the commutation money should be returned each year in road improvements, to benefit the people who contributed it. While durable work commencing at a few points and extended from year to year is the better plan, yet any method which seems to unfairly devote expenditure to a few roads will meet with disapproval. For the first few years particularly, work should be distributed throughout the different sections of each road division as evenly as possible, always endeavoring to make the roads permanent, giving preference in this respect to highways most used by the public. Anything that has even the appearance of favoritism in this respect will create dissatisfaction, and cause a desire to return to the old system. When the new system has become well established, when its benefits have become apparent, when the ratepayers have learned the advantage of doing permanent work, they will not then raise the same objection to a concentration of the expenditure, as each will know that, with the extension of permanent roads from year to year, his own turn will come in a substantial manner.

Even if only one road commissioner is appointed for the entire township, two or more divisions are frequently desirable, to assist in returning the road-money to the sections of the township which have contributed it. It may be well to specify that the money collected for road purposes (exclusive of that contributed from the general funds) shall be returned annually, in road-work, to each of these divisions according to the township assessment or statute labor roll. The number of these divisions varies with local circumstances, but they are commonly two, three, four or five. In defining their limits, three points should usually be kept in view: The work of the road commissioners if more than one is appointed; the convenience of councillors with whom the commissioner is to consult; the return of the road money to the ratepayers contributing it.

(3) The Number of Road Commissioners.

The number of road commissioners which it is wise to appoint is not the same for all townships. Where possible, the best plan is to select one commissioner only; he to employ foremen for works in the different parts of the township which he cannot personally oversee. In this way, the entire work gets the benefit of the general supervision of the best man available for the position. One good man, can, as a rule, direct the work of the average

township for a season; but this is dependent on the amount of work undertaken; the road mileage of the township; and the class of foremen he is able to obtain. Where the township is large, two or three commissioners may be appointed with good results, and the work apportioned so as to give 75 or 100 miles to each. The objection to appointing too many commissioners is that, as a rule, the kind of men best adapted for the position are rare; and on the ability of the commissioner, the success of the new system in a very large measure, if not wholly depends. Some townships provide that the councillors shall act as commissioners, but this, as elsewhere pointed out,

Good All the Way.

is not the most desirable plan, as their tenure of office is uncertain etc. They should however, act as committeemen, one or more to each division, with whom the commissioner may consult.

(4) Duties of Road Commissioners.

A clause should provide for the principal duties of the road commissioners. It is well to outline these in a general manner, so as to define the work of the commissioners, and show what is expected of them. The duties may be more specifically stated in a set of instructions given the commissioner and which are more flexible and easily changed than is a by-law. The duties of the road commissioner, such as might be included in the by-law are:

(1) To attend regular meetings of the council, or special meetings if so desired by the council, so as to receive instructions regarding works to be undertaken and carried on by him; the commissioner also reporting at such meetings of the council as to the road work then in progress.

(2) To report to the council early in each year as to the work required the coming season, to carry out the instructions of the council with regard thereto, and to perform such other services as may be required of him from time to time, under the instructions of council.

(3) To supervise all work and repairs on the roads and bridges within his division.

(4) To acquaint himself with the best methods of constructing and maintaining good roads, and of operating graders and other road machinery used by the township.

(5) To employ, direct and discharge all men and teams, required to carry on the work, and to purchase necessary materials.

(6) To see that all washouts, drain and culvert obstructions, bridge failures, and other unforeseen defects are repaired or protected, with the least possible delay, so as to prevent further injury to the road, or accident to the users of the road and to act promptly in all cases of emergency.

(7) To collect the poll tax in his division.

(8) To keep an accurate record of the men employed and the work done, and to furnish this written form to the council or road committee at proper intervals for their approval, in order that the township treasurer, under authority of their certificate, and upon being satisfied with the correctness of the statement, may issue cheques for the payment thereof.

(9) To stake out all works (especially work for the road grader) and see that they are undertaken systematically, so that no time be lost in taking men, teams and machinery from one part of the township to another.

(10) To supervise the performance of all work done by contract, and certify as to completion, acting as inspector for the township.

(11) To supervise the opening of snow roads under such regulations as, in the opinion of the council, the needs of the township may require.

(12) To report to the council at the close of each year, showing in detail the character, location, and cost of each separate work undertaken.

(13) Works, the cost of which will exceed a certain fixed amount (ordinarily from $10 to $20, as may be determined by the council) may be let by contract to the lowest satisfactory bidder, but in the event of any work being duly advertised to be let by contract, and the tenders being too high, in the opinion of the commissioner or the reeve, it should be the duty of the former to undertake the work by day labor under his own direction.

(5) Method of Paying for Work Done.

The by-law should specify the method of paying for work done. It is usually required that the commissioner keep an accurate record of the men employed, the time during which they work, and the work on which they are engaged. At proper intervals, varying from one week to one month, pay lists are made out by the commissioner, are certified by him, and are then submitted to a certain authority for approval. This may be the reeve, a member of the council for the road division in which the work is done, a committee of the council for the road division, or to the council itself.

It is generally preferable that the men be paid weekly, or fortnightly; in which case, the reeve, a councillor, or committee of the council authorizes payment, as the council does not meet frequently enough. The pay-sheet, certified by the road commissioner, and approved by the proper authority, is then handed to the treasurer, who makes out cheques for each person, or provides cash to make payment. The men may then be required to call at the treasurer's office, or the cheques or money may be handed to the men by the commissioner, each man signing the pay-sheet, as he receives the amount thereon specified. The pay-sheets as thus signed, are then open to the exam-

ination of the council at its next meeting, and to the scrutiny of the township auditors at the close of the year.

Work and material is paid for in cash if desired, but preferably by cheque, where a bank is convenient, payment to be made in accordance with the pay-roll submitted by the commissioner, accompanied by necessary receipts and accounts, and such information as may be required.

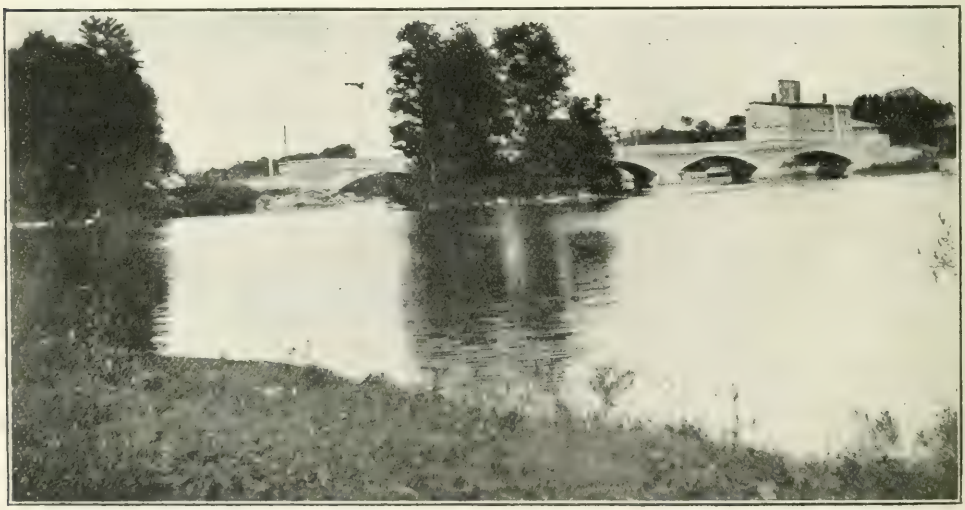
As the commutation money is not collected until the end of the season with the regular taxes, it is necessary to make arrangements with a local bank to advance the money as required, in the usual manner; the total amount so advanced being repaid to the bank before the end of the year, when the taxes have been paid in to the township.

(6) Rate of Wages.

It is not well to specify in the by-law the rate of wages to be paid commissioners and others, as this is a matter subject to change from time to time. But it is proper to state that a day shall consist of ten hours faithful service, exclusive of the time spent going to and coming from work, payment to be by the hour except in case of job or contract work. A common rate for a commissioner is from 15 to 20 cents an hour, but, as pointed out, this need not be specified in the by-law. The wages of men and teams will be according to the ruling rate of the locality.

(7) Appropriation from General Funds.

The by-law may provide that the council shall supplement the commutation fund by an appropriation, as previously, from the general funds, the



Stone Bridge, in Pakenham Township over R. Mississippi.—Five Spans of 40 Feet Each—Top of Arches 10 Feet Above the Bed of the Stream—Material, Blue Limestone—Cost, $17,000.

amount so set apart to be expended by the commissioner as directed by resolution or instruction of the council. While it is advisable that the commutation fund shall be returned to the road divisions in somewhat the same proportion as it is collected, yet the appropriation from the general funds need

not be so divided. It may be used as previously, and is usually applied to the purchase of machinery, such jobs and contracts as have hitherto been met by the general funds, construction of bridges, culverts, improvement of hills, and other work of an exceptional nature. It may be reserved for the more durable road improvements, which it is desired to extend from year to year.

(8) Roadways, Gutters, Footpaths.

The by-law may define the general dimensions of the roads to be improved, directing that the roadway between gutters shall not be less than 18 nor more than 24 feet wide according to the importance of the road; that the width shall be uniform and in the centre of the road allowance as far as practicable; that gutters or ditches shall be constructed on each side of the roadway, of sufficient depth and width to properly drain the road; that these gutters shall be lined true and straight with sides evenly sloped; that they shall have a sufficient fall to free outlets at frequent intervals, emptying into natural watercourses; that such gutters shall be kept open and free from obstruction; that all portions of the highway outside of the gutters shall be kept apart as a footpath for the convenience of persons travelling on foot, and that it shall be unlawful, under a proper penalty, for any person to travel thereon either on horseback, or in a vehicle drawn by a beast of burden or propelled by steam, electricity or other motive power.

(9) Snow Roads.

In some districts it is important to make provision for keeping snow roads open. For this purpose, the council or commissoners may appoint men with power similar to pathmasters, to collect the necessary labor and teams to open roads when blocked. Men should be appointed only for roads which will be required for traffic, as it is unnecessary to open all roads. In some cases, there are certain points which are liable to become blocked, and men can be appointed for these only. A certain mileage of road may be left for the commissioner to take charge of, this to be opened by the use of snow plows. Where there are wire fences the road seldom becomes blocked but may need to be cut down with a disk harrow, and then thrown out with a snow plow. This is a matter, however, in which immediate action is necessary, for travelled roads, and one or two road commissioners cannot attend to it as with other work.

The council or commissioner should therefore appoint men in different parts of the township, where required, to collect the necessary labor, and act promptly, when roads are blocked with snow, the men employed to be paid in cash by the council in the usual way. Or if so determined by the council, the amount earned may be accepted as part payment of taxes for the year.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The by-law cannot cover all details respecting the duties of the road commissioner, and the wishes of the council with respect to his work. A code of general instructions should be framed by the council to be given to each road commissioner at the time of his appointment—these to be subject

to change from time to time by the council, and not to conflict with specific instructions which may be given by the council or committee with regard to individual works.

The following indicates details which should be considered by councils in framing a set of instructions. It is not intended that they should be wholly followed in any case, but that they may be suggestive only, to be adopted, modified, or omitted as seems best suited to local conditions, and in conjunction with the provisions of the by-law:

(1) In addition to your duties as specified in the township by-laws respecting highways, you will observe these instructions respecting the work entrusted to you so far as they do not conflict with subsequent directions affecting individual works or roads. In case of doubt or difficulty in regard thereto, you will consult with a member of the council for the division in which the work is being done.

(2) Before letting any job or contract, the cost of which will exceed $10, you will confer with the committeeman living nearest the work to be done.

(3) Work may be done by contract or day's work as you consider most prudent, all contracts of $10 and upwards to be in writing on forms supplied by the township clerk.

(4) Appoint any foreman you may require in any locality to supervise work, keep roads open in winter, or take charge of any duty you may think wise or in the interest of the municipality for them to perform, reporting their names and duties at once to the Council, and including their time in the regular fortnightly pay-sheet.

(5) You will divide the work as much as possible among those residents of the township who desire employment on the roads, and who are in a position to do the work to your satisfaction, giving preference to those living in the vicinity of the work to be done.

(6) You will keep a careful memorandum of all work done by you, showing in detail the cost, men employed, time they are at work, materials used, etc.

(7) Pay-sheets for men and teams will be made out by you every two weeks, these to be certified by you and submitted to the Road and Bridge Committee for their approval. Upon being signed by them, you will give the pay-sheet to the Treasurer of the Township, who will make out cheques for the respective amounts. When paying the men you will require each to sign the pay-sheet in the proper column opposite his name. When this is signed, the pay-sheets will be returned to the Township Treasurer.

(8) The wages to be paid by you will not exceed, for man and team, 30 cents an hour; foreman, 17 cents an hour; and ordinary workmen, 15 cents an hour. You will require from all employees ten hours as a day's work, but will pay at a rate per hour.

(9) The amount of money available for your road division for the coming season is $....., which amount, you will be careful not to exceed in planning your work, taking into account the wages of commissioners, foremen, teams, materials, and all items of cost. Out of this amount you will reserve $50 in each division to repair unexpected wash-outs, to keep open snow roads, and other unforeseen expenditure.

(10) Report to the council what shovels, picks, tools, and other implements are required, taking proper care of all implements, tools, and machinery, and having the same properly housed when not in use.

(11) Give town line roads proper attention, dividing the territory with overseers of the other townships if you think desirable.

(12) In the practical work of roadmaking, remember that good drainage is of primary importance. Provide proper open drains, with a good fall and free outlet to carry away surface water; also lay tile drains where needed to carry away the sub-soil water, as it is upon a dry and well drained subsoil that the strength of the road depends.

(13) Tile underdrains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient, and where the ground has a moist or wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and rut readily. By this means the foundation is made dry.

(14) Ruts should not be allowed to form. Where the road metal has been crowded out by traffic, draw it in to fill the wheel tracks by using the road grader, or employing a man to go over the road with a rake.

(15) Do not leave the gravel or stone just as it drops from the wagon, but level it so that travel will at once pass over and consolidate it before the fall rains commence.

(16) Roll the gravel or stone with a road roller until it is smooth and hard. If a roller cannot be had keep the new metal raked or scraped into the wheel and horse tracks until consolidated.

A Macadam Road in Lanark County.

(17) Grade and crown the earth road before putting on gravel or stone, also roll the earth road before putting on the metal if a road roller is available.

(18) The grader should start work early in the spring, and be kept continuously in operation until the season's work is completed. Work for the grading machines should be staked out in advance, so that the several pieces can be taken up consecutively; otherwise much time is lost in moving from one part of the township to another. Keep the same operators and teams on the grader throughout the season as far as practicable.

(19) A sufficient crown for new gravel roads on level ground is one inch of rise to each foot of width from side to centre.

(20) The road on hills should have a greater crown than on level ground, otherwise the water will follow the wheel tracks and create deep ruts, instead of passing to the side drains. One and one-half inches to the foot from the side to centre will be sufficient.

(21) The work of cutting down hills should be undertaken systematically, a few being taken up each year and made good, the worst or most necessary being first looked after. Gravel or stone can then be put on permanently. The steepness should not exceed one foot in twelve.

(22) Repair old gravel roads which have a hard centre, but too little crown, and which have high, square shoulders, by cutting off the shoulders, turning the material outward across the ditch if necessary, and placing new gravel or stone in the centre of the road. Do not cover the old gravel foundation with the mixture of earth, sod and fine gravel, of which the shoulders are composed. The shoulders can most easily be cut off by means of a grading machine.

(23) Roads of importance should be about twenty-four feet in width, between the inside edges of the open ditches, with the central eight feet gravelled or metalled with broken stone. Roads of least travel should not be less than eighteen feet in width.

(24) Wherever water stands on the roadway or by the roadside, or wherever the ground remains soft, or is swampy in the spring and fall, better drainage is needed.

(25) Look over the roads after heavy rains and during spring freshets. The work of a few minutes in freeing drains from obstructions, or diverting a current of water into a proper channel, may become the work of days if neglected.

(26) Surface water should be disposed of in small quantities; great accumulations are hard to handle and are destructive. Obtain outlets into natural watercourses as often as possible.

(27) Instead of having deep, open ditches to underdrain the road, and dry the foundation, use tile.

(28) Give culverts a good fall and free outlet, so that water will not freeze in them.

(29) In taking gravel from the pit, see that precautions are taken to draw only clean material. Do not let the top of the pit be scraped down, mixing clay, sand and turf with good gravel.

(30) Gravel which retains a perpendicular face in the pit in spring, and shows no trace of slipping is generally fit for use on the road without treatment. Dirty gravel should be screened.

(31) Rake large stones out of the gravel at the pit; and on the road, rake large stones forward from the loose gravel, spreading them so as to be underneath the next load and in the bottom of the road.

(32) Plan and lay out the work before getting the men on the ground. Have on the work such number of men and teams as can be properly directed and kept constantly at work.

(33) When preparing plans keep the work of succeeding years in view.

(34) In laying out the work, estimate on a full day's work from each man, and see that it is performed. Specify the number and size of loads of gravel to constitute a day's work. Every wagon box should hold a quarter of a cord.

(35) Make early arrangements for having on the road, when required, and in good repair, all implements and tools that will be needed.

(36) Do not work on the roads when they have become wet and unfit by protracted wet weather.

(37) Do all work with a view to permanence and durability.

WIDE TIRES.

A vast amount of the present wear of and injury to roads could readily be avoided by using wide instead of narrow tires on heavily loaded wagons. Narrow wagon tires are the great destroyers of good roads. The injury done by these increases as the wagon gets older and the wheel wobbles loosely on the axle. A narow tire on an old and heavily loaded wagon can do more damage to a road in one trip to market and back than would pay for a new wagon. Wide tires, on the other hand, are a benefit rather than an injury to the road. They have a greater bearing and do not cut into the road. Instead of two inches of road surface supporting the load, wagon and all, by doubling the width of tire the load is distributed over twice the amount of road surface. In making wagons, consideration should be given not merely to the strength of the wagon and its wheels, but also to the strength of the roads to be travelled and the kind of wagon they have strength to support.

Tests have been made from time to time of the effect of wide tires, not merely on the roads, but also on the pull required to move the loads. Among these tests have been those made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1902, by the experimental station of Missouri University in 1897, and, more recently, by the U. S. War Department. The results in all cases have been practically the same.

(1) With regard to the roads it is found that wide tires leave a road in better condition than before passing over it.

(2) As to tractive effect the only practical disadvantage of wide tires arises where the road is so soft that the wheels sink into it and the mud sticks to the rims and packs between the spokes. On very hard, smooth roads, or roads covered with dust, wide tires require a very slightly increased tractive effort. On all other classes of roads the advantage is in favor of the wide tire.

The practical application of the result of tests is that for traffic on country roads, if wide tires of four inches and upwards are generally used, there would be a decided improvement in every class of road. The tractive power required would be less and the cost of keeping the roads in repair would be much reduced. If all farm wagons were equipped with wide tires, the muddiest and stickiest of our roads would be very much improved, and many of what are now known as bad roads would be, for the most of the year, in fair condition. While the majority of wagons continue to have narrow tires, the few having wide tires are heavier to draw on very muddy and sticky clay roads; but on the great majority of roads, the average country roads, the advantage is in favor of the tire four inches wide and upwards.

It is urged against wide tires that they do not roll freely in the ruts made by narrow tires. So long as narrow tires are commonly used this will be the case to some extent; but, on the other hand, if wide tires were generally used, the ruts would not exist. In any case, with narrow tires the bottom of the ruts made by the narrow tires are uneven, and the narrow rims are constantly grinding against the sides of the ruts, creating the greatest friction, so that the objectionable difference is not so great as it appears on first sight, if it exists at all.

It is further contended that the wide tires come in contact with more loose stones than do those with a narrow tread. The greater resistance offered in this way is more than counterbalanced, however, by the loose stones dropping into the narow ruts. In the one case the wheel goes to the stone, in the other the stone gets in front of the wheel. The irregular bottom of the ruts and the stones in the narrow ruts keep up a constant vibration of the wagon, which transmits a swinging motion to the tongue, galling and annoying the horses and destructive to conveyances.

The Municipal Act of Ontario permits councils to pass by-laws regulating the widths of tires, but unfortunately it has been found difficult to enforce these especially with regard to traffic from adjoining municipalities. To be effective, a carefully considered measure should be adopted, applicable to the entire Province, and coming into effect after a period of years so that a certain amount of preparation can be made by those using wagons.

Wide tire laws are adopted wherever good roads are maintained at their best. In the United States, seventeen states out of forty-five have laws referring to the use of wide tires. The laws of seven impose penalties for the use of unlawful tires. Six states provide rebates of taxes for the use of wide tires, and four grant rebates in rates of toll. In France every heavy wagon is a roadmaker, with tires ordinarily from four to six inches wide. In Germany four inch tires are required. In Austria the width varies from 4 to 6¼ inches.

The character of these laws varies greatly. In some cases the schedule is based on the weight of load carried, and in others it is based on the size of the wagon axle. The States of Massachusetts and Connecticut have most effective laws, which are vigorously enforced. A Provincial law coming into effect after a term of years requiring a stated width of tire for certain sizes of wagon axles would not create hardship, might be accompanied by a rebate of taxes or a small bounty, and would result in a great benefit to the roads, decreasing the cost of maintenance.

TOWNSHIPS IN WHICH STATUTE LABOR IS COMMUTED OR ABOLISHED.

The following schedule shows the townships of the Province which have taken advanced steps in regard to road management by commuting or abolishing statute labor. A few which have partly commuted are also included. A large number in addition, not shown in the list, have one or more unincorporated villages, in which statute labor is commuted. The commutation or abolition of statute labor, of itself is not sufficient, but is of benefit only when a thoroughly efficient system is put in its place. Such a system is outlined in this report, and township councils which are prepared to adopt it with energy and thoroughness, may be assured that the results will be entirely satisfactory. Half-way measures, however, are rarely satisfactory, retaining as they are too apt to do, certain of the more objectionable features of the statute labor system. That a few townships have returned to statute labor is not a tribute to that system, but rather a confession of incompetence to vigorously and courageously establish just and business-like methods.

Township.	County.	System as it affects Statute Labor.	Year change was made.	No. of Road Divisions.	No. of Road Commissioners or overseers.	Special Road or Commutation Rate.
Adjala	Simcoe	Wholly commuted	1904	9	9	60c. per day.
Ancaster	Wentworth	" "	1898	24	24	50c. "
Assiginac	Manitoulin	" "	1904	3	.....	75c. "
Atwood	Rainy River	" "	1902	1	1	$1.00 "
Barton	Wentworth	" "	1894	9	9	20c. "
Bayham	Elgin	" "	1903	5	.....	50c. "
Bedford	Frontenac	" "	.....	62	62	$1.00 "
Bertie	Welland	" "	1901	2	2	$1.00 "
Binbrook	Wentworth	" "	1896	19	19	50c. "
Blanshard	Perth	Abolished	1899	60	60	.....
Blenheim	Oxford	22 divs. commuted	1898	.....	.....	50c. per day.
Brantford	Brant	Abolished	1905	1	1	7 mill.
Burford	Brant	Partly commuted	1898	.....	.....	50c. per day
Caldwell	Nipissing	Wholly commuted	.....	19	19	$1.00 "
Carnarvon	Manitoulin	" "	1904	3	3	50c. "
Carlow	Hastings	" "	1901	5	5	$1.00 "
Cavan	Durham	" "	1902	58	58	75c. "
Charlottenburg	Glengarry	" "	1905	.....	.....	50c. "
Clinton	Lincoln	" "	1898	4	4	60c. "
Cobden	Algoma	" "	1903	1	1	$1.00 "
Colchester, N	Essex	Abolished	1904	5	5	12 mills
Colchester, S	Essex	"	1904	.....	.....	.....
Darling	Lanark	Wholly commuted	.....	24	24	$1.00 per day
Delaware	Middlesex	" "	1903	4	4	50c. "
Derby	Grey	Abolished	1902	4	4	.....
Dorchester, N	Middlesex	Wholly commuted	.....	22	4	40c. per day
Dorchester, S	Elgin	" "	1902	.....	.....	.....
Dover	Kent	" "	1904	66	64	50c. per day
Downie	Perth	Abolished	1901-02	5	5	.....

Townships in Which Statute Labor is Commuted or Abolished. *Continued.*

Township.	County.	System as it affects Statute Labor.	Year change was made.	No. of Road Divisions.	No. of Road Commissioners or overseers.	Special Road or Commutation Rate.
Dumfries, S.	Brant	Wholly commuted	1901	1	1	75c. per day.
Dysart, *et al*	Haliburton	Abolished	1901	29		
Eldon	Victoria	"	1904	4	4	
Enniskillen	Lambton	Five divs. commuted	1903			$1.00 per day.
Eramosa	Wellington	Wholly "	1902	4	4	50c. "
Essa	Simcoe	" "	1903	5	5	60c. "
Etobicoke	York	Partially "				$1.00 "
Fitzroy	Carleton	Wholly "	1902	2	2	75c. "
Flamboro' E.	Wentworth	" "	1903	5		50c. "
Flamboro' W.	Wentworth	" "	1902	3	3	50c. "
Fullarton	Perth	Abolished	1901	5	5	
Gloucester	Carleton	Wholly commuted	1901	5	1	35c. per day.
Gordon	Manitoulin	" "				$1.60 "
Gosfield, S.	Essex	Abolished	1902	4	4	
Goulburn	Carleton	Wholly commuted	1901	4	2	60c. per day.
Grimsby, N.	Lincoln	" "	1892	2	2	60c. "
Grimsby, S.	Lincoln	" "	1901	3	3	50c. "
Guelph	Wellington	Abolished	1902	4	4	1⅞ mills.
Hamilton	Northumberland	Wholly commuted	1903	5	5	40c. per day.
Hawkesbury, E.	Prescott	Part commuted	1902	3	3	$1.00 "
Hawkesbury, W.	Prescott	Wholly "		1	1	$1.00 "
Hilton	Algoma	" "	1904			
Huntley	Carleton	" "	1903		2	60c. per day.
Keewatin	Rainy River	" "	1888			$1.00 "
King	York	" "	1903	10		$1.00 "
Kingston	Frontenac	Partly "	1903		1	50c. "
Kinloss	Bruce	Six div. "	1903		1	50c. "
Korah	Algoma District	Wholly "	1902			$1.00 "
Leeds and Lansdowne, R.	Leeds	" "	1901	5	5	$1.00 "
Logan	Perth	Abolished	1903	5	5	
Louth	Lincoln	Half commuted	1895	4	4	50c. per day.
Malden	Essex	Abolished	1890	4		
March	Carleton	"	1903	1	1	
Markham	York	Wholly commuted	1904	9	9	75c. per day.
Matilda	Dundas	" "		93	93	65c. "
McIrvine	Rainy River District	" "	1898	1	1	$1.00 "

McKellar	Parry Sound	Wholly commuted	1905	7	7	$1.00 per day
McKim	Nipissing	" "		3	3	$1.00 "
Medora and Wood	Muskoka	" "	1902	9	9	$1.00 "
Monaghan, N	Peterboro'	" "	1896	4	4	75c. "
Monck	Muskoka District	" "	1901	7	7	$1.00 "
Murray	Northumberland	" "	1905	2	2	50c. "
Nairn and Lorne	Algoma District	" "		3	3	$1.00 "
Neebing	Thunder Bay District	" "				$1.00 "
Nelson	Halton	" "	1900	2	2	50c. "
Nepean	Carleton	" "	1904	1	1	$1.00 "
Niagara	Lincoln	Abolished	1903	2	2	
Norwich, N	Oxford	Wholly commuted	1900	55	55	50c per day
Norwich, S	Oxford	" "	1901	55	55	50c "
Oliver	Thunder Bay District	" "	1902	1	1	$1.00 "
Orillia	Simcoe	Abolished	1900	6	6	6 mills
Osgoode	Carleton	Partially commuted	1902	5	5	50c. per day
Otonabee	Peterboro'	20 divs. "	1900			75c "
Oxford, W	Oxford	Wholly "	1902	2	4	50c "
Oxford, E	Oxford	" "	1903	5	5	60c. "
Pelee Island	Essex	" "	1899	4	4	25c. per day
Pelham	Welland	" "	1900	2	2	75c "
Pickering	Ontario	" "	1900	21	21	75c. "
Pittsburg	Frontenac	" "				
Plummer Add'l	Algoma District	" "	1901	8	8	$1.50 per day
Portland	Frontenac	" "	1903	97		40c. "
Puslinch	Wellington	" "	1903	4	4	75c. "
Rayside	Algoma	" "	1904	4	4	
Reach	Ontario	" "	1903	15	15	60c. per day
Rochester	Essex	" "	1904	4	4	50c "
Ryerson	Parry Sound	" "		3	3	$1.00 "
Salter and May	Algoma District	" "	1902			50c. "
Saltfleet	Wentworth	" "	1903	3	3	35c "
Sandwich, E	Essex	" "		5	5	$1.00 "
Sarawak	Grey	" "	1896-1903	4	4	60c. "
Scarboro'	York	" "	1903	10	3	75c. "
Sherborne	Haliburton	" "	1904	1	1	75c. "
Shuniah	Thunder Bay District	Abandoned	1883			
Sidney	Hastings	Wholly commuted	1900	1	1	50c. per day
Stafford	Renfrew	Abolished		3	3	2½ mills
Stamford	Welland	Commuted	1896	4	4	50c. per day
St. Joseph	Algoma District	Wholly commuted	1902	2	2	75c. "
Tarentorus	Algoma	" "	1903	4	4	$1.00 "
Tecumseth	Simcoe	Abolished	1903	6	6	1 mill
Tehkummah	Manitoulin District	Wholly commuted	1902	2	2	70c. per day
Thorah	Ontario	Abolished	1902	2	2	

Townships in Which Statute Labor is Commuted or Abolished.—*Concluded.*

Township.	County.	System as it affects Statute Labor.	Year change was made.	No. of Road Divisions.	No. of Road Commissioners or overseers.	Special Road or Commutation Rate.
Tossorontio	Simcoe	Wholly commuted	1904	5	5	50c. per day
Tilbury, E.	Kent	" "	1904	5	5	50c. "
Tilbury, N.	Essex	" "	1898	7	7	50c. "
Toronto Gore	Peel	Abolished	1898	2		
Vaughan	York	Wholly commuted	1903	22	22	75c. per day
Walpole	Haldimand	" "	1903	7	7	75c. "
Watt	Muskoka District	" "	1903	7	7	$1.50 "
Westminster	Middlesex	" "	1902	4	4	45c. "
Westmeath	Renfrew	" "	1902	2	2	75c. "
Whitby	Ontario	" "	1900	10	10	60c. "
Whitby, E.	Ontario	Partly "		37	37	50c. "
Whitchurch	York	" "	1897			75c. "
Yarmouth	Elgin	Six divs. "			1	
York	York	Wholly commuted	1900	14	14	$1.00 per day
Zorra, E.	Oxford	" "	1902	102	102	50c. "

Concrete Arch, near Arthur, Wellington County, Span, 35 Feet; Width of Roadway, 14 Feet; Height of Opening, 12 Feet 6 Inches; Cost, $1,900,

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Highways

Ontario

1905

Part III—Bridge Construction

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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Part II—Township road management.

Part III—Bridge construction.

Part IV—Road construction.

Part V—Town streets.

Warwick Bro's & Rutter, Limited, Printers,
Toronto,

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Hon. J. O Reaume,

Minister of Public Works, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you Part III. of the annual report of the Highways Branch for the year 1905, with reference to bridge construction.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

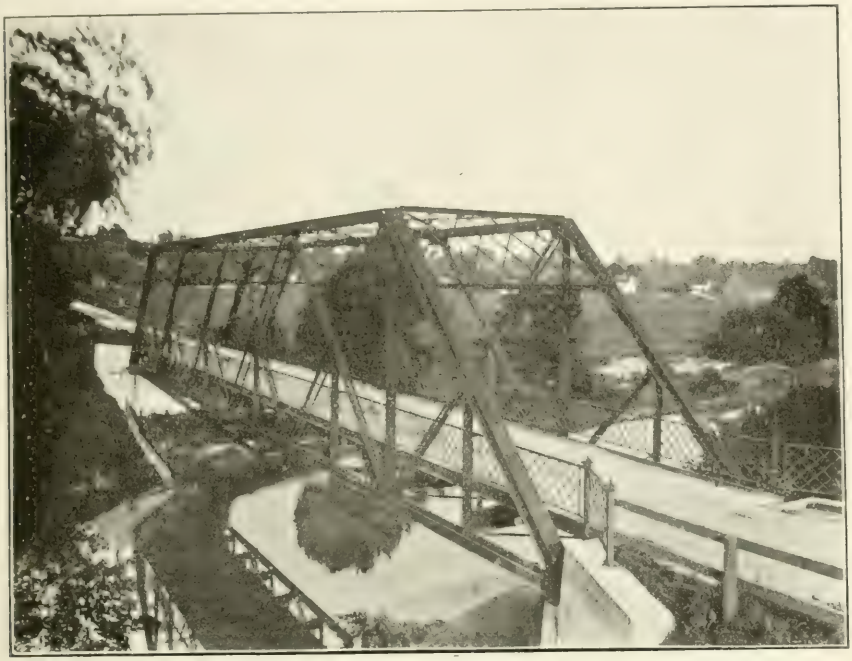
Your obedient servant,

A. W. CAMPBELL

Commissioner of Highways,

HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

Bridge construction has passed through numerous stages. One of the oldest types of permanent bridge is the stone arch, brought to great perfection by the ancient Romans. A number of these built in Europe centuries ago are yet standing. Stone arches are still being built, but stone is giving place to steel, cement-concrete, and concrete reinforced with steel. A little over a century ago, metal was first used in bridge building in England. Cast iron, and wrought iron have in turn held a prominent place, but these have been displaced by structural steel, the material that has made possible the sky-scraping office, mercantile and apartment buildings of the large cities.



Steel Bridge in Elgin County.—Span, 145 Feet; Width of Roadway, 16 Feet; Concrete Floor, Concrete Abutments; Cost of Abutments, $3,600; Cost of Steel, $5,240; Cost of Concrete Floor, $423.36; Grading, $204.15; Inspection, $70; Total Cost, $9,547.57.

The principles of bridge design, whether in the case of wooden trusses, steel viaducts, stone or concrete arches, are more perfectly understood than they have ever previously been, and bridge structures in Canada are among some of the most noted the world has produced. The River St. Lawrence, the Niagara, and many chasms on the Canadian Pacific Railway in its route through the Rocky Mountains, are crossed by structures of great span and remarkable perfection. Notable among these will be the railway bridge across the River St. Lawrence, seven miles west of Quebec, from the Chaudiere on the south side, to Cap Rouge on the north. The main span is to be 90 feet longer than the central span in the Bridge of the Forth; and no other trussed span has reached half its length. Work was commenced on the substructure in the summer of 1900, and the superstructure will not be completed before the fall of 1908.

In Ontario, as with road building in the Province, bridge building had its commencement but little more than a century ago. What these early

bridges were there is little record, but it may be conjectured that they were of an exceedingly crude type. On the first roads opened, such as the Governor's Road, Yonge Street and the Kingston Road, large streams and rivers were forded. In other cases the first crossings doubtless consisted of a few roughly hewn logs thrown across the stream to accommodate the primitive traffic of that date.

Durability.

While wooden truss bridges are being built to some extent in Ontario, yet the increasing price of timber and the inferior quality obtainable, is bringing into common use the more permanent materials, steel and concrete. Arches of concrete, or concrete reinforced with steel, are growing in favor for short highway spans up to fifty or sixty feet. Longer spans are being built with steel superstructure, concrete abutments, and concrete flooring. Timber for this purpose is temporary, the life of the ordinary wooden bridge rarely exceeding ten years. Formerly a much better class of timber could be had than is now obtainable. Repairs are needed every year, and the cost of these, in sending men and material for necessary details of maintenance, to put in a new stringer or post, etc., very soon runs up a bill equal to the original cost of the bridge. Steel bridges, it is true, require attention to maintenance in the matter of painting, tightening, putting in new rivets, but this can be done periodically and in a comprehensive manner, so that the cost of repair is not made up of time wasted in going to and from the work with men and material for trifling defects. By using steel stringers, concrete floors, and concrete abutments, a large measure of durability is attained.

The life of steel highway bridges has not yet been fully determined. Structural steel as now used is practically a new material. It is little more than five years since it has wholly superceded wrought iron. No structural steel highway bridges have been erected long enough to determine their life. In any event, the life is dependent upon the quality of the bridge. Light or otherwise inferior structures put up by incompetent makers, have failed within a year, or have required stiffening and strengthening. Municipalities cannot exercise too much good judgment in seeing that the steel bridges built by them are of sufficient strength, of good design, and properly finished and erected in matters of detail. Steel is more durable than iron. One of the oldest iron highway bridges in Ontario is a 150-foot span in Elgin County, built in 1878. While not as heavy as present practice requires, it is still in good condition after being in use twenty-eight years.

Steel Trusses.

Steel bridges are of numerous types and classes; among others, suspension bridges, arch bridges, cantilever bridges, draw bridges, continuous bridges and simple beam bridges. In this classification, simple beam bridges include those in which the beams are made up of trussed members: so that beam bridges may be made of steel girders, or trusses in various designs, such as the Pratt, Warren, Petit, Bowstring and Baltimore. This refers to the superstructure only, which rests on a substructure of abutments, piers and foundations. The abutments are the end supports and the piers are intermediate. A bridge of a single span will have two abutments and no piers. A bridge of two spans will have two abutments and one pier. All these designs are good in a general way, but the choice of the most suitable type of bridge for a given location, the detailing of the design in all its parts, and the final erection of the bridge, call for the best engineering skill and experience.

The simplest form of a truss is a triangle; and a bridge truss, as ordinarily understood, is a framed structure made up of a series of triangles so connected as to act as a single rigid body. The sides of the triangles are stiff, straight members made up of single bars of steel, or various shapes riveted together. A panel of a bridge is the section between the joints of the lower chord.

A through bridge is one in which the floor is supported at or near the level of the lower chord; and in a deck bridge, the floor is supported at or near the level of the upper chord. The through bridge is the more common

High Truss Steel Bridge, York County.

type. High truss bridges include through bridges which require an overhead system of lateral bracing; while low or pony trusses are not sufficiently high to require lateral bracing above the roadway. Low or pony trusses are used for short spans, and high trusses for longer spans.

Truss bridges are also classified in accordance with the manner in which the joints are connected. In the pin connected truss, the members are connected at each joint with a pin, resembling a large bolt, which fits closely into holes drilled through the ends of the members. In riveted bridges, all connections are riveted. Pin connected bridges are very easily erected, and are economical of material; but they vibrate readily, the joints are subject to considerable wear, and cannot be painted in such a manner as to protect them from rust; the members get loose and out of adjustment, and care is required to keep the bridge in order. A bridge with riveted connections is a stiff structure. The joints can be more perfectly protected from

rust and the bridge will stand more rough usage than will a pin-connected span It is not so liable to accident from the failure of a single member, or from a concentrated load. Riveted connections should always be used for highway spans under 250 feet.

Trusses with riveted connections in most general use are the Warren with and without sub-verticals, the double intersection Warren, the Pratt, and the Baltimore. Pin spans are nearly always Pratt trusses with a single web system. Long spans usually have inclined top cords. In the majority of cases Pratt or double intersection Warren trusses are used for spans from 90 to 300 feet; and from 50 to 90 feet riveted Warren trusses. Pony trusses are suitable for spans of 30 to 70 feet; and rolled I-beams for spans up to 30 feet.

The steel work should be complete in itself, and not in any way dependent upon other materials. This principle is frequently violated by building up the ballast walls to carry the joists on the abutment, instead of putting

Steel Bridge, Guelph.—Bow-string Truss.

in end floor beams. With this construction it is impossible to have the end bottom laterals tight, as the action of the anchor bolts cannot be depended upon to take the stress. In short I-beam spans, each beam should be tied to the adjacent beams with $\frac{3}{4}$-inch tie rods spaced not over five feet apart In other respects the principle should be followed, leading, in first class work, to steel joists, steel hand railings, and solid concrete floors.

The cost of steel bridges increases more rapidly than the length, owing to the heavier members required. For this reason, instead of a single long span, it is frequently advisable to build one or more piers and use shorter spans. This is a matter to be regulated by the relative cost of masonry and steel. An old rule which may serve as a general guide, requires the cost of the sub-structure to equal the cost of the superstructure in order that the whole may be a minimum.

Awarding Contracts

Municipal councils when erecting steel bridges should secure competent engineering advice. The course pursued by some, indeed many municipali-

ties, has, however, resulted disastrously, and has in instances thrown steel into direpute. Councils frequently advertise for tenders, and without any expert advice, award the contract.

It has been a not uncommon error that, with false ideas of economy, councils have accepted tenders for a steel bridge because of a saving of ten dollars in first cost, when the more expensive bridge was better value by hundreds of dollars. A poor steel bridge is dear at any price. Councillors cannot be expected to judge as to the qualities of a steel bridge as they can of timber, with which they are all familiar, and they are fully justified in obtaining proper engineering advice in the matter - in fact, a council is not justified in doing otherwise.

An engineer will be able to advise as to the proper form and material for abutments, often saving the amount of his fee in this respect alone, before touching the steel work. He will advise as to the dimensions and special requirements of the bridge to be erected. He will check over the plans when first submitted by the bridge companies, to decide as to the merits of the design and strength proposed. He will scrutinize the detail plans of the accepted tender and see that proper connections are adopted. The weak spot of many bridges is in the connections, and a bridge is no stronger than its weakest part. When the bridge is being erected, he can see that the specifications are being carried out. He can see that the members are properly assembled, each part being put into its proper position. A very common defect is the putting of parts end for end, and as a result other parts are twisted and distorted to get them together. Parts should be brought squarely together, giving a full bearing. Spaces should not be left, particularly in the covered parts, where water might find lodgment. Rivets should be examined to see that they are tightly driven, that none are distorted, and that there are no badly shaped or burnt heads. Many other details require the experience of a competent man with the training of an engineer, and councils which rely on anything else are not doing justice either to those they represent, or to their own reputation for good judgment.

Tenders.

In asking for tenders there is certain information which should be given, in order that bridge companies may be in a position to prepare their estimates properly and on a uniform basis. The following particulars should be given as fully as possible:

(1) The specifications in accordance with which the bridge is to be erected. The "Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges" in this report may be quoted, if so desired.

(2) The length of bridge or of each span from centre to centre of bearings, or from face to face of abutments or piers.

(3) The clear width of roadway required.

(4) The live loads for which the trusses and flooring system are to be designed.

(5) The kind of floor to be used.

(6) The nearest railway stations, and length of haul to the site of the bridge.

(7) The character of the river bed, depth of water, speed of current, and height from the bed of the river to floor of the bridge.

(8) The style of bridge to be erected if there is any preference in respect of kind and height of trusses, riveted or pin connections.

(9) If the bridge is skewed, the necessary angles should be given.

(10) The number and size of piers if any.

(11) Number and width of foot walks, and kind of hand rails.

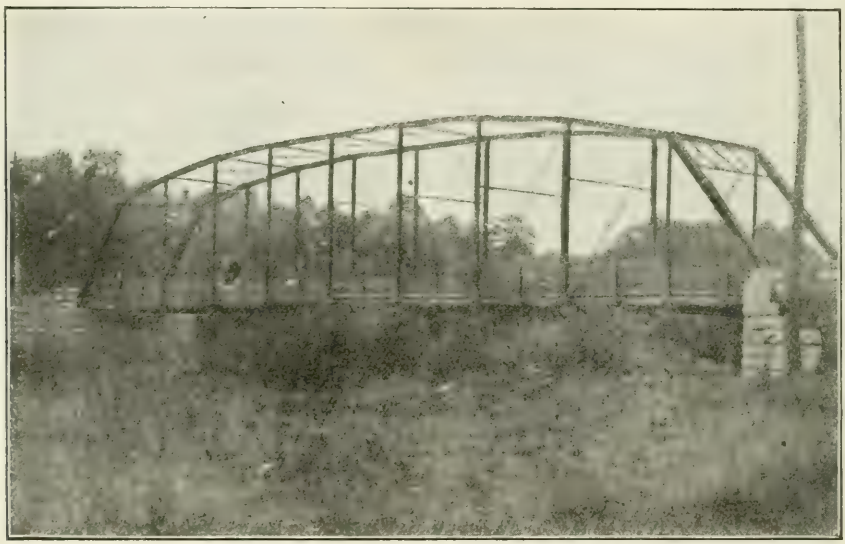
(12) When the work is to be completed.

(13) Time to which tenders will be received, and to whom they must be addressed.

Appearance.

While the large bridges excite our admiration, yet it is with the commoner bridge, everywhere spanning the smaller streams and rivulets on the King's highway, that municipal councils have most to do. A bridge is an important part of a landscape. It may, in its design and construction, harmonize with nature, or may lend a discordant note to a scene of beauty.

Very little consideration has been given to the artistic side of bridge construction by the municipal authorities having charge of the erection of bridges. It is taken for granted that questions of cost, economy, and utility are of too pressing a character in this new country, to permit any thought of the orna-



Camel-back Truss.—York County.

mental. It is fortunate, therefore, that good design and good construction possess in themselves, the chief elements of beauty, so that the results have been, on the whole, fairly harmonious. Nothing will accord with the ordinary landscape more perfectly than a well built arch of stone masonry, however simple in design. Arches of concrete on the highway are very much of the same class. A well built bridge, composed of stone or concrete abutments with steel superstructure, may also accord with a landscape without especial consideration having been given to its ornamentation. Much could be gained if more attention were paid to the appearance of these structures, but it is very easy to run to the opposite extreme with tawdry results. It is a short step from ornamental construction to constructed ornamentation,—the latter a very unsatisfactory substitute for severe simplicity.

In building bridges of steel and concrete, it should be remembered that they will last for many years, and their appearance is therefore a matter de-

serving much consideration. Concrete is a material which lends itself to easy manipulation, and much can be done by moulding it into graceful outlines. In doing this there should be no attempt at imitating other materials. The imitation of rock-faced stone so often seen in concrete blocks is extremely crude. Fussy ornamentation should be avoided. Concrete lends itself to distinctive and original treatment in the direction of panelings, mouldings, and graceful outlines, based on proper methods of construction.

Painting Steel Bridges.

It is essential to the preservation of steel bridges that they be kept properly painted. Railway bridges are greatly injured by the vibration caused by heavy moving loads. But in the case of highway bridges, rust is the chief destructive agency. If they could be fully protected from rust, steel highway bridges would practically last forever. It is found that painting is required about once in five years; oftener if the bridge is in a much exposed situation by a lake shore.

Before painting steel, the surface should be absolutely free from rust, scale, moisture and grease. Rust is removed by scraping with steel scrapers; and scale, by the use of stiff wire brushes. Rust left beneath the paint will spread, in time the paint will flake off, and the metal is then wholly exposed to the destroying action of air and moisture. As portions of the metal in a bridge are only $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch thick, it is evident that rust, acting on both sides, can greatly weaken the structure. Connections, too, require special care, to see that they are fully protected. Bridge companies rarely exercise sufficient care, when erecting a bridge, to see that the scale is fully removed and the bridge properly painted.

The materials commonly used in painting bridges are red lead mixed with linseed oil; and oxide of iron, with linseed oil. The former is much the more desirable paint. These are subject to much adulteration and care has to be exercised to procure reliable materials. Lamp-black added to red lead, will change the color to a rich chocolate, and will not injure the paint.

Concrete Flooring.

Bridge floors of plank usually wear out in from two to four years, and are a constant matter of expense for renewal or repair. With the increasing price of lumber, and the inferior quality now obtainable, it is only a matter of time until all bridge floors must be made of concrete. All steel bridges now being built should have concrete floors, or should at least be made strong enough to do so. When erecting a bridge it is much cheaper and more satisfactory to provide for this additional weight, than to reinforce the bridge afterwards.

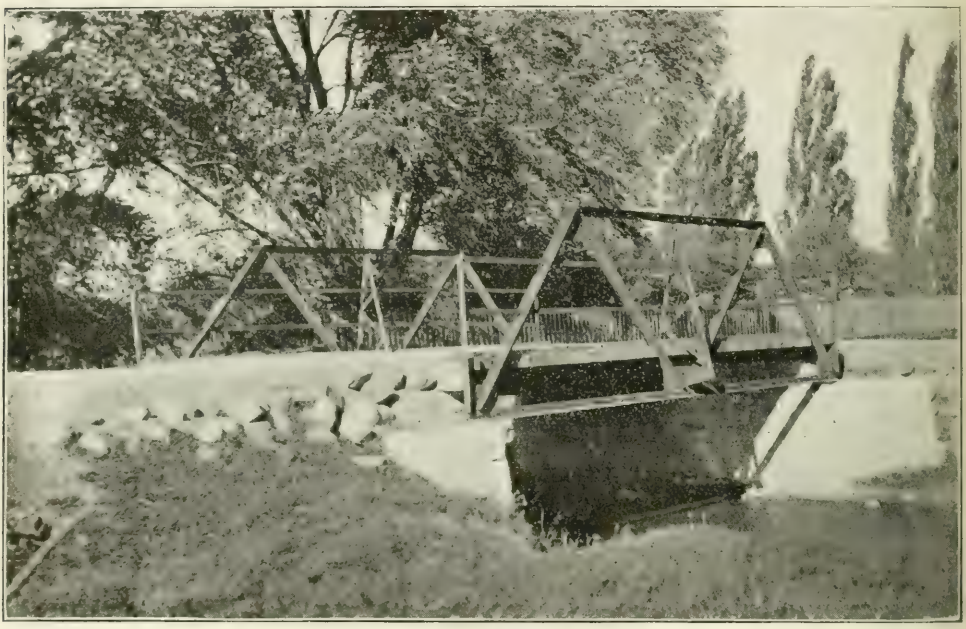
Concrete adds a considerable load to the dead weight of the bridge, but this is more than compensated for by the extent to which it distributes the live load. With a plank floor, the weight of every vehicle passing over it is transmitted to the individual members of the bridge, causing a constant jarring and distortion that is very destructive to steel. With concrete, on the other hand, the weight of a passing vehicle is spread over a greater area of the bridge structure, the floor being a monolith and distributing the live load over a much greater bearing than can each plank. In this way the injury to bridges is much less with a concrete than with a plank floor.

So much is this the case that, with a concrete floor, it is not necessary to restrict the speed of vehicles travelling over it. With a plank floor it is always

expected that horses will not be driven over the bridge faster than a walk. But with concrete floors, travel is not interfered with, and horses may be driven at any pace.

Concrete floors cost more than plank, and add to the cost of the bridge by requiring greater strength to carry the additional dead load, but they will, in a term of years, be found a matter of economy. Concrete floors which have been in use for a number of years show practically no sign of wear, and if properly made, they should last as long as the steel work. As ordinarily constructed, concrete floors, exclusive of the steel stringers, are being laid for twenty-eight cents a square foot.

A concrete floor is practically a single slab of artificial stone laid over the bridge, but is, of course, constructed in place. It is usually six inches in the centre of the roadway and four or five at the sides. The timbers of the old bridge are frequently used for making the falsework. This falsework need



Light Steel Bridge on Stone Abutments.

not be close-jointed; but if not, should be covered with tar paper, to keep the bottom of the floor smooth and prevent the concrete dropping through the crevices. The concrete is usually made of gravel, but cinders have been used. Cinder concrete, while not so strong, is not so heavy as gravel. The gravel used below the surface coating, may vary in size up to 1½ inches diameter. For the surface, there should be a one-inch coating of cement mortar or cement mortar with crushed granite. Or it may be surfaced with paving brick.

The bottom of the floor must be reinforced with steel to take up the tensile stress; also the top of the floor immediately over the stringers. Woven fence wire in several layers, and expanded metal are commonly used for this purpose. Round steel bars across the top of the stringers, with the ends of the bars bent over the flanges is an efficient form of reinforcement.

In advertising for tenders, a separate price for concrete should be asked as a number of bridge companies will not do this work, and it is not in the interest of the municipality to void or prejudice their tender for this reason.

Cost of Steel Bridges.

The cost of steel bridges varies considerably. Every bridge demands a special estimate in accordance with a number of conditions, among which are: The price of raw materials; the type and dimensions of bridge to be erected; the loading which the bridge is designed to carry; the kind of floor to be used, whether timber or concrete; the cost of erection as affected by the character of river bed, depth of water, height of bridge above the bed of the stream and kind of foundations; the freight charges from the works, and cost of haulage from railway station to the site of the bridge; season of the year the bridge is to be erected, and length of time allowed for completion.

The following schedule, based on recent prices, will indicate the cost in a general way, but the conditions above enumerated will cause more or less difference in all cases, at times amounting to several hundred dollars, for a bridge properly built and adapted to the location. The prices are for steel alone, erected, and having strength to carry (but not including the cost of) a concrete floor. A concrete floor will cost, in addition, about 28 cents a square foot.

Length of Span.	Width of Roadway.			
	12 feet.	14 feet.	16 feet.	18 feet.
	$	$	$	$
30 feet.	350	400	450	.....
40 "	500	550	600	.....
50 "	600	675	750	.....
60 "	775	875	1,025	.....
70 "	1,000	1,125	1,250	.....
80 "	1,200	1,300	1,475	.....
90 "	1,325	1,450	1,600	.....
100 "	1,500	1,775	1,950	2,150
110 "	.....	2,050	2,250	2,450
120 "	.....	2,300	2,575	2,850
130 "	.....	2,700	3,025	3,400
140 "	.....	3,275	3,500	4,000
150 "	.....	3,625	3,800	4,250
160 "	.....	4,500	4,350	4,650
180 "	.....	.....	5,800	6,100
200 "	.....	.....	7,250	7,550

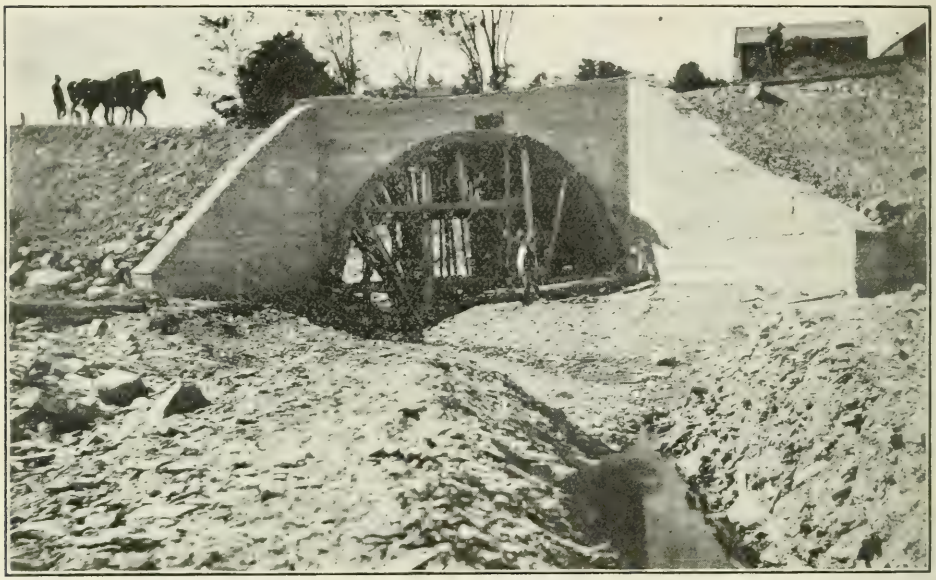
CONCRETE BRIDGES.

Concrete has for a number of years been very largely advocated for culverts, and has been used with undoubted success. The difference between a culvert and a bridge is merely one of size, and there is not a clear line of distinction. A culvert may be a small bridge; or a small bridge may frequently be referred to as a culvert. The use of concrete, however, has rapidly extended beyond the culvert stage, and concrete bridges may be definitely considered.

Length of Span.

Bridges of concrete may be of any span to which the stone arch was adapted. The largest stone arch ever built was one constructed over the River Adda at Trezzo, about the year 1380. It had a span of 231 feet at low water. The longest one in existence at the present time is the Cabin John bridge and aqueduct over Rock Creek at Washington, D.C. This has a span of 220 feet, a rise of 57 feet, while the roadway, 20 feet wide, is 101 feet above the stream. The arch ring is of granite, 6 feet deep at the crown.

There is no structural reason why concrete arches cannot be built to any span. The limiting factor is principally the cost, and that is decreasing from year to year, with the better understanding of concrete, and the lessening cost of the manufacture of Portland cement. At the present time small concrete arches of thirty, forty and fifty feet span are competing successfully with steel bridges. The cost of concrete arches is, as a rule, somewhat greater than for steel with concrete abutments, but the durability is very much greater. Numerous small concrete arch bridges have been erected in the counties of Oxford, Middlesex, Wellington, and other of the western counties. During the past season arches of twenty-five and thirty-five feet span were built in Simcoe and Wellington on the county road systems.



Concrete Arch, Simcoe County.—In Process of Construction; Semi-circular: Span, 25 Feet.

Steel Reinforcement.

Concrete has very great compressive strength but has little tensile strength. To reduce the quantity of concrete otherwise required to avoid tensile strains, concrete structures are now being reinforced with steel at points subjected to tensile stress. For this purpose steel wire, square and round steel bars, steel I-beams, expanded metal, corrugated steel bars, and other forms of metal are employed. In the case of an arch, the principal reinforcement is placed close to the interior face of the arch below the crown; and also on the back of the arch, at the haunches. These are the points where occur the chief tensile strains—where cracks open, in case of failure. For the same reason, wire netting, steel bars, etc., are used to reinforce concrete bridge-floors, the metal being placed very close to the bottom of the slab, where the cracks, under pressure, would open; and close to the top over stringers.

Area of Waterway.

Concrete or other durable culvert tile are to be recommended for small waterways, where there can be no doubt as to their sufficiency to accommodate

the maximum flow of water. A difficulty with tile, however, has been that they are frequently used in places where a larger waterway should be provided; and while they may be large enough for the greatest flow of water for a period of years, yet there is apt to come a time of sudden flood or freshet when they are subjected to a rush of water for which they have not capacity, and a washout results.

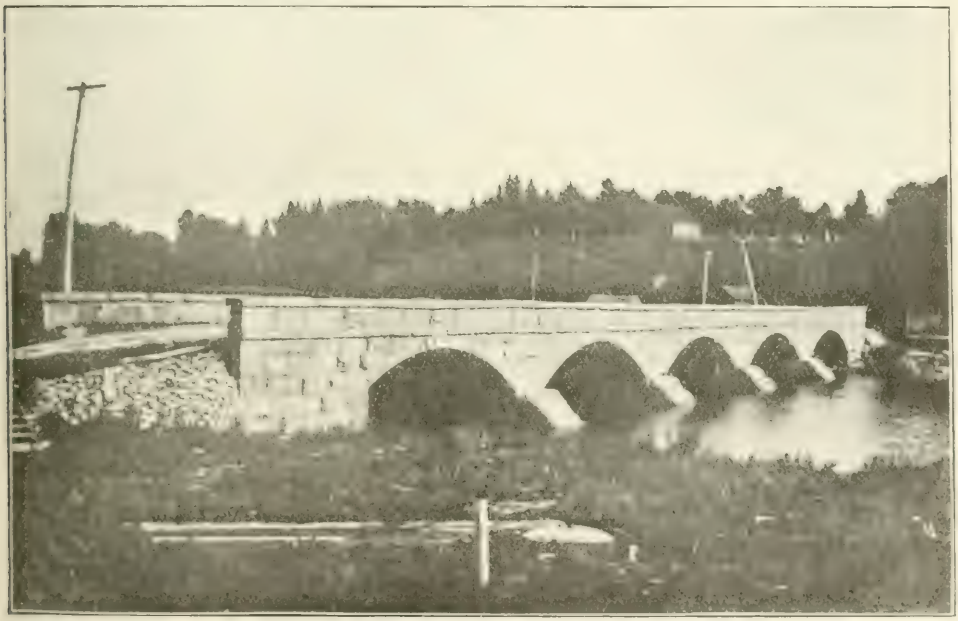
For this reason, when putting in culverts which it is desired shall be permanent, care should be taken to provide a waterway of ample size for the unusual, not the usual, amount of flow. To this end, arch culverts of concrete or stone masonry should be employed, or concrete culverts with a flat top may be used for the smaller waterways. Concrete is not only cheaper, but is more durable than stone masonry.

Cost.

The cost of a concrete culvert will range from about $4.50 to $6.50 per cubic yard of concrete in the structure. The variation is created by a number of details—the availability of gravel, the cost of Portland cement, the cost of labor, and other items. The first to be constructed by a municipality always costs more than subsequent work.

Designing Arches.

A stone arch is so designed that the stone will remain in place without being held together by mortar. Concrete arches, on the other hand, are de-



Stone Bridge in Pakenham Township.

pendent upon the cohesive strength of the materials. Good workmanship and good materials are therefore of exceedingly great importance in building concrete arch culverts. It is also essential that the side walls of arch culverts shall rest on a firm stratum of hardpan, gravel, compact earth, or other unyielding base, so that there will be the least possible settlement. If settle-

ment occurs to any extent it is rarely uniform, and the arch is thereby distorted and cracked. Usually it is necessary to excavate, for the side walls, a depth of about two feet below the bed of the stream. A certain depth is necessary in any location in order that the side walls may not only be safe from settlement, but also from the undermining tendency of the stream.

Arches or flat-top culverts may be made with or without a floor. If a floor is used, with steel rods through it acting as ties to connect the side walls, it will act as a broad support to the culvert, and the abutments need not be carried to so great a depth.

The amount of steel reinforcement necessary, and the design and curvature of the arch or bridge, requires careful calculation by a civil engineer in each case, if the best results are to be reached, although standard plans may be used with good results. An exact semi-circle is one of the strongest forms that can be used, but very frequently there is not sufficient head room, and a flatter design is necessary to give the required waterway. A segment of a circle is often employed, or an elliptical arch. The former, however, is too flat at the sides, and the ellipse too flat at the crown. A curve plotted midway between the segment and the ellipse more nearly meets desired conditions. Three and five-centred arches also provide for strength combined with less height than is required by a semi-circle.

Flat Top Bridges.

Instead of an arch, a flat top is favored by many engineers. It is more easily designed and constructed, provides a good waterway, and settlement of the abutments is not so injurious as to an arch. With skilful design, and good workmanship, however, an equal water area can be provided by an arch, with less concrete and less steel reinforcement, as an arch is stronger and will support more weight than will a flat cover or floor. Either an arch or a flat top may have a covering of loose gravel or broken stone, making it continuous with the roadway.

Concrete bridges with flat or square tops may be readily used up to spans of 40 feet. They consist of abutments or side walls, with a flooring of concrete reinforced with steel. Up to four feet, a reinforcement is not necessary. For spans from four to ten feet, the strength of the cover stone should be increased by means of smooth or barbed wire, wire netting, or other light reinforcement, fully imbedded in the concrete, but as close as possible to the bottom. Over ten feet, steel rods, and steel I-beams, may be used; or concrete beams reinforced with steel rods may be designed in such a manner as to lessen the cost of steel reinforcement.

In this class of construction, where steel I-beams are used, it is common practice to place the concrete on the top flange, leaving the web and lower flange exposed. Concrete is a complete preventive to rust, and to avoid the necessity of painting the steel from time to time, and to render the work absolutely permanent, it is desirable that the work be so designed as to fully encase the steel with concrete.

CONCRETE ABUTMENTS.

Concrete has practically displaced stone masonry in the construction of bridge abutments. This material is quite as durable as stone masonry, requires less attention to repair, and is less liable to injury if undermined by the wash of a running stream.

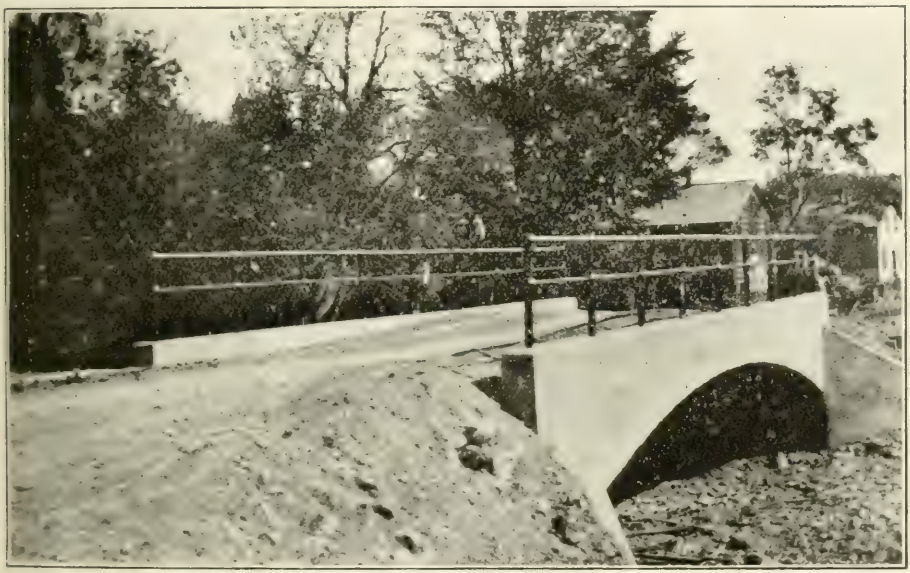
Abutments built of concrete may be made of a mixture of Portland cement and gravel; or a mixture of cement, sand and broken stone. In either case,

the interior may be filled with large rubble stone, the work being carried on in such a manner that a casing of fine concrete will surround the rubble, and fill all voids between the larger stones.

The bridge seat should in design be adapted to the type of bridge to be erected, and should be finished with fine concrete. For truss bridges up to 75 feet span, there should be a top width of about three feet. The remainder of the abutment, if designed as a retaining wall, may have a thickness down to the footing courses equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the depth below grade, the width increasing at the back of the abutment, and the face being vertical.

A bottom footing, about two feet thick and projecting about twelve inches, should form a base for the abutment. Care should always be taken to commence the abutment on a firm, unyielding stratum of earth, but ordinarily this can be secured by excavating about two feet below the bed of the stream.

Wing walls should be built as the situation may require, to protect the bridge and embankment from the flow of water. The top width of a wing should ordinarily be eighteen inches or two feet wide, and carried down with



Concrete Arch, near Glen Huron, Simcoe County.—Span, 35 Feet; Cost, $1,114.

a batter at the back to a footing of the same width as the abutment. By having the batter in this way, the earth rests on the abutments, and rises and settles more readily when acted upon by frost.

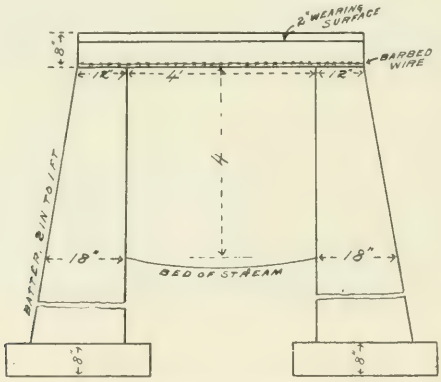
An abutment, in addition to supporting the bridge, must retain or keep in place, the earth filling behind it, so that there is a tendency to push it outward and overturn it on its footing. The undermining action of the stream has also to be guarded against. As the work is carried upwards, the back filling should be put in place and consolidated. If the earth foundation of the abutment is not secure, and unequal settlement or scour of the stream is possible, the bottom should be strengthened with piles driven at 2½ feet centres, the tops cut level, and the spaces filled with broken stone. The heads of the piles should be covered with a timber or concrete platform upon which to build the abutment. All timber should be kept below the water-line to prevent decay.

CONCRETE.

Concrete may be regarded as an artificial stone made by a mixture of mortar and broken stone; the mortar being formed from a mixture of sand, Portland cement and water. Concrete is one of the most important and valuable materials of modern construction. The facility with which it can be moulded makes it suitable for a great variety of uses. It is, when properly made, of good materials, more durable than stone masonry, and costs less. While costing a little more than timber for abutments and culverts, it is so much more durable that, after a term of years, it is the cheaper of the two. In road and street works it is used for concrete tile, bridge abutments, arches and short span bridges and culverts, bridge floors, foundation for pavements, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, retaining walls, and other purposes.

Gravel or Broken Stone.

In place of using cement, sand and broken stone, concrete may be made by mixing cement and gravel, as suitable gravel for this purpose, is itself a mixture of sand and small stones. The most suitable gravel for concrete is one which is a close, compact and uniform mixture of sand and pebbles, varying from very fine to coarse, so that there is the least possible percentage of voids in the mass. There is some difference of opinion as to the relative strengths of gravel and broken stone in concrete. The natural inference is that a rough, irregular surface will secure greater adhesion than one that is smooth. However that may be, there is little reason to doubt that gravel if properly used will make a good concrete.



Proportioning the Materials.

The proportions of Portland cement, sand and broken stone (or Portland cement and gravel) to be used in mixing concrete, vary for different classes of work. They vary also according to the quality of sand, gravel, and broken stone. It is recognized that the greatest strength in concrete can be obtained by making the mortar rich in cement, rather than by lessening the quantity of stone. But beyond providing for a strong adhesion of mortar and stone, little is gained by making the mortar stronger than the stone.

An ideal concrete is one in which voids in the broken stone, and in the sand, are reduced to a minimum, by a mixture so graded from coarse to fine, that the interstices between the largest stones are filled by a smaller size and so on, to the finest particles of sand and cement. Such a concrete, if it could be obtained, would be solid, waterproof, and without vacuum. Thus

given a sample of broken stone in a vessel, the requisite proportion of mortar can be gauged by pouring water into the vessel until the stone is submerged. The quantity of water used will indicate the amount of mortar required to completely fill the voids in the stone. The proportionate amount of cement needed to fill the voids in the sand can be gauged in the same way. The proportions of cement, sand and broken stone obtained in this way would provide, with perfect mixing, a mortar in which the voids in the sand are filled with cement, and each particle of sand coated with cement; it would provide a concrete in which the interstices of the stone are filled with this mortar, and each stone coated with mortar. This would be the case with perfect mixing, and would provide a theoretically perfect concrete. Perfect mixing is not possible, however, and it is necessary to provide an amount of cement in excess of the voids in the sand, and an amount of mortar in excess of the voids in the stone.

Certain works require stronger concrete, or cement-mortar than do others, while different parts of the same work may require that the proportions be varied. Keeping in view that different qualities of material should have individual consideration, a general schedule of concrete for a number of uses would be as follows:—

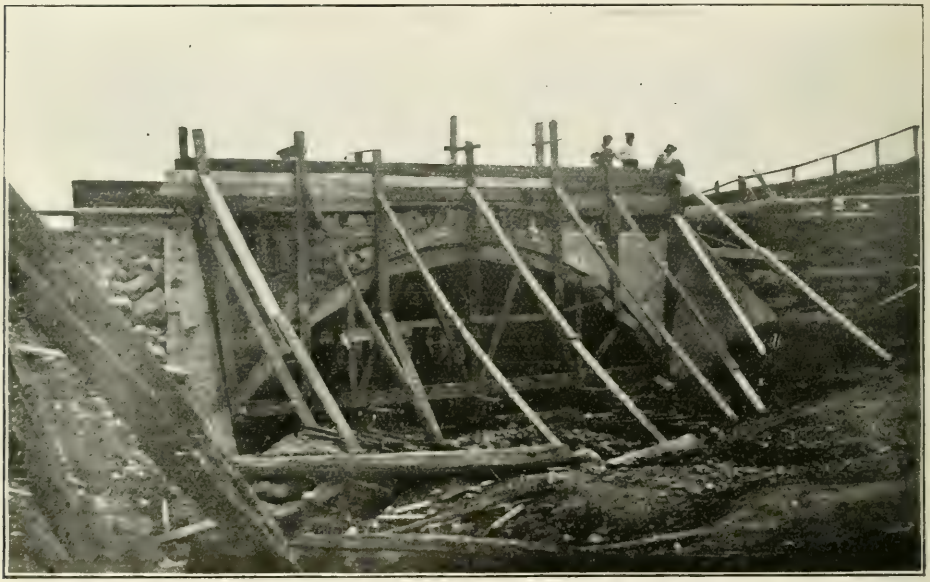
Nature of Work.	Proportions of			
	Cement.	Sand.	Broken Stone.	Gravel.
(1) Bridge abutments and piers	1	3	6	
(2) " "	1			7 or 8
(3) Arch above spring	1	2	4	
(4) " "	1			5
(5) Bridge floors, base	1	2	4	
(6) " "	1			5
(7) Bridge floors, wearing surface	1	2		
(8) Sidewalks, base	1	3	6	
(9) " "	1			7 or 8
(10) Sidewalks, wearing surface	1	3		
(11) Bridge abutments and piers, 6-inch coating, exposed to ice	1	2	4	
(12) Bridge abutments and piers, 6-inch coating, exposed to ice	1			5
(13) Culvert tile	1	3		

Rubble Concrete.

The cost of the abutments may be lessened, where they are of sufficient thickness, by the use of rubble concrete. The casing or mold must be built up as the laying of concrete proceeds. Within the casing and firmly tamped against it, there should be placed fine concrete to a thickness of about six inches. This will form a shell for the abutment, inside of which large one-man stones may be placed in rack-and-pinion order, ends up. There should be a space of at least two inches between the stones, filled with fine concrete, and all firmly rammed. The outer shell of fine concrete should always be kept built up six inches or so in advance of the rubble work. The rubble should be laid in layers, and each layer well flushed with a layer of fine concrete.

Wet or Dry Concrete.

The amount of water to be used in mixing concrete is a subject of some controversy, some engineers preferring to mix a moderately dry concrete, others believing it better to have it very wet. Some consider that it should have about the consistency of freshly dug earth; others that it should flow more readily. There would appear to be a medium point, at which the best results are reached, the concrete being merely such that it can be consolidated readily, and well tamped against the casing, so that the mold will be entirely filled, and the surface of the work smooth, when the casing is taken away. With sufficient water, there is reason to believe that the hardening and crystallizing of the concrete is more perfect, and that a more compact



Concrete Arch, near Arthur—In Process of Construction.

stone is produced. Concrete that is too dry cannot be fully consolidated, with the result that the surface is likely to be very rough, with deep holes in it, when the molds are removed.

Clean Material.

It is very necessary to see that the sand and stone used in making the concrete do not contain an undesirable amount of clay, loam, vegetable or other matter which will act as an adulterant, and result in a weak and friable concrete. If such matter is intermixed with the stone it is well to flush it away with a stream of water. Large stone used in rubble cement should also be cleaned in this way. It is well, particularly in hot weather, to dampen broken stone before mixing it with the mortar. The heat of the stone in hot weather causes the moisture of the mortar to evaporate, causes it to set too quickly, and at all times there is more or less absorption from the mortar in immediate contact with the stone, unless the stone has been dampened.

Mixing.

The concrete should be mixed at a point convenient to the work, on a platform which is sometimes specified as water-tight, but the concrete will quickly make it so. It should be mixed in just such quantity as is required, and a constant stream kept passing to the work. It should be placed in layers, and each layer thoroughly rammed until moisture appears on the surface. Concrete which has commenced to harden before being used, should be thrown away, as it will not set a second time.

In hand mixing, the sand and cement should first be mixed dry. About half the quantity of sand required in a batch is first spread evenly over the mixing board. On this is spread the dry cement, and then the remainder of the sand on top of the cement. When the sand and cement have been thoroughly mixed, by turning and re-turning with a shovel, a basin is formed by drawing the mixture to the outer edges of the board. The water required is then poured into the basin and the sand and cement thrown back, until uniformly wet. This mortar is then levelled, and the broken stone spread over it. The whole mass is then thoroughly intermixed until every stone is coated with mortar, and the mixture is of uniform color and consistency. Three or more turnings may be necessary.

The platform should be about 14 by 16 feet, a size on which four men can conveniently work, mixing one cubic yard at a time. The mixing should be done with short handled, square cornered shovels, the concrete being not merely turned over, but scattered by a twirling motion of the shovel. This twirling motion cannot be given with long-handled shovels. Energetic workmen who scatter the concrete in this way, can mix the material more perfectly in three handlings than indifferent men can do in half a dozen handlings by lazily turning the concrete over. The more thorough mixing can be aided by a man or boy raking the pile over, as it is shovelled together by the mixers. Some contractors prefer to use hoes in place of shovels, especially if workmen cannot be obtained who will handle the shovels properly. Good workmen can mix a batch of concrete, one cubic yard, in about fifteen minutes, the difference in time depending on the materials used, and the amount of mixing required. Mixing machines of varying merit are on the market, and as a rule do the work more thoroughly than by hand. The strength and durability of concrete depends on the thoroughness with which it is mixed, but the work must be done quickly, before the concrete begins to set.

Depositing Concrete.

Concrete is usually deposited in layers of from 6 to 10 inches. It should be carefully put in place and consolidated with rammers weighing 10 or 15 pounds. It is not conducive to good results to tip the concrete from a height of several feet, as the light and heavy portions separate in falling, and the concrete is not uniform. It should be put in place by being wheeled in barrows and tipped into position, then at once rammed, the ramming to be fully completed before the concrete has commenced to set. The ramming should not occupy more than five minutes nor less than three.

When the work of one day has to be joined to that of the next, the last layer should be well compacted and finished with an excess of mortar. When partially set it should be scratched with a pointed stick to roughen it, then covered with straw, planks or canvas. Before putting on the next layer, the surface should be swept clean, moistened with water, and a wash of neat cement grout of the consistency of cream, thoroughly brushed into it. The next layer of concrete should then be at once spread and consolidated.

To secure a smooth, even surface, dependence should not be placed on a coating of mortar, as this is likely to scale off. It is much better to have a well constructed mold of dressed lumber, ramming the concrete close to it. By forcing a flat spade along the wet concrete next the timber, the coarse stuff is pressed in, and a space made into which the mortar will run. To oil the plank, is also conducive to a good surface finish.

When the work ceases for the day, or is for other reasons interrupted, the surface of concrete should be kept damp until work is resumed. When work is in progress in hot weather, any exposed surfaces should be kept damp and protected from the rays of the sun; otherwise the surface will, in setting too rapidly, be interlaced with hair-like cracks which, filling with water in winter, and freezing, will cause the surface to scale off. The same scaling sometimes results from laying concrete in frosty weather.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Portland cement is an artificial mixture of lime and clay in proper proportions, burned to a clinker and finely ground. It was first invented and

Concrete Culvert in Tecumseth Township.

manufactured in 1824, by an English brickmaker, Joseph Aspdin, and derives its name from the resemblance which hardened mortar, made of it, bears to limestone quarried on the island of Portland, off the south coast of England, and which for centuries has been used as a building material. The lime used in its manufacture may be in the form of limestone or marl, the latter ordinarily occurring as a deposit in the bottom of small lakes. In Ontario, out of fourteen companies engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement, only one is using limestone, the remainder employing marl.

The quality of Portland cement depends upon the quality of the raw materials from which it is manufactured, the proportions in which they are

mixed, the degree to which they are burnt, the fineness of grinding, and the skill with which all details of manufacture are directed and carried out. The complete testing of cement is a process requiring somewhat expensive appliances, much experience, skilful manipulation and careful observation to secure accurate results. For this reason, in small works, reliance is ordinarily placed upon the use of a brand of known reputation. Even this may be at fault, as occasional batches of cement of a reliable brand, through carelessness in manufacture, may be bad. The following specification covers the principal qualities necessary to a safe cement, and is capable of ordinary municipal use.

Specification for Portland Cement.

Brand and packages.

(1) All cement must be of a well and favorably known brand of Canadian Portland cement, shall be free from lumps, and shall be delivered in barrels or equally weatherproof packages, each labelled with the name of the brand and the manufacturer. Any barrels or packages broken or torn at the time of delivery will be rejected.

Storage.

(2) Immediately upon delivery, it is to be stored in a dry, well-covered, and well-ventilated building, or to be otherwise protected from rain and dampness by a suitable covering. Any cement affected by moisture before or after delivery shall be rejected from the work.

Fineness.

(3) At least 92 per cent. by weight shall pass through a No. 100 sieve, having 10,000 meshes per square inch, and the whole shall pass a seive of 2,500 meshes to the square inch.

Rate of setting.

(4) A pat of pure cement, made as in Section 5 following, must not have its initial set within thirty minutes, and its final set in not less than one hour nor more than ten hours after water is first added, the pat being kept in a moist air at a temperature between 65 and 70 degrees Fahr. The "initial set" and "final set" shall mean the time when the pat of cement will sustain a wire one-twelfth of an inch in diameter weighted to one-fourth of a pound, and a wire one-twenty-fourth of an inch in diameter, weighted to one pound, respectively, these to rest upon it without penetration.

Soundness.

(5) (*a*) Pats of pure cement with thin edges, half an inch thick in the centre, and from two to three inches in diameter, moulded on pieces of glass, and immersed in water after "final set," shall not at any time thereafter show expansion cracks, distortion, curling of the thin edges, nor disintegration.

(*b*) Similar pats allowed to set in air, then placed in boiling water 48 hours shall not show any of the foregoing defects.

Change of volume.

(6) A quantity of the cement is to be mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to enable it to be pressed into a glass tube of about one-half inch diameter. Should the cement swell so as to burst the glass, or shrink so as to become loose, either defect will be cause for the rejection of the cement.

Color.

(7) Pats moulded in the manner described in Section 5 of this specification and kept in air must remain of a uniform bluish or greenish-grey color, exhibiting no yellow blotches nor discoloration.

Tensile strength.

(8) Samples of cement shall be made into the consistency of a stiff mortar, and firmly pressed into moulds to form briquettes

one square inch in cross section. These, covered with a damp cloth, and allowed to develop "final set" in air, then immersed in water, shall show the following tensile strengths per square inch:—

Age.	Strength, lbs.
24 hours (in water after "final set")	175
7 days (1 day in air, 6 days in water)	400
28 days (1 day in air, 27 days in water)	500
7 days 1 day in air, 6 days in water), one part of cement to three parts of sand	125
28 days (1 day in air, 27 days in water), one of cement to three of sand	200

The sand used in the above mortar tests shall be clean and sharp, of the standard size, that passing a No. 20 sieve, but refused by a No. 30 sieve.

Specific gravity.

(9) The specific gravity of the cement determined from a carefully dried sample, shall be between 3.10 and 3.25.

Impurities.

(10) The cement shall not contain more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of magnesia, nor more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of sulphuric anhydride.

Testing Portland Cement.

Test No. 3 indicates the degree of fineness to which the cement is ground, upon which its strength greatly depends. While fineness is not certain proof of the value of the cement, yet all cements are improved by fine grinding. If otherwise good, the finer the cement, the greater amount of sand it will take in making a good mortar. A fine cement will feel floury in the hand; a gritty feeling denotes coarse grinding.

Test No. 4 shows the time a cement will take to set, and while not an indication of the strength of the cement, it is a guide as to the work to which the cement is adapted. For submarine work, a quick-setting cement is often a necessity, but for work in the open air, a cement should not require too rapid manipulation in mixing and putting in place before it begins to set, especially for sidewalk, curb, bridge and similar construction. Where laboratory appliances are not available, a mortar or concrete may be regarded as having reached its final set when it will support a pressure of the thumb without indenting.

Test No. 5 (*a*) is most valuable and necessary, as it serves to detect one of the more dangerous defects, an excess of free lime. It is frequently the only test that need be applied. Some cements stand well for short periods but owing to the presence of free lime disintegrate after a few months. If, at the end of three days in water, the thin edges of the pats show no signs of cracking, curling, and disintegrating, technically known as "blowing," the cement may be considered safe in this regard. Fine air cracks on the upper surface of the pats, which cross and re-cross one another, are not due to blowing, but are caused by changes in temperature.

The cracks caused by blowing are usually accompanied by a certain amount of disintegration, are wedge-shaped, running from the centre of the pat. The boiling test, No. 5, (*b*) is an accelerated condition to show

in a few hours what would otherwise take a much longer period. It is frequently regarded as too severe for all cases, but most sound cements can pass it. Where blowing is developed, it should call for careful consideration rather than the rejection of the cement.

Test No. 6 is also indicative of the soundness of the cement, and any change in either expansion or contraction should cause the rejection of the cement. The cement may be watched for signs of blowing, as in No. 5.

In Test No. 7, in which pats of neat cement are allowed to set and remain in air, the color should continue uniform throughout, yellow blotches indicating an excess of clay, or that the cement is not sufficiently burned. Under the latter condition it is probably quick setting and deficient in strength. Blue indicates an excess of lime; dark green, a large percentage of iron. Variation of color, while indicating impurity, unless very marked or confirmed by other tests, should not be cause for rejection.

A deficiency in tensile strength, shown by Test No. 9, indicates the presence of too much magnesia, over 3 per cent, making a cement unreliable. This test is important, and is the only one demanding an instrument involving any special expense. Moulds are required in which to form the briquettes with exactness, and a means of applying and indicating a tensile stress is required, various instruments being in use for this purpose. This test requires considerable time to perform it perfectly, more than can be ordinarily taken.

Some cements develop considerable strength during a short interval, but fail to maintain it for a longer period. It is generally conceded, however, that for a brand of good reputation, the one-day test will show whether or not the sample is of its average quality, the seven-day test being, of course, preferable. It is sometimes required that manufacturers shall furnish a sworn statement as to the results of this test with each lot of cement delivered.

Tests for specific gravity, magnesia (MgO), and anhydrous sulphuric acid (SO_3) require delicate treatment and are seldom necessary. Weight is not a definite indication of quality, as much depends on the fineness of the cement, but ordinarily it should weigh from 84 to 88 pounds per cubic foot. A heavy cement, if coarsely ground, will be weak and will have no carrying capacity for sand. Light weight may be caused by fine grinding, yet it may also be caused by underburning. A cement weighing from 70 to 80 pounds per cubic foot is generally weak.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE BRIDGES, ABUTMENTS AND PIERS.

Levels, plans and location.

(1) All work performed under these specifications shall be in accordance with the plans and drawings hereto attached, forming part of these specifications, and shall be completed to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or benchmarks placed for this purpose by the engineer shall be moved or effaced by the contractor without the permission of the engineer.

Materials.

Portland cement.

(2) All cement employed in the work must be of a favorably known brand of Portland cement, and approved by the engineer or inspector in charge of the work. It shall be delivered in barrels or equally tight receptacles, and after delivery must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering. The packages shall not be laid directly on the ground, but shall be placed on boards raised a few inches from it.

Fine and rubble concrete.

(3) Concrete referred to in this specification shall be known as "fine concrete" and "rubble concrete," the former to consist of a mixture of gravel and cement, or of broken stone, sand and cement; the latter to consist of fine concrete with large stones imbedded therein. Unless rubble concrete is definitely specified fine concrete shall be used.

Stone, sand and water.

(4) Broken stone used shall be granite, quartzite, fine-grained limestone, or other equally strong and durable stone, care being taken to exclude soft limestone, friable sandstone, and stone affected by the atmosphere. It shall be broken into varying sizes, the largest, unless elsewhere defined, to pass any way through a two and one-half inch ring. Sand used shall be clean, sharp, silicious, and of varying sized grain. The water used shall be clean, and the amount to be used and the consistency of the mortar and concrete shall be subject to the approval of the engineer or inspector, but may vary in different portions of the work.

Gravel.

(5) Gravel, if used in its natural state in making "fine" concrete, shall be of uniform character and of varying sized grain, making a dense and compact mass, such that the smaller particles will fill the voids between the larger, the largest stones therein to pass any way through a two and one-half inch ring; it shall be clean and free from earthy mould or organic matter. Should there be insufficient fine material to properly fill the voids and make a compact mass, the deficiency shall be corrected by the addition and mixing of such quantity of sand, and in such manner as may be required by the engineer or inspector in charge of the work. Should the gravel to be used contain an excessive amount of sand, loam, large stones, or other objectionable material, it shall be screened through a mesh of proper size. Where the sand and fine stuff is thus removed the resulting mass of pebbles shall be treated as broken stone, and sand shall be mixed therewith in the manner herein described for broken stone concrete. Where large stones only are removed the material shall be treated in the ordinary manner for gravel concrete.

Proportioning the Materials.

Proportions of gravel, sand and cement.

(6) The proportions of materials to be used in the mixing of fine concrete shall be by weight, and unless elsewhere more definitely specified, shall be as follows:—

GRAVEL CONCRETE.

(*a*) Abutments, piers and wing walls: one part of Portland cement to seven parts of gravel.

(*b*) Arches from springing line; one part of Portland cement to five parts of gravel.

(*c*) Flat tops of bridges or culverts; same as for arches (*b*).

(*d*) Parapet or sidewalls; same as for arches (*b*).

Broken Stone Concrete.

(*e*) Abutments, piers and wing walls; one part of Portland cement, three parts of sand and six parts of broken stone.

(*f*) Arches from springing line; one part of Portland cement, two parts of sand and four parts of broken stone.

(*g*) Flat tops of bridges or culverts; same as for arches (*f*).

(*h*) Parapet or side walls; same as for arches (*f*).

Should any variation be required from the proportions as here or elsewhere defined, the amount to be added to or deducted from the contract price shall be determined by the engineer in charge. The ingredients for all concrete shall be carefully measured to insure correct proportions.

Mixing Concrete.

(7*a*) Where gravel is used for fine concrete the concrete shall be mixed on a water-tight box or platform placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of gravel, upon this shall be spread a proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly intermixed in a dry state. To this sufficient clean water shall be slowly added, and the whole again thoroughly mixed and brought to a proper consistency. Fine concrete. Gravel.

(*b*) Where broken stone is used for fine concrete the concrete shall be mixed on a water-tight box or platform placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of sand, upon this shall be evenly spread the proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly mixed in a dry state. To this water shall be added, and the whole thoroughly mixed until a good mortar is formed. The proportionate amount of stone after being dampened, shall then be spread evenly over the mortar and thoroughly intermixed therewith. Broken stone.

(8) Cement mortar shall be a mixture of sand and cement in the required proportions; the sand and cement to be first mixed in a dry state, then sufficient water added to properly moisten, and the whole again thoroughly intermixed. Where cement mortar is applied to a concrete base it shall be put in place before the latter has set, so that a perfect bond between the two shall be secured, the surface to be floated and trowelled until smooth and even, and otherwise marked as required for the work in which it is used. Cement mortar.

(9) Within the body of the abutments, piers and wing walls of not less than four feet span, but not nearer than six inches to the surface in any direction, stones not larger than one man can readily lift, may be placed by hand in layers. These stones shall be in "rack and pinion" order, and not less than two inches apart. In hot weather the stones shall be dampened before placing in the concrete; or, if dirty, the stones shall be well flushed to remove the earth, loam or objectionable material. Concrete shall be carefully inserted between the stones thus placed and thoroughly packed and rammed so as to fill all voids. Concrete shall cover Rubble concrete.

each layer of stones to a thickness of half the depth of the stones, when another layer of stones may be placed. A facing of fine concrete is at all times to be kept at least six inches higher than the rubble concrete, and shall be united with the rubble concrete so as to form a continuous and solid mass. This outer rim of concrete shall precede the placing of the rubble work within, and shall be placed around the interior of the casing to a thickness of six inches. It is to be thoroughly pounded so that no cavities shall remain when the outside casing is removed. In no instance is the rubble concrete to extend higher than one foot below the top of the pier, wing wall or abutment, which top of pier, wing wall or abutment shall be finished with fine concrete rich in cement. The rubble stone is not under any circumstances to extend into a coping, arch or floor.

Putting Concrete in Place.

Laying the concrete.

(10) While the work is in progress it shall be so arranged that a steady supply of mixed concrete shall pass from the mixing box to the point where it is to be placed. At any time when the work is interrupted before its completion, or at the end of the day, a wet covering shall be placed over the last layer of concrete; before the work of depositing the concrete is resumed this surface shall be thoroughly flushed with water to remove any foreign material which may have gathered thereon, and coated with neat cement mortar. No concrete shall be laid in wet or freezing weather. When laid in hot weather the concrete shall, by means of dampened canvas, wet sand, sawdust, or other approved means, be protected from the direct rays of the sun for at least five days. Any concrete left over at noon or any time until it begins to set, is not to be remixed or used in the work. When moulds are removed, if the external surfaces are not perfectly full and smooth, they shall be made so by trowelling with mortar composed of equal parts of sand and cement, the coating of mortar to be no thicker than is absolutely required to obtain a straight and even surface.

Concrete under water.

(11) Concrete shall preferably be laid under water by means of a coffer-dam, from which the water is wholly removed, and any other method adopted must be approved by the engineer. Dumping into the water from a wheel-barrow or other appliance, or shovelling in, will not be allowed. Special care must be taken in laying the base of a pier or abutment around the head of piles, to provide that the concrete shall be of sufficient strength and durability, by increasing the proportion of cement or otherwise as directed by the engineer or inspector in charge.

Molds, coffer-dams, etc.

(12) The contractor is to make all necessary provision, at his own expense, for constructing moulds or false-work for the abutments, piers, wing walls, arch, flooring or other work included in this contract; also for the construction and maintenance of coffer-dams and platforms, and for pumping and unwatering, as may be necessary, to enable the work to be properly carried out. The abutments and wing walls are to be erected within a substantial and well-constructed framework of dressed and well fitted lumber, with vertical posts and braces, the planking to be not less than 1½ inches in thickness, closely boarded up against the

work. The centreing for an arch must be well formed, curved with the exact radius as shown upon the plans. The ribs must not be farther apart than 2½ feet, and the lagging will be two inches thick, dressed to the inside surface of the arch. Care shall be taken to make a smooth, regular surface, with perfectly fitted joints. Proper moulds of dressed lumber at least 1½ inches in thickness must be provided for exposed surfaces. The concrete shall be perfectly rammed into place so that all surfaces shall be smooth, without cavities, when the casing is removed. The posts, shoring and ribs are to be sufficiently close together to render the mould practically unyielding when the concrete is being tamped or rammed. No mould is to be removed without the permission of the engineer or commissioner in charge of the work.

Abutments and Wing Walls.

Dimensions. (13) Should it be necessary to extend the piers, abutments and wing walls to a greater depth than is provided by the plans, the bottom widths shall be continued with a minimum batter as indicated upon the said plan. The base or footings shall extend to the required widths around the bottom of the wall. Wing walls shall be constructed at such angle with the abutments and with such dimensions as shall be given by the engineer or commissioner in charge of the work.

Excavation and footings. (14) An excavation of the depth indicated upon the plans shall be made below the present bed of the stream and to the full width of the footings, the bottom to be made perfectly level before beginning to lay the concrete. Should a greater depth be necessary to provide a firm foundation, it shall be made as directed by the engineer or commissioner in charge of the work; all excavated earth to be disposed of as directed by the said engineer or commissioner.

Concrete. (15) The abutments and wing walls shall be constructed of fine and rubble concrete. Large stones for rubble concrete shall be approved by the engineer or commissioner in charge of the work, otherwise fine concrete only shall be used.

Abutments defined. (16) The abutments, piers and wing walls herein referred to shall include those erected for steel or other superstructure, also for concrete arches and square-top structures.

Arches and Square Tops.

Arch concrete. (17) Concrete for arches and for the square tops of bridges and culverts, whether used with or without metal reinforcement shall be in all respects in accordance with the requirements for fine concrete. Gravel or broken stone used, shall be such as will pass through a 1½ inch mesh.

Metal reinforcement. (18) The metal reinforcement may be wire netting, expanded metal, steel bars, steel beams, or other approved material as indicated upon the plans hereto attached. Care must be taken to fully imbed the metal within the concrete at the points shown on the said plans, and where required to provide sufficient tensile strength. Wire or other light metal reinforcement may be first laid over the framework in the desired position, a layer of fine concrete to

be then spread over the metal. By means of a suitable hook, and while the concrete is plastic, the metal shall be lifted above the concrete, permitting the concrete to drop under and fully surround the wire. More concrete shall then be added and the whole firmly tamped and rammed so as to thoroughly compact the bed of concrete, to the depths shown upon the plans.

Steel beams.

(19) Where steel I-beams are used they shall be of medium wrought steel made by the open hearth process, and shall be of the number, form, weight, and spacing indicated upon the said plans, and of a quality approved by the engineer. They must be free from all injurious flaws, cracks caused either in rolling or binding, and shall otherwise conform to the standard for medium steel as required by the Ontario Steel Bridge Specifications.

(20) Steel I-beams used in the reinforcement of an arch shall be bent in the plane of the web to the exact radius shown upon the plans hereto attached, and shall be placed at a distance of..... feet centre to centre as shown on the said plans. A channel beam placed transversely shall be bolted by means of knee clamps to the ends of the I-beams. The arch or top shall be further reinforced by steel rods $\frac{3}{8}$-inch in diameter, laid transversely on the upper side of the I-beams, at a distance of ..... inches centre to centre, with ends bent over the outside flange of the I-beams.

Depositing concrete around steel beams.

(21) Where concrete is being deposited around steel I-beams, either in an arch or square top bridge, the false work may be supported to the beams by suitable wires placed sufficiently close together to ensure perfect rigidity. Care must be taken to fill the space between the lower side of the I-beams and the lagging and have it properly rammed into place, the I-beams to be perfectly imbedded in the concrete.

Reinforcement of parapet wall.

(22) Concrete retaining or parapet walls along the side of an arch or bridge shall be reinforced with steel bars of $\frac{3}{8}$-inch diameter; there to be not less than two lines of such bars placed three inches from the top of the walls and close to each side of the guard rail posts, and one line near the bottom of the posts close to the inner side.

Railings and Approaches.

Guard railings.

(23) Guard-railings shall be placed on each side of the bridge. They shall be strong and durable, rigidly braced, and shall extend over piers and abutments. The posts shall be securely imbedded in the concrete retaining wall.

Steel lattice.

(24) In steel lattice railings, the openings in the lower half of the fence shall not exceed nine inches square, and the bottom rail shall not be more than six inches from the top of the parapet wall.

Gas pipe.

(25) In railings made of gas pipe, the posts shall be of larger diameter than the railing, and the piping for the top railing shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Railings shall be strongly coupled and attached to the posts by means of a loop or ball of iron.

Steel angle posts.

(26) Posts made of steel angles shall be not less than 4 by 3 by $\frac{7}{16}$ inches. Holes shall be drilled at proper distances to receive the rail attachment which shall be riveted hot.

(27) The railing shall be given two coats of red lead paint, one before erection and the other immediately after the work is completed. Painting

(28) The roadway of the bridge shall be surfaced with a coating of gravel at least ..... inches in thickness over the centre of the arch and properly crowned, with a grade of two inches in ten feet from the centre to either end of the bridge. The approaches to the bridge shall be uniformly and evenly graded with a width of at least 18 feet at the top of the grade, and shall be crowned transversely. In filling behind the abutments and wing walls the earth must be properly packed and rammed, and this must be done before the concrete is placed in the arch. Gravel surface of roadway.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STEEL HIGHWAY BRIDGES.

Material.

1. The structure shall, except the flooring, hand-rails, and wheel guards, be of medium wrought steel. Rivets and bolts are to be of soft steel. Cast iron will not be used in any part of the work, unless provided for by supplementary clause. If important castings are necessary they shall be of cast steel. Material in bridge.

Girders and Trusses.

2. The general type of girders and trusses may be determined by the bidder, but shall preferably be:— Design of bridge.

(1) Rolled beams for spans up to 30 feet.
(2) Riveted low truss for spans of 30 feet to 90 feet.
(3) Riveted through truss for spans of 90 feet to 250 feet.
(4) Pin-connected or riveted truss for spans of 200 feet to 300 feet.
(5) A deck bridge will be preferred wherever suitable.
(6) Warren and Pratt trusses will be favorably considered up to spans of 250 feet; over 250 feet the Petit truss.

It is understood that the foregoing limiting lengths are not absolute, but may be varied.

Loads.

3. Each structure shall be designed to carry:— Dead loads.

(1) A fixed or dead load, consisting of the weight of metal or other material in the span, floor and guards; the weight of oak or other hardwood to be assumed at 4½ lbs. per foot board measure; white pine and soft woods, 3½ lbs.; concrete, per cubic foot, 150 lbs. Unless otherwise directed, the dead load shall provide for the use of steel stringers and concrete floor.

(2) A live or moving load in accordance with one of the following classes "A" or "B" or as may be elsewhere herein specified. Live loads.

Class "A"—Bridges suitable for towns and main country roads.

4. The truss load for spans 100 feet and under shall be 100 pounds a square foot; for spans 200 feet and over, 60 pounds a Truss load.

square foot; for spans of intermediate length, the weight to be reduced uniformly from 100 pounds to 60 pounds a square foot.

Floor load. 5. The floor and its supports or any part of the roadway shall be proportioned to a concentrated load of 15 tons on two axles at 10 feet centres, and the remaining portion of the floor, including sidewalks, to a uniform load of 100 pounds for each square foot of floor.

Class "B"—Bridges suitable for the lighter and less constant country travel and traffic.—

Truss load. 6. The truss load for spans 100 feet and under shall be 80 pounds a square foot; for spans 200 feet and over, 50 pounds a square foot; for spans of intermediate length, the weight to be reduced uniformly from 80 pounds to 50 pounds a square foot.

Floor load. 7. The floor and its supports or any part of the roadway shall be proportioned to a concentrated load of ten tons on two axles at ten feet centres and the remaining portion of the floor, including sidewalks, to a uniform load of 80 pounds for each square foot of floor.

Calculations and Unit Stresses.

Proportioning members. 8. All parts of the structure shall be proportioned to sustain the maximum stresses produced by the live and dead loads and wind forces.

Length of spans. 9. The length of spans shall be the distance between centres of end-pins of trusses, and between centres of bearing plates of beams and girders.

Length of stringers. 10. The length of stringers shall be the distance between centres of floor-beams, and the length of floor-beams the distance between centres of trusses.

Length of posts. 11. The length of posts shall be the centre to centre distance between pins.

Proportioning Material in Tension.

Material in tension. 12. All parts in tension shall be proportioned in accordance with the following unit strains per square inch of cross-section, in pounds, for medium steel:—

On longitudinal, lateral and sway bracing, for wind and live load strains, 18,000 pounds per square inch.

On solid rolled beams, used as floorbeams and stringers, 13,000 pounds per square inch.

On floorbeam hangers and other similar members liable to sudden loading (bars with forged ends), 9,000 pounds per square inch.

On floorbeam hangers and other similar members liable to sudden loading (plates or shapes) net section, 8,000 pounds per square inch.

	Live loads.	Dead loads.
Bottom chords, main diagonals, counters and long verticals (forged eye bars)	15,000	25,000
Bottom chords and flanges. main diagonals, counters and long verticals (plates or shapes) net section	12,500	22,000

Soft steel in tension. 13. Soft steel may be used in tension, with strains 10 per cent. less than those allowed for medium steel.

Proportioning Material in Compression.

14. All parts in compression shall be proportioned by the following unit strains per square inch of cross-section in pounds, for medium steel; "l" representing the length of the member in inches centre to centre of end connections; and "r" the least radius of gyration in inches. Material in compression.

Chord segments and end posts, live load	12,000 − 55	$\frac{l}{r}$
dead load	24,000 − 110	$\frac{l}{r}$
Intermediate posts of through bridges, live load	10,000 − 45	$\frac{l}{r}$
dead load	20,000 − 90	$\frac{l}{r}$
Intermediate posts of deck bridges, live load	11,000 − 50	$\frac{l}{r}$
dead load	22,000 − 100	$\frac{l}{r}$
Lateral struts and rigid bracing, live-load and wind strains	13,000 − 70	$\frac{l}{r}$

15. Soft steel may be used in compression with strains 15 per cent. less than those allowed for medium steel. Soft steel in compression.

16. To determine the sectional area of any member, the areas obtained by dividing the live load strains by the live load unit strains shall be added algebraically to the areas obtained by dividing the dead load strains by the dead load unit strains. Sectional areas.

17. Members and their connections subject to alternate strains of tension and compression shall be proportioned to resist each kind of strain separately. Both of the strains shall be increased by an amount equal to $\frac{8}{10}$ of the lesser of the two strains, for determining the sectional areas by the allowed unit strains. Alternate strains.

18. A member subjected to both axial and bending strains shall be so proportioned that the greatest fibre strain shall not exceed the allowed unit strains for tension or compression. Axial and bending strains.

19. In long span bridges, when the ratio of the length to the width of span is such that the top chords taken as a whole is a longer column than the segments of the chord, the chord should be proportioned to the greater length. Chords in long spans.

Length in compression.

20. The length of a compression member shall not exceed 100 times its least radius of gyration for main members; nor 120 times its least radius of gyration for laterals.

Flanges.

21. Compression flanges of beams shall be of the same gross section as the tension flanges.

Rolled beams.

22. Rolled beams shall be proportioned by their moments of inertia.

Counter braces.

23. The area of counter braces shall be determined by the difference in areas of live and dead loads taken separately, only 70 per cent. of the dead load stress to be applied toward counteracting the live load stress.

Bearing, Shear and Bending.

Pins and rivets.

24. Except rivets of floor and lateral systems, and field rivets, maximum shear and bearing stresses in pounds per square inch shall not exceed the following:—

Shear on rivets and pins	10,000
Bearing on diameter of rivets and pins	18,000
Bending on pins, centre to centre of bearing	20,000

Floor systems.

25. Intensities for floor systems, including hanger connections, shall not exceed 80 per cent. of above limits, and for lateral and sway bracing may be 40 per cent. in excess. Intensities for field rivets and bolts shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the foregoing limits.

Direct tension.

26. Rivets and bolts shall not be used in direct tension.

Wind Strains.

Lateral bracing.

27. In spans of 200 feet or less the top lateral bracing in deck bridges and the bottom lateral bracing in through bridges shall be proportioned to resist a lateral force of 300 pounds per foot of span, 150 pounds of which shall be treated as a moving load. The bottom lateral bracing in deck bridges and the top lateral bracing in through, shall be proportioned for a lateral force of 150 pounds for each foot of span. For spans exceeding 200 feet, add 10 pounds for each additional 30 feet, in each of the foregoing cases.

Truss members.

28. Strains in truss members from assumed wind forces need not be considered except to provide:—

(*a*) That the wind strains on any member shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent. the maximum fixed for dead and live loads.

(*b*) That the wind strain alone, or combined with a possible temperature stress, shall not neutralize or reverse the strains in any member.

General Dimensions.

Widths and head-room.

29. The general dimensions shall be as elsewhere specified, but in all cases, from the top of the floor to the under side of the top lateral bracing of through bridges, there shall be a minimum head-room of 14 feet. Sidewalks shall not be less than 4 feet wide, nor the clear width of roadway less than 14 feet. The specified width of sidewalk shall be the distance from the centre of truss to the centre of railing on the outer edge of the walk. The clear width of roadway shall mean the clear distance between flange plates or cover plates of end posts.

Co-Efficient for Friction.

Friction

30. Wrought iron or steel on itself	15	per cent.
Wrought iron or steel on cast iron	20	"
Wrought iron or steel on masonry	25	"
Masonry on itself	50	"

Bearing on Masonry.

Bed-plates.

31. Bed-plates must be of such dimensions that the greatest pressures shall not exceed those given in the following table:

	Pressure per square inch.
Natural cement concrete	150 pounds.
Portland cement concrete, sandstone or ordinary limestone	300 "
Extra good limestone	400 "
Granite	500 "

Net Section.

Rivets and rivet holes.

32. The effective diameter of driven rivets shall be assumed the same as before being driven. In estimating net sections of tension members, rivet holes shall be assumed to have a diameter of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch longer than the undriven rivet.

Rupture of tension members.

33. The rupture of a riveted tension member is to be considered as equally probable, either through a transverse line of rivet-holes or through a diagonal line of rivet holes where the net section does not exceed, by 30 per cent., the net section of the transverse line.

34. The number of rivet holes to be deducted for net section shall be determined by the foregoing condition.

General Construction.

Workmanship.

35. Workmanship and construction throughout shall be first-class. Sharp or unfilleted angles shall not be permitted. Portions exposed to view must be neatly finished.

Rupture.

36. Construction, material and design throughout must be such that rupture will occur in the body of members rather than in any of their details or connections.

Twists and bends.

37. Members, and the several pieces when formed into one member shall be free from twists and bends.

Details.

38. Details must, as far as practicable, be accessible for cleaning, painting and inspection; closed sections shall not be allowed.

Minimum thickness.

39. The minimum thickness of material to be used in main members and their connections shall be $\frac{5}{16}$ inch; and in laterals and their connections $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Square ends.

40. The ends of all square ended members shall be planed smooth and exactly square to the centre line of strain.

Shelf angles.

41. Where floor timbers are supported at their ends on the flange of an angle, the vertical leg of the angle must have rivets spaced not over 4 inches apart. Shelf angles shall not be less than 5 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch with the $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch leg turned up.

Camber. 42. All truss bridges shall be cambered by making each panel of the upper chord longer than the lower chord in the proportion of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in 10 feet.

Screw ends. 43. Bars having screw-ends shall be upset so that the minimum diameter through the threaded portion shall be $\frac{1}{16}$ inch greater than any part of the body of the bar. The smallest section of any bar shall have a net area not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Rigid members. 44. In through bridges the end vertical suspenders and two panels of the lower chord shall be rigid members.

Lattice trusses and girders. 45. The members of lattice trusses and girders must be double and connected symmetrically to the webs of chords. Where it can be avoided plates or flats alone must not be used for tension members. In lattice trusses the counters, suspenders and two panels of the lower chord at each end must be latticed; all other tension members may be connected by batten plates or latticed.

Temperature. 46. Provision shall be made for variation from change of temperature to the amount of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in 10 feet. Slotted holes must be provided in sliding plates long enough to prevent any possible shearing of the anchor bolts; the slotted holes to be covered by plate washers and to be large enough to take a piece of pipe around the bolt to screw against so that the washer will not bind on the sliding plate.

Waterproofing. 47. Spaces where water will have a tendency to collect must be filled with water-proof material. All stiffners, fillers, splice plates and riveted members must fit sufficiently close to prevent, when painted, the admission of water.

Rivets.

Diameter. 48. For main members $\frac{7}{8}$ inch rivets will preferably be used, with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rivets for lateral members.

Pitch. 49. The pitch of rivets in any class of work is not to be less than three diameters of the rivet, nor shall it exceed 6 inches, or 16 times the thinnest outside plate.

Grip. 50. Rivets shall be not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the edge of the metal through which it passes when the size of the piece will permit. No rivet shall have a longer grip than five times its diameter.

Dies. 51. Dies shall not exceed the diameter of rivet by more than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch and all holes must be clean cuts without torn or ragged edges.

Rivet holes. 52. Rivet holes shall be accurately laid off and punched in such a manner that, when the several pieces forming a member are bolted up, the holes will match accurately throughout.

Drifting. 53. Drifting shall not be allowed. Holes requiring it must be reamed. Hot rivets should enter the holes without the use of a hammer.

Driving. 54. Rivets shall be power driven whenever practicable and field riveting must be reduced to a minimum. Hand driven rivets shall not be allowed in the case of rivets exceeding $\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter.

Loose rivets. 55. Rivets must completely fill the holes, and no loose or badly formed rivets will be allowed nor any calking. They must have full round heads concentric over the shank of the rivet.

Field rivets.

56. Holes for field rivets, except those for connections of the lateral and sway systems, shall be accurately drilled or reamed to an iron template, or be reamed true while the parts are temporarily fastened together.

Burned rivets.

57. Rivets must be heated uniformly throughout or with the heads hotter than the points. Under no circumstances shall rivets be driven with points hotter than the heads. Rivets must not be burned. Rivets that "spit" on being taken from the furnace shall be thrown away.

Rolled I-Beam Spans.

System.

58. The system of rolled I-beams shall preferably be not less than $\frac{1}{20}$ of the span.

Sole-plates and bracing.

59. I-beam spans shall have planed sole-plates riveted to the flanges, and bolted through bed-plates to the masonry at one end and free to slide longitudinally at the other. They shall have rigid cross-struts and transverse bracing riveted to the webs. There shall be stiffening angles at both ends with close fit to flanges; when in pairs they shall have wrought metal separators.

Holes.

60. Holes in flanges shall be drilled and holes in webs may be punched.

Compression Members.

Material and form.

61. Compression members shall be of steel, and of approved forms.

Chord sections and end-posts.

62. The material in compression chord sections and end posts must be concentrated principally at the sides in the angles and vertical webs. Not more than one plate shall be used, this preferably not to exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness.

Forked ends.

63. Ends of compression members forked to connect to the pins must have a compressive strength equal to the body of the members.

Pitch of rivets.

64. At the ends of compression members, for a length equal to twice the width of the member, the pitch of rivets shall not exceed four diameters of the rivets.

Rivet lines.

65. The distance between rivet lines in plates subject to compression shall not exceed 30 times their thickness; except cover plates of top chords and end posts, in which the unsupported width shall preferably not exceed 40 times their thickness; but where a greater width is used for chords and end posts, only 40 times the thickness shall be considered as effective section.

Eccentricity

66. Eccentricity shall be avoided in all parts of the structure. All parts working together as one member shall be uniformly stressed.

Batten plates and lattice.

67. The open sides of compression members shall be stayed by batten plates at the ends, and diagonal lattice-work at intermediate points. Batten plates shall be placed as near the ends as practicable and shall have a length not less than the greatest width of the member or $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its least width.

Stringers and Floor Beams.

Stringers. 68. Stringers shall be of steel, spaced not more than 3½ feet centre to centre.

Rivets and hitch angles. 69. Stringers and floor beams shall preferably be carried by rivets at their ends, all such ends to be faced true and square, and to exact lengths. The thickness of hitch angles must provide for such facing without reducing the required effective strength of the end angles. Hitch angles shall have a full complement of rivets.

Fastening. 70. If stringers rest on the floor beams, they shall be securely fastened to them.

Floor beams. 71. Floor beams shall preferably be riveted to the posts above or below the pins. Floor beam hangers, if used, shall be made without adjustment, and shall be readily accessible for inspection.

Movement. 72. Floor beams shall be effectually stayed against end motion or tendency to rotate from action of the lateral system.

Lattice Bars.

Width and thickness. 73. The minimum width of lattice bars shall be 1½ inches for members 6 inches wide; 1¾ inches for members 9 inches wide; 2 inches for members 12 inches wide; 2¼ inches for members 15 inches wide; and 2½ inches for members 18 inches or more in width. The thickness of single lattice bars shall be not less than $\frac{1}{60}$ of the distance between the rivets connecting them to the members.

Angle. 74. Single lattice bars shall make an angle of not less than 60 degrees with the axis of the members, and double lattice bars with riveted connections, an angle of not less than 45 degrees.

Double lattice. 75. Double lattice shall be used on all members having a clear width between members of 20 inches or more, the bars to be connected by a rivet at the intersection.

Bed Plates, Shoes, Etc.

Pedestals. 76. Pedestals must be of approved design and must properly distribute the loads over the bearings or rollers. Bearing surfaces of base plates and vertical webs must be planed.

Bed-plates. 77. Under pedestals at both ends there must be bed plates or bearings of an approved form, of sufficient thickness to distribute the weight properly on the masonry: the minimum thickness for trusses to be ⅞ inch.

Fox-bolting. 78. Bed plates and bearings must be fox-bolted to the masonry, fox-bolts for trusses to be not less than 1¼ inches diameter, and for girders or beams not less than ⅞ inch diameter. The contractor must drill all holes, furnish bolts, and set to place with Portland cement. *Vide* Sec. 46.

Sliding plates 79. Bridges of 85 feet span or less shall be secured at one end to the masonry, and the other shall be free to move longitudinally on smooth surfaces.

Friction rollers. 80. Bridges exceeding 85 feet span shall have at one end a nest of friction rollers bearing on planed surfaces.

81. The motion of the rollers shall be efficiently guided, and construction shall, as far as possible, be such that the entrance of dirt will be prevented, that rollers and bearings will not retain water, and that they may be readily cleaned. Design of rollers and bearings.

82. Rollers must be not less than 3 inches in diameter for spans, up to 100 feet, this diameter to be increased in the proportion of one inch for 100 feet additional span. The length shall be such that the pressure in pounds per lineal inch of roller will not exceed the product of the diameter in inches by 300. Size of rollers.

83. Rollers must be turned, of machinery steel; and bearing plates must be of medium steel, with planed surface. Material

84. Where ends of two spans rest on the one pier or abutment a continuous bed plate, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick shall extend under the two adjacent bearings; otherwise the two bearings must be rigidly fastened together. Bearings for two spans.

85. Expansion ends must be free to move longitudinally under any possible changes of temperature, but shall be firmly fixed against lifting or side motion. End motion.

Eye Bars.

86. All eye bars must be of medium steel. Material.

87. The heads and necks of eye-bars shall be of such dimensions as will develop the full strength of the bar. They shall be formed by up-setting and forging. Welding shall not be allowed Bars must be annealed after forging. Upsetting and forging.

88. The bars must be straight before boring, the pin holes to be in the centre of the head and on the centre line of the bar. An error in diameter of pin hole or calculated length of bar exceeding $\frac{1}{64}$ inch shall not be allowed. Boring pin holes.

89. Bars to be placed side by side in the same panel are to be bored in such manner that, when laid on top of one another, the pins will pass through the holes at both ends without driving. The bars of a set shall be laid symmetrically around the centre of pin and shall be as nearly parallel as possible. Bars in same panel.

Pins.

90. Pins over 7 inches in diameter must be forged. Blooms for pins shall have at least three times the area of the finished pins. Blooms.

91. Lateral pins, and pins of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and upwards, shall fit the pin holes within $\frac{1}{32}$ inch, and pins of less diameter within $\frac{1}{50}$ inch. Fitting pin holes.

92. Pins shall be turned straight and smooth, of a smaller diameter at the ends, and driven to place with a pilot nut. Turning and driving.

93. The several members attached to the pin shall be so packed as to permit the least bending moment upon the pin, all vacant spaces to be filled with wrought iron filling rings. Vacant spaces.

94. Standard hexagonal nuts shall be used, and if not recessed, a washer for adjustment shall be used under at least one nut. Nuts.

Pin Holes.

Pin holes.

95. Pin-holes must be exactly perpendicular to a vertical plane passing through the centre line of the member when in the position it is to occupy in the structure. When necessary they shall be so reinforced by plates that the allowed pressure on the pins will not be exceeded, the plates to contain enough rivets to transfer their portion of the bearing pressure. At least one plate on each side shall extend six inches beyond the edge of the batten plates.

Bolts.

Bolts.

96. Bolts must be of neat lengths, must have hexagonal heads and nuts, and when in contact with wood shall have a washer under the heads and nuts. Holes in members to be connected by bolts must be reamed parallel and the bolts turned to a driving fit.

Splices and Connections.

Splicing riveted members.

97. Joints of riveted members, whether in tension or compression shall be fully and symmetrically spliced, abutting ends in compression to be connected by splices sufficiently strong to hold them in true position.

Abutting ends.

98. Abutting ends must be dressed straight and true, and brought into close contact when fitted with splice plates, rivet holes to be reamed in position before leaving the works.

Effective section.

99. Riveted tension members, with pin hole connections, must have, through the pin-holes, an effective section 50 per cent. greater than the net section area of the member, and the net section area back of the pin hole must be equal to the net area of the member.

Material.

100. Splices must be of the same kind of steel as the parts joined.

Portals and Bracing.

Latticed portals.

101. High truss bridges shall have latticed portals rigidly connected to the end posts and top chords, and as deep as the headroom will permit. Provision shall be made in the end posts for bending strains from wind pressure.

Diagonal bracing.

102. Trusses exceeding 20 feet in height shall have an overhead system of diagonal bracing attached to each post and to the top lateral struts.

Knee braces.

103. Trusses 20 feet or less in depth shall have knee braces at each intermediate panel point, and connected to the vertical posts and top lateral struts.

Pony trusses.

104. Pony trusses and lattice girders shall be firmly stayed by knee braces or gusset plates extending from the top chords to the cross beams or the transverse struts.

Portal bracing shapes.

105. Portal bracing must be made of shapes capable of resisting compression as well as tension, and must have riveted connections, laterals to be of shapes with riveted connections, but to carry tension only.

End laterals.

106. All bridges must have lateral struts at the ends unless the end floor beams act as such.

107. Members of the web, lateral, longtitudinal or sway systems shall be securely fastened together at their intersections to prevent sagging and rattling. Sagging and rattling.

Steel.

108. All steel must be manufactured by the open hearth process, and must be uniform in character for each specified kind. Manufacture.

109. The maximum limits of phosphorous shall be as follows: Acid open hearth steel, 0.06 of one per cent.; basic open hearth steel 0.04 of one per cent. Phosphorous.

110. Finished material shall be perfect in all its parts, must be free from injurious seams, ragged edges, flaws or cracks, and must have a clean, smooth finish. Finished material.

111. The tensile strength, limit of elasticity and ductility are to be determined from standard test pieces, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, nor less than 12 inches long and cut from the finished material. Test pieces.

112. Tests to determine elongation shall be made on a length of eight inches. Elongation.

113. All sample or full-size pieces shall be tough and ductile, incapable of tempering, and must show uniform fractures, fine grained, of a blue-grey color, without fiery lustre or blackish cast. Fractures.

114. The ultimate tensile strength for all steel except that used for rivets and adjustable members shall be 64,000 pounds per square inch. Steel for rivets and adjustable members shall have an ultimate tensile strength of 57,000 pounds per square inch. Test bars must show an average tensile strength within 4,000 pounds per square inch of that specified. Tensile strength.

115. Medium, soft and rivet steel shall have an elastic limit of not less than one-half the ultimate strength. In 8 inches medium steel shall have a minimum elongation of 22 per cent.; soft steel, 25 per cent.; medium steel for pins, 20 per cent. Elastic limit.

116. Specimens of medium steel when heated to a cherry red and cooled in water at 70 degrees Fahrenheit shall be capable of bending 180 degrees around a circle whose diameter is equal to the thickness of the test piece, without showing signs of cracking on the convex side of the bend. Specimens of rivet and soft steel shall be capable of bending cold 180 degrees and closing down flat upon themselves without cracking. Bending tests.

117. Punched rivet holes in medium steel, pitched two diameters from a sheared or rolled edge must stand drifting until their diameters are 50 per cent. greater than those of the original holes without signs of cracking the metal. Drifting test.

118. No reliance shall be placed upon the welding of steel. Welding steel.

119. Medium steel may be used in compression in chords, pedestals and posts without reaming punched holes for all thicknesses of metal that will stand the drifting tests, provided all sheared edges are planed off to a depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Medium steel in compression.

120. In all other cases medium steel over $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick must have all sheared edges planed off to a depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and all Shearing and reaming.

holes drilled or reamed to a diameter $\frac{1}{8}$ inch larger than the punched holes, so as to remove all the sheared surface of the metal.

Soft steel.

121. Soft steel which satisfies the drifting test need not be reamed.

Variation in weight.

122. Variation of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the specified weight or dimensions of material may be cause for rejection.

Castings.

Steel castings.

123. Steel castings shall be made of acid open hearth steel, must be sound and free from blow holes, true to pattern and smooth in finish. Steel castings shall be uniformly annealed.

Ultimate strength.

124. Cast steel shall have an ultimate strength of not less than 67,000 pounds per square inch, an elastic limit of one-half the ultimate, and an elongation in two inches of at least 10 per cent.; test specimens to have a uniform sectional area of $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch for a minimum distance of two inches.

Iron castings.

125. Iron castings must be of tough grey iron, free from cold shuts or injurious blow holes, true to form and thickness, and of workmanlike finish. Sample pieces, one inch square, cast from the same heavy metal in sand moulds shall sustain a central load of 500 pounds on a clear span of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet when tested in the rough bar. A blow from a hammer, on a rectangular edge of the casting, shall produce an indentation without flaking the metal.

Timber.

Timber.

126. Timber unless otherwise specified shall be first class oak, white pine, red or Norway pine, spruce, tamarac or cedar. It shall be sawn true and out of wind, free from wind shakes, large or loose knots, decayed or sap wood, worm holes or other defects impairing its strength or durability.

Painting.

Scale and rust.

127. All metal before leaving the shops must have loose scale and rust thoroughly removed, and be given a good coat of pure raw linseed oil, which must be worked into all joints and open spaces.

Surfaces in contact.

128. Surfaces in contact with one another shall each be painted before being riveted together.

Surfaces not accessible.

129. All surfaces that will not be accessible after erection shall receive two coats of paint, the metal to be perfectly cleaned before painting.

Planed or turned surfaces.

130. All planed or turned surfaces must be coated with white lead mixed with tallow before shipment.

Painting after erection.

131. After erection all rust spots shall be carefully cleaned, and the metal work shall be thoroughly and evenly painted with two additional coats of paint of different colors. Recesses which might retain water or through which water could enter, must be filled with thick paint or waterproof cement before the final coat of paint is applied.

132. Unless otherwise specified, the paint to be used shall consist of red lead, lamp-black and pure raw linseed oil. These shall be mixed in the proportions of one pound of lamp-black, eight pounds of red lead and one gallon of linseed oil. The red lead and lamp-black shall first be mixed dry, the linseed oil added, and the mixture stirred to a uniform consistency. Only a sufficient quantity for immediate use shall be mixed at once. Thinning and drying ingredients shall not be allowed. Quality of paint.

133. Painting shall not be allowed in wet or freezing weather. Weather

Hand Railings and Foot Walks.

134. Hand railings not less than 3 feet 9 inches in height shall be placed on each side of the superstructure. They shall be strong and durable, of iron pipe or steel lattice, and rigidly braced. Railings shall extend over piers and abutments as specified. Hand railings.

135. The openings in steel lattice railings in the lower half of the fence shall not exceed nine inches square and the bottom rail shall be not more than six inches clear from the felloe guard. Steel lattice.

136. The top flange of railings shall be proportioned to withstand a transverse horizontal thrust of not less than sixty pounds per lineal foot. Top flange.

137. Where footwalks are required they shall, unless otherwise specified, be placed outside the trusses and supported on longitudinal beams resting on overhanging steel brackets. Footwalks.

Concrete Flooring.

138. Unless otherwise specified, the flooring shall be of concrete reinforced with steel. Wheel-guards shall be steel channels or concrete and such as will prevent the hubs of wheels striking any part of the bridge. At each end of all spans over fifty feet, steel expansion aprons shall be used with concrete floors. Ferro-concrete.

139. All necessary material, labor, appliances and implements shall be furnished by the contractor, and shall be such as will secure a satisfactory quality of work. Material and labor.

140. The metal with which the said concrete floor is to be reinforced shall be expanded metal, wire netting, steel bars or other metal approved by the engineer, and is to be completely surrounded by concrete, and it shall be so placed within the concrete and shall be of such tensile strength as to fully provide for the specified loading. Steel reinforcement.

141. Sidewalks shall be 4 inches in minimum thickness and shall be made with a slope of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot towards the roadway. The minimum thickness of concrete in the roadway shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the sides and 6 inches at the centre. Thickness of concrete.

142. Down pipes, gratings and other openings or fixtures shall be placed in the walk or roadway wherever required, such openings to be measured continuously as part of the flooring. Down pipes.

143. All temporary framework or staging shall be provided and erected by the contractor to support the concrete flooring while in process of construction, this framework to be firm and substan- Falsework.

tial, of suitable lumber, and in all respects approved by the engineer.

Portland cement.

144. All cement employed in the work must be of a favorably known brand of Canadian Portland cement, and approved by the engineer. It shall be delivered in barrels or equally tight receptacles, and after delivery must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering. The packages shall not be laid directly on the ground, but shall be placed on boards raised a few inches from it.

Mixing concrete.

145. The concrete shall be composed of gravel and Portland cement, mixed in the proportion of one part by measure of cement to five of fine gravel, no stones of which exceed one and one-half inches in diameter. The concrete shall be mixed on a platform placed close to the work by first spreading evenly a layer of gravel. Upon this shall be spread a proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly intermixed in a dry state. To this sufficient clean water shall be slowly added, and the whole again thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of a stiff mortar.

Wearing surface.

146. The sidewalk and roadway shall have a wearing surface one and one-half inches in depth of sand and cement, mixed in the proportion of one part by measure of cement to two parts of sand, the sand to be clean, sharp, of varying sized grain and free from loam, earth or other impurities. The sand and cement shall be first mixed in a dry state, then sufficient water shall be added to properly moisten, and the whole shall again be thoroughly intermixed. This top coating shall be applied to the concrete base before the latter has set, so that a perfect bond between the two will be secured. The surface shall be floated and trowelled until smooth and even, and shall be finished with a toothed roller, or as directed by the engineer.

Placing concrete.

147. While the work is in progress, it shall be so arranged that a steady supply of mixed concrete will pass from the mixing box to the point where it is to be placed. At any time when the work is interrupted before its completion, or at the end of the day, a wet covering shall be placed over the last layer of concrete, and before the work of depositing the concrete is resumed, this surface shall be thoroughly flushed with water to remove any foreign material which may have gathered thereon, and coated with a thin Portland cement grout. No cement shall be laid in wet or freezing weather.

Tenders.

Data and plans.

148. Contractors submitting tenders shall furnish complete data and plans showing side and end elevations, strain and section sheet, upon which will be given the stresses in the several members, areas required, and sections to be used.

Cost of masonry.

149. The cost of masonry and other attendant work shall be considered in comparing the amounts of the several tenders.

Working drawings.

150. All working drawings required by the engineer shall be furnished free of cost, and shall be approved by him before work is commenced or material ordered.

Lowest tender.

151. The lowest or any tender shall not necessarily be accepted.

General Conditions.

Inspection. 152. The contractor shall, free of cost, furnish all facilities and test pieces for the inspection and testing of materials and workmanship. Inspection of the work done shall not relieve the contractor of his obligation to furnish proper material and perform sound and reliable work.

Falsework. 153. Unless otherwise specified, the contractor shall furnish all falsework and staging, shall erect and adjust all metal work, and shall put in place all flooring, guards, railings, attachments, etc., complete, to the lines and grades furnished by the engineer.

Interference with travel. 154. The contractor shall at all times carry on the work in such a manner as not to interfere with travel more than is absolutely necessary for the faithful performance of the work, and shall not obstruct any thoroughfare by land and water except by written order of the engineer.

Refuse material. 155. On the completion of the work all surplus or refuse material, falsework, piling or other obstructions shall without unnecessary delay be removed by the contractor. If not removed within forty-eight hours after notice in writing so to do from the engineer, it shall be removed by the engineer at the contractor's expense.

Prevention of accident. 156. The contractor shall during the progress of the work use all proper precautions by good and sufficient barriers, red lights, or watchmen, for the prevention of accident, and he shall indemnify and save the corporation of ..... from all suits and actions and all costs and damages occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of the contractor, or his agents or employees.

Interpretation of specifications. 157. The decision of the engineer shall be final in case of ambiguity of expression of the specifications or doubt as to the correct interpretation thereof.

Disorderly employees. 158. Any disorderly or incompetent person or persons who may be employed on the work shall be removed when required by the engineer, and no person so removed shall thereafter be employed upon any portion of the work.

Inspection of material. 159. All material used in the work, or any portion thereof, included under this contract, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the engineer. The supply of each and all material or materials must be so gauged that a sufficient quantity will be kept on hand to allow ample time for testing and examination by the engineer without delay to the work of construction.

Rejected material. 160. All material rejected by the engineer shall be immediately removed from the site of the work by the contractor. In case the contractor should refuse to remove or replace any rejected work or material within forty-eight hours after written notice, such work or material shall be removed by order of the engineer at the contractor's expense.

Defective work or material. 161. Any defective work or material that may be discovered by the engineer before the final acceptance of the work or before final payment has been made, shall be removed and replaced by work and material which shall conform to the spirit of the specification; failure or neglect on the part of the engineer to condemn

or reject bad or inferior work or materials shall not be construed to imply an acceptance of such work or materials.

Notices by contractor.

162. All necessary notices to waterworks, gas, electric light, telephone or telegraph officials, owners or occupants of property, or other interested parties, shall be given by the contractor.

Payment of workmen.

163. The contractor shall punctually pay the workmen employed on the work comprised in these specifications, in cash current, and not what is denominated as "store" pay. And final payment for the work shall not be made until satisfactory vouchers are furnished the engineer by the contractor showing all wages and accounts for materials and implements used in the work to have been paid.

Unforeseen loss.

164. All loss arising from unforeseen obstructions or difficulties encountered in the performance of the work under these specifications, or from delay or hindrance from any cause during the prosecution of the same, shall be sustained by the contractor.

Methods and appliances.

165. The contractor is to use such methods and appliances for the performance of all the operations connected with the work embraced under this contract as will secure a satisfactory quality of work, and a rate of progress which will secure the completion of the work within the time specified.

Assignment of contract.

166. The work to be performed under this contract, or any part thereof, or any money or orders payable under this contract, shall not be assigned nor sub-let by the contractor, without the pre-sanction of the council of the ..... No sub-contract shall under any circumstances relieve the contractor of his liabilities and obligations under this contract. Should any sub-contractor fail to perform the work undertaken by him in a satisfactory manner, and should this provision be violated, the council of the .....may, at their option, end and terminate such contract.

Alteration in plans and specifications.

167. Should any changes or alterations in these specifications or plans in connection therewith be at any time deemed necessary by the engineer, he shall have authority to make such changes or alterations, and, unless otherwise herein provided for, an amount proportionate to the prices contained in the tender upon which the contract was awarded shall be added to or deducted from the original amount of the contract.

Instructions to contractor.

168. The contractor or his duly authorized agent or foreman shall at all times while the work is in progress be on the ground, and instruction given by the engineer to such agent or foreman shall be of the same effect as if given to the contractor.

Engineer defined.

169. The word engineer, where and whenever used herein, refers to the engineer of ..... or his authorized assistant, or other person appointed by the council of..... .....to have charge and oversight of the work.

Contractor defined.

170. The word contractor, wherever used herein, refers to the party or parties contracting to perform the work to be done under this contract, or the legal representatives or representative of such party or parties.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Highways

Ontario

1905

Part IV.—Road Construction

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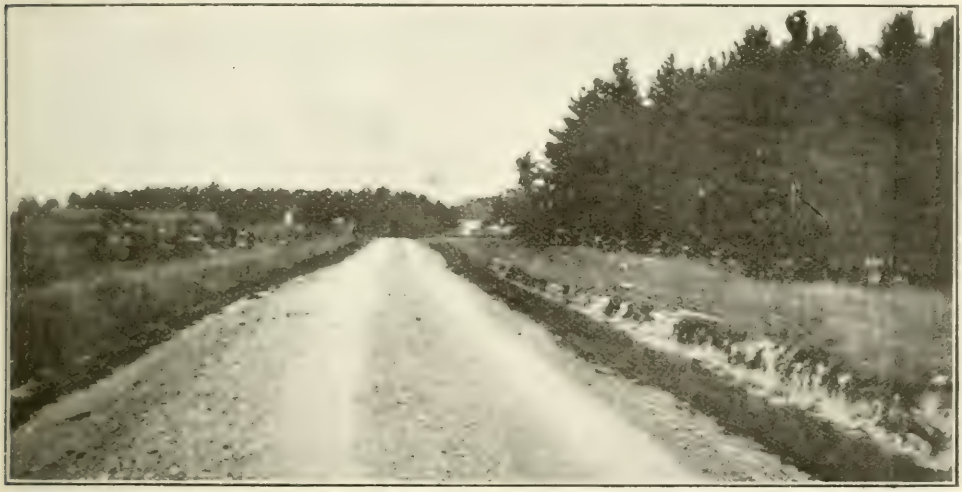
ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The art of road building is seemingly a very simple one. This is true if all the best principles of roadmaking are neglected. It is true wherever the public are content with bad roads. It is true wherever they are satisfied to get good roads at an immoderate and extravagant cost. What is now known of roadmaking it has taken not years, but centuries of experience to discover. Technical colleges in the United States and elsewhere have established courses in highway engineering. In England, France, Germany and in the United States wherever good systems have been established, the best of engineering ability is procured for the work of road construction.



The New Method.—Properly Graded Before Being Macadamized.

In the townships of the Province which retain statute labor there are this year thousands of pathmasters overseeing the work, each one following his own ideas and methods as to management of labor, drainage, width of grade, amount of crown, construction of culverts, kind of gravel or stone, manner of placing it on the roads, and the many other details of the improvement. It is not exaggeration to say that the methods of one-half of the overseers would be adversely criticised by the remainder. Which is right? The apparent simplicity of the construction is the ground for the common impression that "anyone can build a road," and the consequent misuse of money and labor. Roadmaking of a certain kind can, it is true, be carried on in this way, but it is not the way that leads to economy and good results.

Economy and good results necessarily go hand in hand in successful road-building. Either one without the other means waste. Townships which to-day are employing one hundred pathmasters on their roads, would be fortunate if, in this number, half a dozen expert road overseers could be found. A difficulty confronting townships in which statute labor is abolished, is to find one or two thoroughly capable road commissioners who can be depended upon to make a success of their work. In every instance where

township road commissioners are appointed, an improvement is shown in their work from year to year, the result of their greater experience.

Instances are common in which townships have spent hundreds of dollars in a fruitless attempt to improve certain sections of road, and in which the desired end was at last reached for a comparatively small cost, by an expert road builder. The means are usually simple if the underlying principles are understood. A hill needed tile drainage, at a cost of $25, but councils had instead piled on gravel year after year at a cost of hundreds of dollars to be swallowed up every spring. An entire swamp was drained by a new outlet through a rock ridge at a cost of $70, where councils had laid corduroy and had gravelled for years with inferior results. Gravel was being hauled three and four miles at a great cost, but a road commissioner who studied the geology of the district readily found better material much nearer the work. These are but a few cases which may be recounted, not to be attributed to lucky chance, but to the fact that a few had a knowledge of the engineering principles of roadmaking.

The information given in this report is not intended to cover the work of roadmaking in every detail. The general principles are discussed but their application is productive of endless variation. Conditions differ throughout the Province, and it is impossible to give special directions covering every case that might arise. The important principles respecting drainage, quality and treatment of material, the use and employment of machinery, and the several other branches of the subject, all suggest general laws which must be carefully considered and adapted to the needs of each special case.

THE ROAD ALLOWANCE.

The ordinary width of road allowance throughout the Province is sixty-six feet, the general statutory provision with certain exceptions being that no road shall be laid out less than 66 feet wide nor more than 100. Trespass roads are to be found, forty feet or less in width, while certain township boundary lines are 132 feet wide. A width of sixty-six feet is found satisfactory for all ordinary conditions. Less is not sufficient for possible requirements.

Attention should not be confined to the travelled roadway, to the total neglect of the roadside. The importance of beautifying the unused margins of the road allowance is a matter which should be impressed upon every land owner. However good the road, it does not fully serve its purpose, if the roadside is a tangled mass of weeds, brush, rubbish and tin cans. A farm usually partakes of the condition of the road leading to it, and the state of the roadside is apt to be an index to the character of the farmer.

Grade and level the roadside as well as the road. Establish a good sod. Keep down the weeds. Let the fences be neat and tasteful. Plant groups of trees and shrubbery. Utilize any springs available near the road to make drinking places for horses and cattle. In doing all this preserve nature at her best, making the most of natural advantages. The roadsides cannot, need not, be converted into lawns, but they need not be the unsightly emblems of chaos that we so frequently find them. In building our roads, the original beauty of nature is destroyed, and we owe it to ourselves to make such atonement as we can by restoring a certain amount of order and ornament.

PLACING ROAD METAL.

When the road has been properly drained and graded, it is ready to receive the gravel or broken stone. This applies to both old and new roads. Nothing is more common throughout the Province than to see metal placed on roads that are not sufficiently graded or drained. It may safely be said that one-half the gravel and stone placed on roads is wasted from this cause alone.

THE OLD STYLE.—BROKEN STONE IS SCATTERED ALONG AN UNGRADED ROADWAY IN ALIGNMENT NEARLY AS CROOKED AS THE RAIL FENCES. THERE IS NO CROWN, NO DRAINAGE, AND THE STONE CAN ONLY BE LOST IN THE MUD.

This is most commonly the case on old gravel or stone roads that are too wide and flat, are rough and rutted, with square shoulders and shallow, irregular drains. All such roads should be properly graded before new metal is applied. The square shoulders should be cut off and thrown outward; never on any account placed on top of the old road-bed. The drains should be cleaned out and carried to free outlets. If, when this is done, the centre of the road-bed is not high enough to have a good crown when the new metal is applied, it should be broken up, the old metal drawn to the centre with the grader, rolled if possible, and the new coating of gravel or stone then applied.

On new roads, or roads receiving the first coating of metal, the earth grade should first be well raised and crowned. The top of this earth grade may then be turned outward with the grader so as to leave earth shoulders eight feet apart, between which to place the metal. When the metal has been spread in this channel or trench, the earth shoulders may be again lightly drawn in to the edge of the metal with the grader so as to complete the crown. This work with the grader is cheap, the cost not exceeding one or two hundred dollars per mile on roads as they commonly exist. It is easy to waste twice this value in gravel or broken stone by neglecting to grade and crown the roads properly before applying the metal.

Width and Depth of Road Metal.

Ordinarily on country roads there is only a single line of travel in the centre of the grade. However wide a road may be, there is a tendency for

vehicles to keep in the centre of the road, except when passing one another. It is therefore, unnecessary to spread metal over the entire graded roadway, the common practice being to metal only the central eight feet. Near towns where traffic is heavy and vehicles pass one another at frequent intervals, it is better to make the metal roadway wide enough for two lines of traffic, or, from twelve to sixteen feet. This will prevent the earth sides of the road from being cut up and rutted, and will lessen the amount of mud carried by the wheels from the sides of the road to the metal in the centre. Mud carried from the side in this way and dropped on a macadam or gravel road surface is very injurious if it occurs to any extent; while the rutting of the sides interferes with surface drainage.

The depth of gravel or stone to be used must vary with the quality of the material, the amount and nature of traffic on the road, and the nature of the subsoil. A dry, compact and stony subsoil needs less metal than does a plastic clay, difficult of drainage. A definite rule cannot be laid down to accurately meet all conditions, but from six to twelve inches of well consolidated material will afford a sufficient range to accommodate most circumstances. Ordinarily, ten inches of metal should provide for the heaviest traffic to which a gravel or broken stone roadway can be economically subjected.

Placing Gravel.

Gravel should always be spread, not merely dropped in an irregular mound and left for traffic to distribute. Apart from being wasteful of the material, it is a hindrance instead of a help to travel. It is a dangerous practice and has led to serious accidents. When left a mound of loose material it is avoided by users of the road until late in the fall, when the muddy and rutted state of the road compels them to drive along the mound. Gradually it is flattened down and, after a year or so, during which time it has been mixed largely with the soil beneath, assumes the shape of a road. The utility of roads made in this way is largely wasted. Roads must be made for traffic, not by it.

As roads are commonly constructed, with the gravel dumped loosely, the fine material sinks to the bottom, allowing the large stones to protrude and roughen the surface. In placing gravel on a road, large stones not removed at the pit should be raked out of the material when it is being spread, and drawn forward so as to be beneath the next load. These stones should not be left in a mound but should be scattered, otherwise they create an uneven and wavy surface when the road settles.

Another cause of this wavy surface arises not only when loads of gravel are dumped without being spread, but also when the metal is improperly spread by merely "raking off" the tops of the mounds. The gravel should be dropped well back on the preceding load, and then drawn forward. The gravel consolidates at the point where it is dropped from the load, and to lightly "rake off the tops" leaves a deficiency of metal between each load, causing a wavy surface.

Placing Broken Stone.

Broken stone should be separated into grades according to size, the coarser stone to be placed in the bottom of the road, and the finer at the top. This grading of the stone is done by means of a rotary screen attached to the crusher. If the stone is placed in the road without being graded in this manner, the smaller stones wear more rapidly than the larger, and a rough surface results. Large stones at the surface, moreover, are more apt

to become loose, to roll under the horses' feet or the wheels. For country roads there should be placed in the roadbed: (1) a layer of stones such as will pass through a 2½ inch ring; (2) on this a layer of stones such as will pass through a one-inch ring; (3) on this a sprinkling of screenings—that is, the dust and chips created in crushing.

Consolidation.

The road metal, gravel or broken stone, should be consolidated as quickly as possible. Loose material absorbs the rain as it falls, even before it is cut into ridges by wheels and the feet of horses. When it has been

The Plains Road.—Wentworth County.

cut into this condition it acts as a receptacle to hold all the moisture its surface will receive. In this way the whole surface and foundation of the road is softened, is readily cut up and destroyed.

The best remedy for this waste in road-making is to spread the road metal to conform to the required surface of the finished road, and then thoroughly consolidate it by the use of a heavy roller. It can be largely remedied also by taking proper care of the road, if a roller cannot be had. By raking the loose material into the ruts and wheel tracks as fast as they appear, or drawing if in with a grading machine, nearly the same end will be accomplished; but less perfectly and requiring a longer time. The first vehicle passing over the road does comparatively little injury; it is when ruts have been formed which hold water and other wheels follow in these tracks that the greatest damage is done.

It is a serious mistake to secure consolidation by using dirty and inferior gravel, or by spreading loam or clay over the surface of broken stone. Clean stone with the least possible amount of earth, is the object to be sought, and for this reason rolling is strongly recommended. Gravel, and stone if it cannot be rolled, should be raked until consolidated. Broken stone should have a light coating of "screenings," or even of clean gravel, but on no

account should loam or clay be used. The road grader, in the absence of a roller, may be used instead of the rake, to fill the wheel tracks with stone or gravel that has been crowded outwards.

It is not the even roll of the wheels over a smooth surface that causes injury to the road, but the rough jolting over stones into ruts. Loaded wagon wheels, dropping into ruts or from loose or protruding stones, batter their way through. A smooth surface is always essential to a good road. A rough surface is necessarily such as will impede the flow of water from the centre to the drains. To such roads rain is always an injury. With roads properly built, on the contrary, a good dash of rain will flush away the dust which has accumulated, and which, if it remains on the road in time of steady rain and slush, acts as a sponge to absorb moisture and soften the surface of the road.

CROWNING THE ROAD.

A defect of most country roads is the flat, or even concave, surface. Others present the opposite extreme, and are so rounded up as to be dangerously high in the centre, making it difficult for vehicles to turn out in passing. Roads must be crowned sufficiently to shed water from the centre, to the open drains at the side, otherwise water will stand in the roadway, soak into it, soften and cause rapid wear, resulting in ruts and holes. The smoother and harder the surface of the road, the less crown is needed.

The amount of crown should not be more than sufficient to provide for surface drainage and reasonable settlement and wear. A sharp crown tends to confine traffic to the centre of the road; and also in turning out, the weight of the load is thrown on one pair of wheels in such a way as to rut the side of the road. The shape of the crown is a matter in which road experts differ, but with the class of material available for roads in Ontario, and the methods and plans of construction, a form as nearly circular as possible will be found serviceable, and most easily obtained.

Roads should be well crowned when being constructed, in order to provide for the "flattening out" that naturally comes from settlement and wear. Country roads in Ontario are practically all built for one line of traffic, with sufficient room for teams to pass. Vehicles all follow in the one track—the centre of the road.

It is better to give the newly graded road too much "barrel" rather than make it too flat. A road with too much crown will in time improve of its own accord. A road with too little crown gets worse instead of better under traffic. Roads flatten and spread out from the bottom as well as at the surface, particularly in wet or swampy sections.

A rise of one inch to the foot from the inside edge of the gutter or drain to the top of the road is always advisable for country roads. That is, a road graded to a width of 24 feet between open drains should be one foot higher at the centre than at the side. This will permit the water to flow readily from the surface of the road to the open drains. If the open drains are not sharply defined, but are cut down to an angle by the use of a grading machine only, a rise of an inch and a half or two inches to the foot from the bottom of the water table to the crown of the road is not too great.

The height of the grade above the level of the adjacent land need not be greater than is sufficient to provide against the overflow of storm water, which should always be guarded against, particularly if proper drains are provided.

The depth of the open drain must vary according to the amount of fall and the quantity of water to be provided for; also according to the sub-drainage needed and provided. As roads are now constructed the open drains are usually formed with the grading machine alone; or are finished with a wheeled scraper. When tile sub-drains are used the open drain can often be shallow, in which case the width of the graded roadway can be narrowed, there being no danger of accidents such as are caused by a deep trench at the roadside. The tile drains should be placed below severe frost, and usually a depth of two or three feet will answer.

LABOR AND TEAMS.

The principal item of expenditure in roadmaking is the cost of gravel, or stone. The cost of these is not made up of their value in the pit or in the quarry, but by the outlay for quarrying, crushing, and teaming. The expenditure for gravel is made up almost wholly by the cost of teaming. Economy of road construction throughout is very largely economy of labor.

To build a road to advantage means a proper direction of labor. The reason why contractors can so often do work for less than municipal corporations is because they exercise all the skill possible in directing and using labor to the best advantage. One important principle to follow in this regard is to designate certain men for certain work, and to keep each one at his own particular work until it is finished. The number of men and teams should be so balanced that all can be kept steadily at work. Too many men and not enough teams, or too many teams and not enough men, mean that one or the other will be standing in idleness a considerable part of the time.

Teamsters should drive into a gravel pit in regular order. They should not crowd one another in a small pit, so that some few can fill their wagons with good material, while others haul sods and boulders. There are usually enough of the latter on the road without paying for teaming more.

A day's work in hauling gravel or broken stone, should be specified by the number of loads, according to length of haul, and every load should contain a certain quantity—usually one and a quarter or one and a half cubic yards. It takes very little more time to go from the pit to the road with a yard and a half of gravel than with only half a yard. In fact the larger load represents almost a clear gain of the difference in size of the loads. Specify the size of the wagon box and number of loads to constitute a day's work.

Manufacturers of roadmaking machinery are now supplying wagons with a hopper-shaped opening between the front and rear axles, made expressly for drawing gravel and broken stone, and distributing it over the road. The opening of the hopper is controlled by a lever beside the driver. The metal can be distributed to any required depth, after a little experience, by regulating the extent to which the hopper is opened.

For screenings especially, in distributing them evenly over the stone, these wagons are particularly useful. A number of these wagons, coupled together, and drawn by a traction engine, affords one of the cheapest methods of hauling gravel or stone for a considerable distance, under certain conditions. Each wagon holds about 1½ cubic yards of metal.

Labor saving machinery should be used wherever possible. This does not mean that there will be less work for men to do on the roads, but that more work can be done for the same outlay.

ROAD DRAINAGE.

The chief matter to consider in the improvement of a road is the drainage. The method of determining the system to be adopted is seldom difficult. First decide upon the main watercourses crossing or adjacent to the road, to be used as main outlets. Then let all subsequent ditching and grading be done with this in view, so that the water will flow steadily from every part of the road to its proper outlet.

Good drainage is the first principle of roadmaking. Roads which have been particularly expensive or difficult to maintain, are almost invariably found to be defective in either surface or deep drainage. It will be found that the surface water rests on the road, soaks into it, and permits the road to cut up under traffic. Or the sub-soil drainage is defective, water rising in the roadbed from below, tile drains not having been provided to intercept it. Mud on the surface of the road is bad, but mud below the surface is a greater evil.

The importance of drainage cannot be too thoroughly impressed. Clay in thick beds, when dry, will support from four to six tons per square foot of surface, according to the quality of the clay. If but moderately dry it will support from two to four tons only per square foot of surface. If the clay is wet and soft it will yield to almost any load. Gravel, if well compacted, forms a much stronger roadbed, is less yielding to the action of moisture, and for this reason, even for a thin surface coating, strengthens the road somewhat. But the real strength of the road must lie in the sub-soil. Vegetable mold and alluvial soils are weak, having a sustaining power of only one-half to one ton per square foot, and for this reason it is well to remove such soils, securing, if possible, a gravel, clay or sand foundation.

Oro Township.—Woven Wire Guard at Culvert—Simcoe County Road.

A road that is built and maintained with a view to good drainage is almost certain to be a good road. If this is done, the road surface will be kept hard and smooth and sufficiently crowned, so that water will not lie on it in depressions or ruts, but will flow immediately to open drains at the side. These drains will have a regular and constant fall to a free outlet. Further

than this, the underflow, or sub-soil water, will be removed, where necessary, by tile drainage. The method and extent of drainage must depend largely upon the character of the soil over which the road passes; clay, loam, gravel, sand, swampy, springs, flat, undulating, are all terms suggesting conditions that modify the plan of drainage.

The drainage usually found on existing roads consists of open ditches on each side of the graded portion, with a depth of about eighteen inches. They are frequently carried through rises of ground, past natural water courses. Little attention is given to the regularity of the grade in the bottom, or to the amount of fall, as evidenced by the varying depths of stagnant water at wet seasons. The object of these drains was more to procure earth to raise the centre of the road above the water line than to lower the water. Very often they have no outlets.

Water should be disposed of in small quantities, along natural watercourses. If carried long distances and gathered in large bodies along the roadside, it gains force and headway, resulting in extensive wash-outs, and is in every way more costly to handle. It should be taken away from the roads as quickly as possible, for an excess of water is the great destroyer of roads. A drain without an outlet is useless—or worse than useless. If there is not an outlet, the water is held in elongated ponds by the roadside, to soak into and soften the travelled roadway. This water is drawn up into the entire roadway by capillary attraction, just as a sponge will absorb water and hold it in all its pores.

The most difficult sections of road to improve are those which do not afford convenient outlets for drainage, but rather than spend money year after year in a useless effort to maintain the road without drainage, it will be found a measure of economy to at once provide proper outlets, even if it is necessary to carry the drain a considerable distance across private property.

The introduction of graders, wheeled scrapers and modern road machinery requires that a roadway should, in order to construct it economically, without hand labor, be such as these implements will readily form. For this reason, deep, open ditches, with sharp angles and narrow bottoms, are not now suitable; but instead, a cross-section of road should show gentle curves, the rounded surface of the road not sharply defined from the ditch. The latter should be about two feet wide in the bottom, where a wheeled scraper can work, and about eighteen inches in depth. The crowning of the road materially aids surface drainage, shedding water to the side drains. Roads should be well crowned when first constructed, as the tendency is to settle and become too flat. A well-rounded road will last much longer than one that is too low and flat.

Water in freezing exerts an outward pressure of 300,000 pounds (150 tons) to the square foot. A dry sub-soil therefore becomes of greater necessity in a cold and humid climate, such as prevails throughout Ontario for a considerable portion of the year. The injury done to roads by frost is caused entirely by the presence of water. Water expands on freezing, and the more there is under a road and above the frost line, the greater is the injury. In freezing, the particles of soil in immediate contact with the water are first compacted. When room for expansion ceases within the body of the soil itself, owing to its saturated condition, the surface is upheaved. When thawing takes place, the sub-soil will be found honeycombed, ready to settle and sink beneath traffic. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the

soil should be relieved of all water of saturation as quickly as possible by under-drainage. The impassable condition of the roads during spring, often axle-deep with mud, is to be attributed very largely to a wet sub-soil which has been honeycombed in this manner.

The making of a strong foundation resolves itself largely into a question of under-drainage, and the means whereby under-drainage is obtained must be adapted to the manner in which water finds its way under the road, and the nature of the soil. A soil retains in its texture, by capillary attraction, a certain amount of water. In the case of a plastic clay soil, which will absorb nearly one-half its weight and bulk of water, the water retained in this way may be the cause of injury. In the case of gravelly, sandy or other porous soil, it is necessary to remove only the water held by hydrostatic pressure in the foundation of the road. The effect of this is that, with a clay sub-soil, under-drains are nearly always beneficial in securing a strong foundation, and are necessary for traffic of even moderate degree. With porous soils, on the other hand, the necessity and means of drainage will depend upon the height to which the water rises in the foundation, and the direction from which it comes. When a strong foundation is needed these under-drains should be three feet below the surface of the sub-soil.

TILE DRAINS.

The best practice does not direct that the old open drains should be deepened for the purpose of draining the sub-soil. Deep, open drains are expensive, dangerous and unsightly, and the excavated earth generally does more harm than good to the road when used to round it up, especially if piled on top of gravel or stone. When the combined cost of construction and maintenance is considered, a sub-drain of porous farm tile, laid under the bottom of open drains, is cheaper and more serviceable.

It may be accepted as a general rule, that roads tiled without gravel are better than roads gravelled without tile. All roads except those on pure sand can be improved by tile draining. A single line of tile, placed about three feet below the bottom of the open drain, if the graded portion of the road is about twenty-four feet wide, will accomplish nearly all that tile drainage will do. If one side of the road is higher than the other, lay the tile on the high side so as to intercept the sub-soil water as it flows down the slope. A four-inch tile meets most conditions, but the size will depend on the length of the drain and the amount of water to be carried away. Care must be taken to give the tile a uniform grade, so that there will be no depressions. Give a fall of at least three inches in one hundred feet. The cost will be about fifty cents a rod. The work, if properly done, will be a permanent and substantial improvement to the road, and will save many times the cost by lessening the amount of gravel needed on the road.

Tile drains offer no difficulty to lay except in quicksand. In cases where the sand is troublesome, the tile may be surrounded with sawdust, sods, or straw to keep out the silt. If settlement is at all likely, boards should be laid in the bottom of the trench and firmly pressed down, and the tile laid on these. The roots of trees, particularly the willow, are apt to enter and, in time, block the tile Where this is to be anticipated, the joints of the tile should be cemented for a distance likely to be reached by the roots

Their location with respect to the road should be varied with circumstances. The most effective type of drainage employed is a system in which there is a tile drain on each side of the roadway underneath the open gutters, with V-shaped drains at intervals from the centre of the roadbed to the side drains. From this the scale descends to drains at the side of the roads only; then a drain at one side only, or in the centre of the road; then only an occasional drain at springy or damp points.

It is of advantage to understand the manner in which underdrains act in different cases. With porous soils, in which the water rises under hydrostatic pressure, the water enters the tile from below. Just as water rising in a vessel finds an outlet in the sides or flows over the top, so the underdrains supply the necessary outlet for this excess moisture at a proper depth from the surface; it "lowers the water line."

With clay the process is different Absorbing and holding, as it does, like a sponge, a large quantity of water, drains are less effective, but none the less necessary. The cracks and fissures which appear throughout the surface of a baked soil during the summer drought, afford a clue to the action of underdrains upon the soil. As the clay yields up its moisture, it shrinks, is torn apart. These fissures, commencing at the drain spread, spread in different directions, and each fissure thus becomes a new drain leading to the tile. This process goes on, the fissures become filled with sand, vegetable and other porous matter, so that they assume a degree of permanency, and in clay soils underdrainage is more effective after several years than at first.

Municipalities need not undertake to at once underdrain all their roads in this manner, following the one rule. The preferable plan is to place these drains where they are evidently needed most, in low-lying sections, where water is seen to remain longest on the surface in the spring, after a heavy rain, where springs have a tendency to appear, or where the ground is found to be cold and wet during the summer.

ROAD METAL.

Conditions with respect to roadmaking vary greatly throughout the Province. In no feature is this more noticeable than in the kind of road metal available. In some districts gravel is plentiful, but there is no stone; some have stone but no gravel; other districts have neither stone nor gravel, while the quality of both stone and gravel where they do exist is variable. Municipalities are necessarily limited in these respects. As a rule, the problem is to make the best use of whatever local material is available.

Until the introduction of rock crushers of recent years, road improvement without a local supply of gravel was considered almost impossible. Where there is neither gravel nor stone within reasonable haul, many municipalities are merely making the best of their earth roads. Some, however, are bringing in gravel and stone by railway.

Gravel varies greatly in quality, some being too coarse, some having an excess of clay or sand, while in other cases, the stone itself is inferior. In choosing between gravel and broken stone, consideration should be given to the quality of each obtainable, the cost laid down on the road, and the amount of traffic which the road accommodates. It has been estimated that under average conditions, one cubic yard of broken stone is worth two of gravel.

Municipalities having an abundant local supply of good gravel are in a much more favorable position to rapidly improve their roads than are municipalities which are compelled to use crushed stone, owing to the greater

cost of the latter. This applies only to first cost, however, and under certain circumstances of traffic and relative qualitits of material, broken stone may after a term of years be cheaper than gravel. While first cost is important in many ways, yet true economy should consider the ultimate cost after a term of years when the outlay for maintenance and repairs has been included.

The main difference between broken stone and gravel is: first, the crushed stone is angular, the gravel rounded and waterworn, so that the former consolidates more firmly, with a mechanical clasp, while clean gravel shifts and ruts more readily under wheels; and second, broken stone is free from earthy matter, while gravel contains more or less sand, clay, or loam, that packs readily in summer, yet softens in wet weather and ruts under traffic.

BROKEN STONE.

Broken stone is now much more used than formerly, for roadmaking in Ontario. Gravel when it can be readily obtained is undoubtedly a cheap and good road material, but all districts are not favored with this natural supply of broken stone. Municipalities which are compelled to use crushed stone, are compensated by the fact that crushed stone is much more durable than gravel, and may, in a term of years, be the cheaper of the two, although

Placing Stone in Binbrook Township.—The Earth Roadway is First Crowned, then the Top is Turned Back With the Grader to Form a Channel in which the Road Metal is Placed. The Planks are Used to Gauge the Depth of Stone and keep it in Alignment. They Are Moved Forward as the Stone is Put in Place.

greater in first cost. Owing to this greater cost, it is as yet used principally by towns, villages and cities.

Among the townships using crushed stone are Derby, Drummond, Hawkesbury East, Hawkesbury West, Cumberland, Bertie, Brighton, Camden, Cornwall, Montague, Pickering, Richmond, Smith, Saltfleet, St. Vin-

cent, Winchester and others. The counties of Lanark and Wentworth use crushed stone very largely on their county roads, Simcoe, Wellington and Hastings using it to a less extent. It is more commonly used in Eastern Ontario, where gravel is not so plentiful as in the westerly counties.

As ordinarily used on country roads, broken stone gives less satisfaction than gravel, because the latter binds quickly under traffic owing to the presence of sand and clay. To get the best service from broken stone a road roller should be used to consolidate it; otherwise the stones will roll loosely for a considerable length of time. The feeling of councils with regard to its use is that it makes a passable road for a short time in fall and spring, but that a good dirt road for summer use is spoiled. Townships which have only broken stone for road metal will receive decided benefit from the use of a steam or horse road roller, which will at once consolidate the stone, and make a thoroughly good and smooth road for all seasons of the year. There must be a sufficient body of broken stone to consolidate into a compact layer. A sprinkling of stones over the surface is useless. It merely impedes travel on what might otherwise be a good dirt road. Six inches of broken stone is the least which should be used in making a durable roadway for any purpose, and it should be the aim of councils to thicken this covering as circumstances will permit.

Quality of Stone.

The different kinds of stones for macadam roads cannot be completely approached from the standpoint of names. Granite, limestone, sandstone, are rocks common in this Province, but to say that granite is better than limestone, or that limestone is better than sandstone, while true of the best qualities of each, may be quite incorrect as regards particular varieties, since a good sandstone may be preferable to a poor limestone or granite. The best stone for a macadam road is that which is hard and tough, not easily affected by the atmosphere, moisture or the varying conditions of climate. The choice will generally lie between a cheaper and less durable stone near at hand, and a more costly but better stone from a distance.

A great proportion of the macadam roads in Ontario will be constructed of limestone, since this rock is the most common, quarries being within easy access of almost any part of the Province. In quality it ranges from that which is useless to that which is almost equal to trap. Limestone, if it is tough and close-grained, is an excellent material for roads on which the traffic is not excessive. Some dolomitic limestone, while hard, appears to lack toughness. Other limestones of a slatey texture have not good wearing qualities, are rapidly disintegrated on exposure to the atmosphere, and should be avoided. Some limestones of an open, porous nature, yield readily in this climate to the effects of moisture and frost, merely turning into mud. The excellent binding qualities of limestone make up largely for a lack of hardness, a weak cement being formed by the dust, which adds very much to its durability.

All things considered, hardness and toughness to resist wear and atmospheric action, the relative desirability of rocks is ordinarily in the following order: 1, trap; 2, syenite; 3, granite; 4, schist; 5, gneiss; 6, limestone; 7, quartzite; 8, sandstone; 9, slate; 10, mica schist; 11, marble. Of these the last four, sandstone, slate, mica schist, and marble are of little value in road-making except for the lower courses when they are surfaced with durable stone that will resist wear.

Testing Stone.

In determining the best quality of stone for road purposes, there are four prominent destructive agencies which have to be considered: 1, the crushing of loads; 2, the grinding action of the wheels; 3, the blows from the shoes of horses; 4, climatic influences of air, water and frost.

With respect to the first three, a stone may have great hardness and splendid crushing strength, but at the same time be brittle, yielding readily to the grinding effect of wheels, and the blows administered by the hoofs of horses. On the other hand, a stone may be able to resist in a measure the second two wearing agencies, those of "abrasion" and "impact," and yet be so soft as to crush readily.

The fourth agency, the decomposing effect of the atmosphere, is one of very great importance. The denser stones, those which absorb the least water, are usually best able to resist the injurious action of frost and moisture. The weight, or specific gravity of a stone, is an indication of durability in this respect, the lighter stones usually being those which are most porous, and in consequence are subject to atmospheric decay.

Another feature which a good rock for roadmaking should possess, is that, when crushed it will break into a compact form. A stone that, in breaking, takes thin, flaky shapes, will not wear so long as one that breaks into cubical pieces, nor will it consolidate so readily in a roadbed, for a wheel in passing over the sides of a flat stone, will throw it out of place and loosen the stone adjoining.

The tests usually applied in determining the qualities of stones are those which indicate crushing strength; the power to resist impact and abrasion; the density, determined by the weight of the stone; the amount of water absorbed. While elaborate trials may be made, a practical man can judge of the qualities of a stone by applying simple tests; by breaking the stone with a hammer, wearing it on a grindstone, crushing it in a blacksmith's vice, scratching with an iron nail, breaking small pieces with the fingers; by such simple means a general idea of the stone can readily be formed, but no test is so conclusive as actual wear on the road.

Field Stone.

Broken stone produced from boulders has been objected to as road metal on various grounds. The rounded sides do not permit consolidation with the minimum of vacuum. If they have been exposed to the atmosphere the boulders are apt to be decomposed, are soft and will crumble readily. The mixture of different kinds of rock on the road surface, some hard, some soft, permits unequal wear, and produces a rough surface.

While these are defects which certainly are not to be overlooked in the choice of a road metal, boulders nevertheless constitute a very valuable material for the construction of a road, particularly in localities where they are plentiful, and gravel or bed rock not readily obtainable.

In selecting field boulders, care should be taken to discard all rock which shows signs of having "weathered," or having been decomposed by the action of the atmosphere. Sandstones and granites are peculiarly subject to this disintegration, while soft limestones are very common. Rocks which should be condemned for this cause are those which crumble readily under successive blows of a hammer, or which show iron stains when broken.

A little experience will quickly teach a judicious roadman to detect the stone which is unfit for road purposes.

GRAVEL.

Gravel is merely a natural supply of broken stone. It is, however, interior to the artificial product, containing as a rule an excess of sand, clay, or other injurious material, the edges are waterworn and rounded, while it is usually too coarse or too fine.

Pit gravel, river gravel and lake gravel, are names which indicate the sources from which gravel is obtained for road purposes. Pit gravel is found in ridges and beds where it was deposited by glacial action, or by the waters of an ancient sea or lake. River gravel is found in the bed of an existing river, and lake gravel is that taken from the shore of one of our present lakes. Lake and river gravel may be described as pit gravel washed and collected by running water. All vary in quality and there are good and inferior varieties of each.

River gravel is frequently better than pit gravel from the fact that an excess of clay or sand is washed out of it, and it is less waterworn than lake gravel. Lake gravel, if not too coarse and shaley, makes a very good road surface, but packs slowly.

The Best Gravel.

Pit gravel, that excavated from gravel banks and ridges is the form in which it is usually considered for roadwork. The best gravel for roadwork is that which is clean, free from an excess of sand and clay; composed of fragments of varying size up to one and one-half inches in diameter with just enough fine stuff to fill the voids and make a compact mass. The appearance in the face of a pit, is that of an almost solid mass of pebbles, from the size of marbles up to 1½ inches in diameter. Where such gravel stands upright in the pit, after the spring thaw, with no trace of slipping, it may be considered fit for use on the road without any treatment.

While all indications are of value the test of actual use on the roads is the best means of determining the relative merits of different gravels. In this, consideration should be given to length of time each has been in service, the care taken in putting them on the road, the attention to maintenance and repairs each has received, the nature of the soil on which each is laid, the manner of grading, draining and preparing the foundation, and the amount of traffic to which each is subjected. The sound made by metal tires in passing over the road is also a means of judging the quality of the gravel. A continuously smooth and gritty sound is most favorable. If the gritty sound is absent the gravel contains too much earthy material, while an interrupted intermittent sound indicates the presence of large stones.

Gravel that Bonds Quickly.

That gravel packs quickly is not a proof of good quality, but usually an evidence of inferiority, an indication that it contains too much clay and earthy material; that it will turn to mud and slush in the wet seasons of spring and fall. The stony material is what is required on the road, for it is the stone that finally consolidates into a durable coating and resists wear. A road surface of stony material will stand up and keep its shape, but fine material becomes "slushy," flattens out under traffic, and the crown of the road is lost.

Defects of Gravel.

Gravel may have a number of defects in varying degree. There may be an excess of large stones. There may be an excess of sand, clay, loam, and

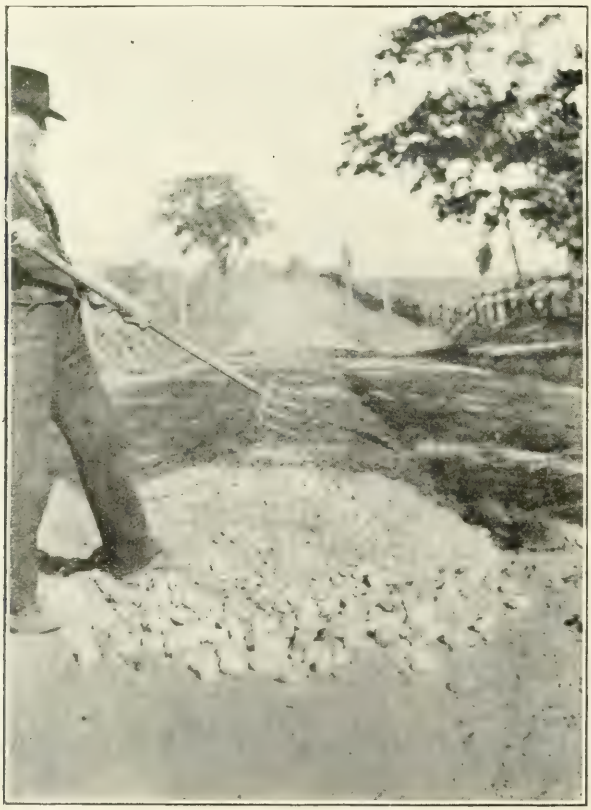
earthy matter. The entire mass may be too fine, approaching a coarse sand. These defects may exist alone or in combination with one another.

If the gravel is of fair quality, except for a few large stones, these stones may be raked out as it is spread on the road, and drawn forward so as to be spread under the next load. Or if large stones are too numerous to be sufficiently removed by this treatment, a man may also be stationed in the pit to rake out as many stones as possible from the gravel, as it is being shovelled into the wagons.

Where gravel consists of a mass of large stones and boulders it should be treated as rock, and put through a crusher. A rotary screen attached to the crusher, is always desirable to separate the crushed stone into coarse and fine grades. But where there is an excess of clay, earthy matter or sand, a rotary screen is especially useful in removing such objectionable material.

Dirty Gravel.

Gravel which is not too coarse, but which is "dirty" should be screened to remove the excess of sand or clay. For this purpose the best implement to use is a rotary screen, operated by steam-power. The gravel may be



Raking Large Stones Forward.—A Drag With Ends Cut to a Length of Six Inches is Useful for this Purpose.

drawn in wagons to an elevated platform, dumped into a hopper from which it passes through the rotary screen; and from the screen to an elevated bin, from which the screened gravel is again loaded into wagons, to be taken to the road; since by means of the elevated bins, the expense of shovelling into wagons is saved. The cost of screening is measured by the cost of the additional handling and the amount of refuse removed; the entire cost of screening being chargeable to the quantity of clean gravel obtained for use on the road.

It is of course, desirable that gravel should consolidate into a firm and water-tight road covering; and for this reason it is sometimes suggested that screened gravel is not desirable because it does not pack readily. Screened gravel packs more slowly, it is true, than does unscreened. But although it packs more slowly, the bond when finally obtained is much more durable, as it is a firm mechanical clasp of one stone upon another aided by the cementing properties of the stone dust created by the stones rubbing against each other.

Buying Gravel Pits.

Gravel should be bought by the pit, not by the load. Where a property owner declines to sell land required for the purpose of a pit, the Municipal Act provides means for its expropriation. To buy gravel by the load, as some councils do, is a very expensive and extravagant method. For a few acres comprised in a gravel pit, some land owners have been paid enough to buy an entire farm. This is especially the case where the gravel is drawn by a statute labor and the size of the loads is not in any way regulated.

Townships sometimes find difficulty in preventing ratepayers from taking gravel from the township pit, for private purposes. Where gravel is very scarce, councils would be justified in wholly prohibiting the use of gravel in this way; but the better method as a rule, is to impose a proper charge, say from 10 to 30 cents for each load taken. Deep pits are more valuable than are shallow layers of gravel, as shallow pits require a much greater stripping of surface soil in proportion to the amount of gravel obtained, and the cost of loading is thereby increased, the loading of gravel from a deep face being more easily and quickly done.

In searching for gravel beds, a post-hole auger, or a simple form of drill will be found of service in testing any ridges that suggest the possibility of a gravel pit. Good indications are frequently found along the banks of streams where any extensive strata are exposed. Gravel in the bank of a stream can frequently be drawn down from the face of the pit into the water and washed by natural means to free it from clay, loam, or an excess of sand. Creek or river gravel deposited in bars can, if necessary, be washed in the same manner.

Hauling Gravel.

The cost of hauling gravel forms the greatest portion of the cost of a gravel road. Statute labor is very wasteful in this respect. In the performance of statute labor, it is not uncommon to see teams going out of a pit, drawing half or even quarter of a cubic yard; whereas a load should contain from a yard and a quarter to a yard and a half, weighing something over two tons. In teaming gravel the size of the wagon box should be specified and a definite number of loads should form a day's work according to the length of haul.

Gravel beds and pits should be stripped of the layer of earth and sod which usually covers them, before gravel is removed from the pit. If this is not done, as the gravel is removed from beneath it, the soil and sod falls in lumps, into the pit, are mixed with the gravel and are drawn with it to the road. Teamsters should be watched to see that, in their haste to get the wagons loaded, they do not unnecessarily throw in refuse, earth, sod and large stones. There is enough earth and sod already on the roads without paying for more.

CLAY ROADS.

Clay or earth roads are to be found in every county of the Province. In some municipalities there are nothing but clay roads, due to the fact that they have not a local supply of gravel or stone. While little can be done to make clay roads other than sloughs under certain conditions in spring and fall, yet it is to be said that for six months of the year they may be as good a driveway as can be desired for light travel. If properly cared for they can be made to relieve gravel and stone roads of a considerable portion of the wear they would otherwise be subjected to, during the summer months. In order to extend their usefulness, there are a number of important principles to be observed in their construction and maintenance.

Clay roads differ from gravel and broken stone roads merely in regard to the surface covering. In other respects the principles of construction are similar. Good drainage is the fundamental requirement. This is the object to be attained by grading, which forms the principal part of the work of making a clay road, and to which more extended reference is made elsewhere in this report.

In making a clay or earth road, as with other roads, the first matter to consider is the drainage outlets, which are usually the natural watercourses adjacent to, or crossing the road. When these are determined, the grading should be carried out in such a way that the side drains will lead, with a continuous fall, to these outlets. There should be no hollows or depressions along the roadside to hold water. Drains which hold water, instead of carrying it away are useless, as the water soaks into and softens the travelled roadway, just as water is drawn up into the pores of a sponge.

It is exceedingly necessary to keep clay or earth roads well crowned. An inch and a half to the foot, from side to centre is not too great for the best results. Clay roads are easily rutted, and without a good crown, water stands in the wheel tracks instead of flowing to the side drains. While the road should be carefully crowned, and rounded to shed the water freely to the side ditches, yet in making this crown, sod and vegetable mould should be carefully excluded. A great deal of injury is done to this class of road by running a grading machine along the edges and bringing loose stone and sod to the centre. Sod, and soil with weak supporting power, such as black muck, should not be placed in the centre of the road, but should be thrown across the open drain to the side of the road.

Drains and culverts should be placed wherever needed and always kept free from obstruction. Under-drains should be used judiciously. While a complete system may not be used, tile drains should at least be placed where the water does not leave the side of the road early in the spring, or wherever the ground appears to be continually damp. If open drains are kept in good working order, and if the road is properly crowned, its condition in fall and spring will indicate the points at which tile drainage is most needed.

Earth roads can be materially improved for summer travel, by passing a grader or planer lightly over them early in the spring, before the ground has become hard and baked by the sun. It is much more satisfactory to make a road good by the use of machinery than to wear it down by travel.

The "split-log" elsewhere described in this report is especially useful for clay roads, the effect, when used frequently after rain, being to puddle the clay and render the road impervious to rain, so that it sheds the water quickly to the side drains. With the same object a second hand railroad rail, one weighing from 50 to 70 pounds per yard, can be dragged by a team of horses up one side of the road and down the other with excellent effect; one round trip is usually sufficient. A steel I-beam is equally as good. The object of this treatment is to smooth down the ridges and fill the ruts and hollows. The blade of the grader, or the rail, should be kept at a slight angle across the road so as to carry a sufficient amount of earth before it to fill depressions and at the same time crown the road. It is most important that this work should be done while the ground is slightly moist.

It is not advisable to repair holes in an earth road by filling them with gravel or broken stone. The latter materials do not wear down so rapidly as the earth around them, with the result that they become bumps or ridges, and the effect is to make two holes where there was originally only one.

The condition in which clay roads are frequently left by the performance of statute labor is exceedingly objectionable. Practically no effort is made in some cases to level the surface, and a rough mound of loose earth is left in the centre. Not only is this objectionable from a roadmaking point of view, but it is dangerous and a frequent source of accident. The road should at least be levelled so that consolidation will take place as evenly and as quickly as possible with the least interference with travel. The use of a heavy roller on clay roads, immediately after being graded or scraped will be found a source of great satisfaction to all users of the road, repaying the cost many times.

A dirt road nicely crowned and well drained will make an excellent foundation on which to place a layer of gravel. A driveway which has passed through an apprenticeship as an earth road, and has, during that time, had due attention given to its drainage requirements, will have indicated the points at which open drains, culverts, and underdrains are most needed. With these provided, gravel can be applied to the best advantage. Numerous townships are now obtaining gravel by rail. Gravel and broken stone can everywhere be procured cheaply by rail, and by taking proper precautions in construction and maintenance, a great deal of waste in using these materials can be overcome. By gravelling the main roads, and keeping the remaining clay roads in good condition, provision is made, in a large measure, for traffic throughout the year.

Townships which feel compelled for the present to use earth roads only, because of the absence of a local supply of gravel or stone, should not think that the more primitive means of making these roads, and the old time systems of road management are still suitable for them. If this class of road is to be maintained, there is all the more reason that they should be kept in good repair, and that the most efficient and economical system of doing this be adopted. To this end, road management should be placed in the hands of from one to four commissioners, who should have charge of all road machinery, and who should send the graders and planers over the roads as often as necessary to keep them smooth, to keep the ruts and wheel tracks filled up,

and holes from forming. If pathmasters are retained, they should be required to act only in opening snow roads, statute labor being devoted to this purpose. For ordinary road maintenance, and the care of the earth roads, a special rate should be levied with the regular taxes, to be expended by the council and the road commissioners. In all respects, the model system of road management being adopted in numerous townships, is fully as well adapted to common earth roads as to the more permanent gravel and stone roads.

GRADING THE ROADWAY.

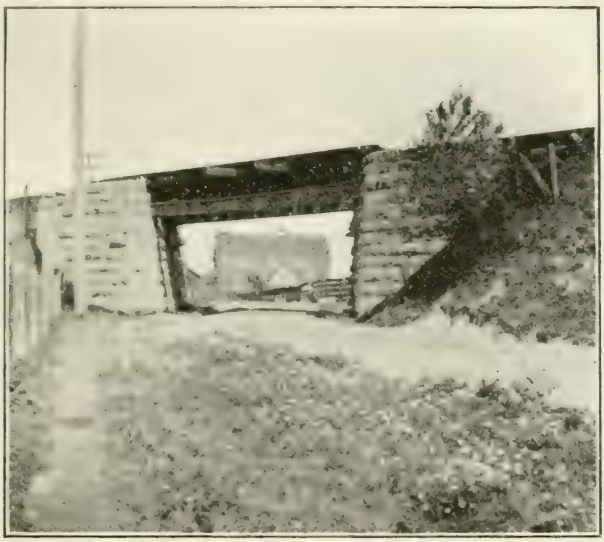
Grading the roads, forming the water-tables, doing the earthwork, with modern machinery, is comparatively cheap. It is cheap as compared with the old hand and scraper methods. It is cheap as compared with the work of metalling the roads either with stone or gravel. Yet it is the basis of all permanent roadwork. Do not try to form a gravel or stone roadbed till the grading has been properly done. It is a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" policy. Grade the roadway, cut down the knolls, fill the hollows, conform the slopes so as to drain to natural watercourses, crown the road with a good fall from centre to side. When this is done, gravelling and stoning will be a matter of permanent benefit.

One of the most common reasons why gravel and broken stone is so largely wasted is that the roads are seldom properly graded and crowned before the metal is placed on them. Before gravel or broken stone is put on the road, the roadbed should be put in right condition by using the grading machine. The water-tables should be given regular slopes to natural outlets crossing the road. No hollows should be left either on the roadway or in the open drains, in which water will stand. Drains from which the water does not flow away are merely elongated ponds to hold water, permitting it to soak into and soften the roadbed. They make mud underneath the road, where it does more harm than on the surface; the dry crust is easily cut through. See that the road is so graded that there is a constant fall along all open drains or water-tables to natural outlets.

If the road is an old one, with a good bed of gravel or stone, it will probably be too wide and too flat in the centre, with square shoulders at the sides. These shoulders are of soft material, earth, dust, sod, and should be cut off and turned outward, never brought to the centre to cover the hardened roadbed. If necessary, this soft material must be thrown across the open drain; and if the roadway is too wide, as many old roads are, the grading machine will do all the work, carrying the shoulders outward and shaping the water-tables. When this is done, if the roadbed is sufficiently high, it should be restored to shape and crowned by a new covering of metal. If not high enough, it should be plowed or picked up, then graded and crowned with the machine, and new material spread on top to the desired depth.

It is a mistake to make the graded roadway too wide. Twenty-four feet is ample; eighteen is sufficient for most country traffic. A wide roadway looks well and is more convenient for traffic—if kept in good condition. But a wide, well-built, well-kept roadway means money. A narrow roadway in good condition is better than a wide, but poor road. Near towns and cities, where travel concentrates, it is well to provide a roadway suited for two lines of traffic so that vehicles can pass without going off the metal and sinking in the mud; but away from the town, eight feet of metal for a single line of travel is sufficient.

The graded roadway should, under ordinary conditions, be straight and located in the centre of the road. Ontario roads have grown up largely from pioneer conditions, when it was necessary to wind in and out to escape



An Overhead Railway Crossing.—More Are Needed.

stumps and logs, sloughs and boulders. These conditions no longer exist, and before any road can be permanently made, before the first step to permanency can be taken, the roads must be straightened. To delay straightening the roads merely means that much of the work now being put on them will be thrown away, will be torn up when the straightening of the road is undertaken. Care should be taken, too, to keep the metal straight and in proper alignment. From the appearance of work done in some townships, one would think the roadmakers were trying to follow the crooks of the rail fences along the road.

GRADING MACHINES.

Grading machines have reduced largely the cost of roadmaking by lessening the amount of hand labor necessary in grading and ditching. In view of the scarcity of farm laborers throughout the Province the value of this implement is much enhanced. "Labor-saving" is as necessary in roadmaking as in any other class of construction. The grading machine is unquestionably the most generally useful of modern roadmaking implements, on roads of the class being built in Ontario. A road grader is a necessity in every township where good roads are being constructed. By their use, the cost of grading the roads is greatly reduced, and a great improvement in the making and repair of roads is effected. They are of greatest value in townships where gravel and broken stone are not to be had, and dependence must be placed on earth roads. At the same time, they are none the less a necessity in the construction and repair of gravel and broken stone roads; and even among stumps and stones, when properly handled, they work in a most surprising manner.

The value of a grading machine depends upon the skill and system with which it is handled. Yet grading machines are sometimes passed around among pathmasters to be operated in the performance of statute labor. This is permitted by councillors who, on their own farms, will not allow a "greenhorn" to plow a furrow, put on a load of hay, or drive a team of horses. A grading machine is not possessed of brains any more than is a plow or a hay fork. Unless the operator is skilful, and unless the grading is done in the right way and at the right time, the grading machine will not give satisfaction.

Planning the Season's Work.

A matter of first importance in making good use of a grader is to plan the season's work in advance.

The township road commissioners, councillors or a committee of the council (according to the local system of road management) should go over the roads early in the year and determine what grading is required.

This work should be staked out according to the definite width and dimensions of roads as required by township regulations. The grader, when it commences in the spring, should proceed to each piece of work consecutively, and should be in use continuously until all the grading is done for that year.

In some townships it is customary for the grading machines to go here and there over the township without method—one day on one side of the township, next day on the opposite side, then to another distant part, backward and forward, wasting a considerable part of the wages of men and teams in moving from one part of the township to another. By following a well-considered schedule the cost of moving the machine between the different pieces of work is reduced to a minimum.

Arrangements should be made every spring to have the grader in use as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. The soil is then in its best condition for manipulation, having been mellowed by frost; the roads are rough and most in need of treatment. Roads which are properly graded early in spring are at once compacted by traffic, and they will remain in their best condition all summer. If the work is left until late in the season, clay soils become baked and hardened, difficult to handle, and rough when finished. Sandy soils if loosened up late in the year will be much more dusty than if treated early in the spring, when they are damp and readily compacted by traffic.

The Operator.

One of the first essentials in providing that the roads will be properly graded is to select the right man to operate the grader. He should be active and energetic, with some mechanical experience; one who will take an interest in his work, who will make a study of roadmaking and who will be willing to follow the instructions given him by the township road commissioner or councillor having supervision of the work.

When such a man is found he should be engaged from year to year so that his growing experience will render him more efficient. There are some townships which do not employ a regular operator, but instead allow the grading machine to be handled by anyone and everyone. In some cases it is even passed around in the performance of statute labor from beat to beat.

Managed in so careless a manner, a grading machine will be a source of disappointment only.

Horses and Traction Engines.

The same horses should be used in operating the grader for an entire season, at least. "Green" horses are very awkard, will not pull together, waste much time, and even a reliable man as operator cannot, under such circumstances, perform good work. It is a great waste in many ways to attempt to use a grading machine with horses provided, as is sometimes done, as a part of statute labor. Horses used continuously become accustomed to the work, to each other, to the driver, and will produce much better results. Three teams and more if necessary, should be employed in order that the work may proceed without delay.

Some townships, instead of horses, use a traction engine for certain work. Where one can be rented from a local thresher, it can usually be obtained very cheaply in the early part of the year. Where a considerable stretch has to be graded without turning, as in cutting off the shoulders of old gravel roads, a traction engine is much preferable to horses. It is more steady, and does not stop to rest.

Width of Grade.

The township regulations as to the width and dimensions of road should be closely followed in grading. These generally provide for a width of twenty-four feet between the inside edges of the open drains on roads of greatest travel, twenty feet on roads of moderate travel, and eighteen feet on roads of least travel. A rise of one inch to the foot, from the inside edge of the drain to the centre of the road, is about a right crown for a new road.

Gravelling.

Where gravel or stone is regularly used for surfacing roads, only such an extent of new road should be graded as can be metalled and otherwise completed in the one summer. If this is not done, the work of grading has practically to be done over in many cases before gravel can be applied, as the road will be so much cut by traffic, and washed out by rains and freshets of the ensuing wet seasons. In addition, the road is left in a very soft condition, readily turning into a deep slough of mud. The ideal method for making a good road for traffic, and for conserving the road metal, is to roll down and consolidate the grade as left by the grader. On this should be placed a layer of broken stone, and this in turn rolled down for traffic.

Repairing Old Roads.

Road graders are of much use in the repair of old gravel and stone roads, in restoring the crown, but, unfortunately, it is no exaggeration to say that miles of roads have been ruined by misuse of graders in this work. Old roads are commonly flat, sometimes concave, with square shoulders at the side. In repairing these roads there may be a small amount of stone which has been crowded out by the wheels of vehicles, and which it is safe to draw again to the centre of the road. On no account should the square shoulders at the side be drawn to the centre of the road. These shoulders are composed of earth and sod, and if placed on top of the old gravel or

stone foundation will merely turn to slush in wet weather and utterly ruin the road. The only way to repair such roads is to cut off these shoulders, throwing them away from the road across the open ditch, if necessary, and then to restore the crown by placing a coat of new gravel in the centre of the road. This earth removed from the roadway may be used in filling an adjacent ravine, the approach to a bridge or culvert, for levelling the sides of the road allowance or in numerous other ways that local conditions will suggest; and it can often be handled most conveniently by means of a wheeled scraper.

Wheel Tracks in New Metal.

Where gravel or broken stone is newly spread on the road, wheel-tracks very quickly form, some of the metal being forced down and consolidated, the remainder being crowded outward. If this metal is not drawn back to fill the wheel tracks, ruts are likely to form; whereas if these tracks are filled from time to time until the road is thoroughly consolidated they become almost as firm and hard as two lines of steel. An important use of the grader is to pass it up one side of the road, and down the other, drawing the loose gravel or stone back into the wheel tracks. By this means a very much more serviceable and durable road is produced. A grader does this work more cheaply, but if one cannot be had, a man may be sent over the road with a rake from time to time until the wheel tracks are filled and well consolidated.

THE STONE CRUSHER.

The stone crusher is one of the most valuable of modern roadmaking implements, having reduced the cost of broken stone and brought it within the means of municipalities wherever a supply of suitable rock exists. Even in the treatment of gravel, a crusher is frequently used to break large stones and boulders; and in connection with a rotary screen, to remove an excess of sand or earthy material.

Rock crushers, as now understood, have been in use for scarcely half a century. Their invention grew principally out of the need for a rapid method of breaking stone for road purposes. Previous to that time stone for roads had been broken by hand with hammers, the hammer commonly used having a long, pliant handle and a round, ball-like head. A machine method was in use, but principally for the preparation of ores, in which the rock was broken in crushing rolls, but the product lacked sufficient uniformity for road purposes.

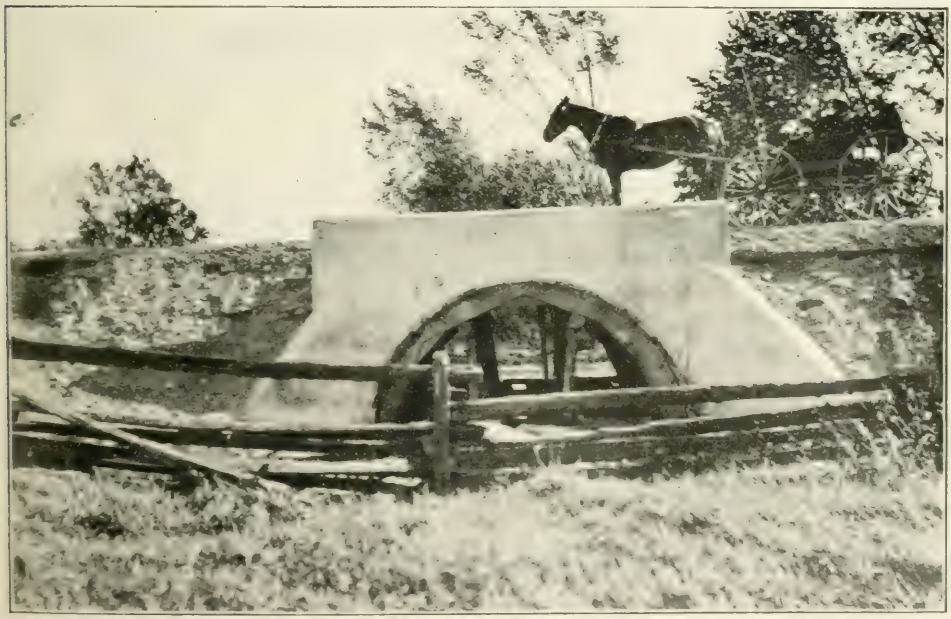
Two Classes of Crushers.

Rock crushers may be grouped within two well-defined classes, jaw crushers, and gyratory or rotary crushers. The first to be introduced was the jaw crusher, the gyratory type being a later invention. The latter is used almost entirely for stationary work in large quarries; the jaw crusher being employed in both stationary and portable work. The jaw crusher consists, in its main feature, of a pair of cast iron jaws, the one fixed and the other moveable, between which the stones are broken. Their acting faces are nearly in an upright position, but converge downward one toward the other in such a manner that, while the space at the top is sufficient to receive the

large stone, at the bottom it is only sufficient to allow the fragments to pass through when broken to the required size. The moveable jaw is given a short but powerful vibration through a small space. When a stone is dropped between the jaws it is held between the convergent faces. The moveable jaw advances and crushes it; then receding, liberates the fragments, and they again descend, to be repeatedly crushed and liberated until small enough to pass between the lower edges of the jaws.

In the gyratory crusher the fixed jaw becomes a section of a hollow cone, somewhat the shape of a funnel. Within this, and suspended from the top, is a smaller solid cone, taking the place of the moveable jaw, which is caused to gyrate around the interior of the larger. The rotating cone in its path around the interior walls of the fixed cone, is constantly approaching the fixed jaw on one side, while receding from it on the other. The gyratory action is thus breaking the rock continuously, without the intermittent action of the jaw crusher. The large stones are placed in the top of the funnel and drop out in broken fragments at the bottom.

Rock crushers of the two types are now made by a great many manufacturers, their use having been very largely extended of late years by the introduction of concrete as a building material. While similar to one another in general principles, they vary greatly in detail. Some frames are of cast iron or cast steel in one piece, while others are of steel plates bolted together. Different means are adopted to regulate the width of openings



Concrete Arch Near Collingwood.—Span, Twelve Feet. Wooden Centre in Position.

between the jaws and the size of the stone produced; the return of the movable jaw after its crushing thrust; the method of applying power to the lower jaw; arrangement of fly-wheels; provision for portability, etc., etc. The best machine to purchase will depend largely upon the use to which it is to be applied, having consideration to the method of feeding, portability, capacity required, location, and other circumstances.

Where field boulders are plentiful, the property owners are very glad, as a rule, to have a means of disposing of them, especially when they can be hauled in winter time. If the stone is stored for future crushing it should be put in piles on both sides of where the crusher is to be set up. Much can be saved by setting up a crusher so that it can be fed directly from the wagons instead of wheeling the stones in barrows. To permit of this, in Brantford, the crusher is permanently set in an excavation on a hill-side at the river, wagons driving over the crusher, while in Berlin a platform is erected to the level of the crusher. Where quarry stone is used, it should be crushed at the quarry, as less handling is then required. The broken stone should always be received into bins from the crusher, and from these a wagon containing a quarter of a cord can be loaded in from two to four minutes.

A Rotary Screen.

One of the most valuable features of a crusher is that by attaching to it a rotary screen the crushed stone may be separated into grades according to size. By placing the coarse stone in the bottom of the road, and the finest on top, a smoother and more durable road is obtained. The screen is operated by the same power used on the crusher. The mesh of the screens varies; but a very useful screen has one section with 1¼-inch perforations, a second with 2-inch perforations; while all larger stone passes out of the end of the screen. The 1¼-inch mesh makes a good top-dressing, the 2-inch mesh provides a good middle course for the road, while the larger grade is put in the bottom of the road. From the screen the broken stone passes to elevated bins, and from these through chutes to the wagons, the latter being quickly loaded.

Capacity.

Portable crushers with a capacity of sixty cubic yards in ten hours are commonly used; but a larger size, such as will crush an average of seventy-five or one hundred cubic yards in ten hours, is more economical, as the cost of operation is nearly the same in either case. Where field stone is used, or where quarries are numerous throughout the township, a portable crusher is desirable; but if the crusher is to remain stationary, a portable crusher is at a disadvantage. For a crusher of the capacity suggested, an engine of about fifteen horse-power is desirable and this can usually be rented from the owner of a threshing machine for from $3.00 to $5.00 a day.

Cost of Crushing.

The cost of crushing varies, and is different even for different localities in the same township, but where the haul from the crusher to the road does not exceed half a mile, and apart from the cost of quarrying, the daily cost of crushing is approximately as follows:

Foreman	$2.00
Engineer	2.00
Two men feeding at crusher	3.00
Two teams hauling away	6.00
Two men loading at quarry	3.00
Team hauling to crusher	3.00
One man at bin	1.50
One man spreading on road	1.50
Fuel, oil, waste, etc.	2.00
	$24.00

The cost of a crusher varies from time to time, and intending purchasers should communicate with the manufacturers, who can each give their figures. The cost of crusher and screen may be placed at about $1,000 or $1,100, but this is merely an approximation.

Crushers in Townships.

The following statistics give a partial list only, of the crushers owned by townships in the Province. A complete list of these machines owned by counties, cities, towns and townships would be very much greater. All in the list given, are portable jaw crushers. Th capacities are given in several standards, the cubic yard, toise, cord and ton. The weight of broken stone varies, but a cubic foot of limestone weighs about 90 pounds; a cubic yard contains 27 cubic feet; a toise, 8 cubic yards or 216 cubic feet; a cord, 128 cubic feet.

Township.	County.	Year purchased.	Capacity per day.	Cost.	Engine.
Anecliasburg	Prince Edward	1899	10 tons		Rented $7 to $8 a day, with two men
Belmont & Methuen	Peterboro'	1903	60 cubic yards	$900	Rented, $3.50 per day.
Bertie	Welland	1897	60 cubic yards		Rented.
Brighton	Northumberland		10 cords		14 h.p.; rented $5 per day.
Burleigh and Anstruther.	Peterboro'	1904	15 cords	$1,000, including elevator.	13 h.p.; cost $700.
Camden, East	Addington	1903		$1,075	Rented, $5 per day.
Cornwall	Stormont	1900	6 to 8 cords.	$1,800	do $2.50 per day.
Cumberland	Russell	1904	6 toise	$800, second-hand.	13 h.p.; rented $4 per day.
Derby	Grey		60 cubic yards	$1,000	Rented, $5.50, including engineer.
Drummond	Lanark	1897	12 to 15 cords.	$750, second-hand.	Own'd by township
Hawkesbury, E.	Prescott	1902	12 tons		12 h.p. owned by township.
Hawkesbury, W.	Prescott	1901		$1,050	13 h.p. owned by township.
Luther, East	Dufferin	1901	25 cubic yards	$450, second-hand.	Rented, $3 per day.
Montague	Lanark	1903	10 to 15 cords.	$1,300, including wagons and screen	17 h.p.; cost $1,500.
Oxford, West	Oxford	1902	15 cords	$1,100, including grader.	Rented, $3.50 to $4 per day.
Pickering	Ontario	1903	8 toise	$1,000	Rented, $1 per hour
Richmond	Lennox	1903	6 toise.	$900	14 h.p.; rented $3 per day.
Smith	Peterboro'	1899	10 cords	$800; screen, $150.	Rented, $5 per day.
Saltfleet	Wentworth	1903	20 cords	$1,000, including screen.	Rented, $4.50 to $5, incl'ding engineer
St. Vincent	Grey		70 cubic yards	$900	Rented, $5 per day.
Winchester	Dundas	1900	60 cords	$1,000	16 h.p.; cost $875.
Yonge & Escott, R.	Leeds		60 cubic yards	$900; screen, $175.	Rented, $6.25, including man and team.

ROAD ROLLERS.

Road rollers are now regarded as an unobtainable luxury by most townships. This feeling must pass away when their value and usefulness are better known. The public, the mass of ratepayers, want good roads, and are willing to pay for them as long as they see that they are getting value for their money. Rolling adds something to the cost of a road, but it also adds very much more to the durability and usefulness of the road. It saves the metal, compacts it into a solid bed where it is needed, makes a smooth and well-crowned surface. Where rolled and unrolled roads are tried side by side, the general expression of the public has been, "Roll the roads; we are willing to pay the difference in first cost; in the end rolled roads are not only the best, but the cheapest."

A number of townships are using horse rollers, while both horse and steam rollers are being used on county road systems. The county council of Wentworth has bought a second steam roller for use on the county roads. This is the result of two years' experience with the roller first purchased, and is a very emphatic method of endorsing the use of rollers in road construction. Rolling is found essential in Wentworth to proper road building. One is not sufficient for the entire county system, more especially because the works are scattered over a considerable area and it is found impracticable to move the roller from point to point where most needed, owing to the expense and time lost. One roller will therefore be reserved for the northern part of the county and the other for the south. This progressive step on the part of the council is most commendable.

Requirements of a Road.

Every good road has two essential features:

(1) The foundation. The earth sub-soil is firm; well-drained naturally or artificially, making a strong, unyielding foundation.

(2) The wearing surface. The wearing surface is a smooth, hard and compact crust, which resists wear, sheds water readily, and distributes the concentrated wheel load over a greater area of sub-soil.

In carrying out these two principles, a heavy road roller is of the greatest value, and for economical, durable and serviceable roadmaking a roller is indispensable.

A road should first be properly graded, crowned and drained. The roller should then be used to consolidate this earth sub-soil so that the gravel or stone placed on it will not be forced down into loose earth, but will form a distinct coating. When this foundation is prepared, the metal can be placed over it, and rolled and consolidated into a distinct crust.

If the gravel or other road metal is dropped from the wagon loosely on a soft earth foundation, water passes into the sub-soil as through a sieve. Wheels passing over the road when in such a condition at once sink into and rut not only the gravel, but the earth beneath. Water is held in ruts, and each succeeding vehicle renders their condition worse. The road thus becomes less durable, since the gravel and stone, being mixed with the earth from beneath it, forms, when finally consolidated by traffic, a weaker crust, dusty in summer, muddy in wet weather.

Consolidation without a Roller.

Where a roller cannot be used, special care should be taken to keep the wheel tracks filled until they are thoroughly hardened, drawing the metal into them from time to time with a rake, or the grading machine.

The consolidation of loosely spread stone or gravel by traffic is a slow process, causing much inconvenience to travel, during which the earth or sub-soil becomes mixed with the stone. Earth intermixed with stone prevents the strong mechanical bond which clean metal will assume when the

Excellent Work in Beckwith Township.—A Road That Was Properly Graded and Crowned, Metalled With Broken Stone, and Consolidated With a Steam Roller.

stones are wedged one against the other by a roller. The particles of earth, when wet, have a lubricating influence on the stone, and under the action of wheels the surface is more readily broken up. By the use of a roller the earth sub-soil can be first thoroughly consolidated. The stone should be placed on this foundation in layers, and each layer well compacted. In this way a smooth, durable, waterproof coating of stone, free from earthy material, can be laid over a firm foundation. A road should be made for traffic, not by it. To leave loose gravel and stone in the roadway is neither an agreeable method of constructing a road, nor will it produce the most durable road.

Benefits of Rolling.

Among the further benefits to be derived from the use of a roller on country roads are :

(1) A good road is at once made for vehicles.

(2) A dirt track is not made by vehicles near the ditch, to avoid a pile of loose stone or gravel, so that the side of the road is not cut up in such a way as to interfere with surface drainage.

(3) Traffic is not inconvenienced in the fall by being forced to drive through loose gravel or crushed stone.

(4) The gravel or stone is not forced down into the sub-soil by the wheels and feet of the horses, is not churned and mixed with the earth, and there is in this way a great saving in the amount of metal needed on the road.

(5) There is a great saving of labor, and the roller is exceedingly useful in repairing the roads.

Crossing Bridges.

An impediment to the use of heavy rollers in a good many townships is the insufficient strength of bridges and culverts; and while valid in some instances, the objection is liable to exaggeration in others. Weak wooden bridges and culverts could in many cases be temporarily strengthened sufficiently; while in others, they could be entirely avoided by first completing the rolling on one side and then passing around a block or so to commence work on the other.

Using a Roller.

The amount of rolling which can be done in a day varies according to the quality of the metal used, the kind and amount of binder, the thickness of the layer of stone rolled and the weight and type of roller. With broken limestone, rolled by a twelve-ton steam roller, the amount of stone compacted will average between forty and fifty cubic yards in a day of ten hours.

Rolling should commence at the side of the road, approaching the centre gradually. If the roller is first passed over the centre the loose metal is crowded out, and the shape of the road injured. The earth foundation should be rolled, and each succeeding layer up to the top dressing. When the latter is put on, the rolling should be continued in wet weather until the road is thoroughly compact and solid, able to resist, without displacement, the heaviest load passing over it.

Horse and Steam Rollers.

There are different classes of rollers. A horse roller, weighing six or eight tons will do if a steam roller cannot be afforded, but the horse roller is not sufficiently heavy for the best results. It has to be used much longer than the steam roller. The feet of the horses, in exerting sufficient strength to move the roller, sink into and disturb the road metal, and injure the shape and quality of the roadway, while on hills it is at a disadvantage.

Steam rollers are of various weights, ranging from eight to twenty tons. Rollers of fifteen tons weight are those generally used by the towns and cities of Ontario. The cost of horse rollers is usually about $90 per ton, or from $400 to $600 each. Horse rollers are, however, generally so constructed that the weight may be increased by iron castings; so that a roller of five tons may be made to weigh about eight. Steam rollers cost about $3,000. For operation, a horse roller, with two teams, will cost $6 per day. A steam roller will cost $10 a day, including interest and depreciation but will do several times the amount of work done by a horse roller, so that the saving in operation is considerable.

The objection to the purchase of steam rollers by townships is their cost. It is, however, but a matter of time when this will be overcome. The price may or may not be reduced, but in the meantime an appreciation of good roads will grow; the value of good roads realized, rural population, wealth, and traffic must increase, so that all influences will tend towards the gradual use of rollers by townships.

A roller, at first sight, may appear to be an expensive implement. But this should be considered in its relation to the work it will perform. The cost is not confined to one mile of road, but is spread over a great many miles;

it is not used up in one year, but will last many years. The cost per mile of road per annum is but slight, and the saving through greater durability will return the outlay many times.

ROADS OVER SWAMPS AND BOGS.

The first thing to do, in the case of a bog or swamp, is to see if it cannot be avoided by a change in the location of the road. Roads over swamp and bog land are difficult both to construct and maintain. A change of location, if the bog is one which cannot be drained, may add slightly to the first cost, but the cost of maintenance will be reduced for all time if a route over firm, dry ground can be secured. The chief difference between a swamp road, and one on high land is a matter of drainage—a complete proof, if other evidence were lacking, that the most necessary part of road construction is good drainage. The most serious difficulty is not the water on the surface, but that below the surface, indicating the necessity of sub-drainage.

The soil is usually a vegetable mould, which becomes particularly soft and yielding when wet. The water soaking under the road, is drawn up into the entire grade, keeping the roads in a constantly soft, damp and yielding condition. It ruts readily, the coating of metal placed on the road is cut through, and a complete breaking up of the road then results.

In making a road through a swamp, every opportunity should be taken to carry the water away from the roadside. If this can be perfectly done, it will cease to be a swampy road, in spite of any difference in the quality of the soil. It is too often supposed that, by throwing up a sufficiently high grade, and piling on a great quantity of gravel, a permanent road must result. This will succeed in rare instances only, where the soil is of a firm quality. Care should be taken to see that outlets for drains are provided. A drain without an outlet is useless.

The practice in Ontario on highways across swamps and bogs is to corduroy the road; that is, to lay the trunks of trees across the travelled road, close together, covering these with a layer of earth, then a coating of gravel. In Scotland and Ireland bogs are crossed by first laying on the surface a mat of brush. On this is spread a layer of clay, and on this is spread a coating of broken stone. In the case of very soft bogs the side ditches should not be close to the graded roadway, and care should be taken that the surface of the bog is not broken up, as this, when drained, adds to the strength of the roadway.

Rather than use the black vegetable mould to cover the corduroy and brush, it is advisable to cover with a stronger clay or loam, as the surface soil of the swamp becomes very mucky when wet and has little supporting power.

SIDE SLOPES OF CUTTINGS AND EMBANKMENTS.

The protection of the sides of cuttings and embankments should be skilfully attended to. It is very common to see these washed away in places after a heavy rain, or after the spring thaw; the sides of the cuttings settle into and fill the open drains, and the water is forced into the road; the sides of embankments wash away, leaving dangerous holes in the road. The tendency is to make cuttings and embankments too steep, with a desire to do the least possible amount of earth work.

The stability of earth slopes is endangered by the action of air and moisture, especially by alternate frost and thaw, and depends upon the care with which water is drained away. A certain amount of moisture increases the strength of the slopes, but too much acts like a lubricant, and reduces the earth to a semi-fluid condition. Clay retains water and becomes pasty. Sand, if in a basin of water-holding earth, becomes a quicksand and is completely unstable. A mixture of sand and clay, the former favoring the access of water, and the latter preventing its escape, is at times the most difficult case to deal with. There is a certain "angle of repose," at which the tendency of earth to slip is overcome. This angle varies with different kinds of earth, under various conditions of moisture. Wet clay is troublesome, and an angle of sixteen degrees is sometimes needed to secure it. Well drained clay, however, will rest at an angle of forty-five degrees, or

A Flat-top Culvert.—Concrete With Steel Rails Imbedded.

a slope of one to one. With average gravel and compact earth, a slope of one to one is a safe angle, although first-class gravel will retain an almost vertical face for a considerable time. Sand varies greatly, "water sand" being no better than wet clay. Dry sand usually needs a slope of one and one half to one. Rules of this description cannot be laid down with complete accuracy, but serve to indicate what is to be expected with different soils. The qualities of soils are so variable that it is advisable to learn by observation what slope is needed for a particular piece of earthwork.

The natural form of an earth slope when in permanent repose is a concave curve, with the flattest portion near the bottom. There is a careless tendency to leave the slope rather in the opposite form, with an outward curve. Convex, or straight, slopes will invariably slip until the natural form is obtained, and in cuttings and embankments approaching ten feet in height, care given to a proper construction in this regard is always profitable.

A dry stone wall at the foot of an embankment or cutting will protect the drain from slipping earth. A coating of sod is one of the best protectors of the slope, and a few inches of vegetable mould over the surface, with a liberal sowing of grass seed, is a measure sometimes adopted.

HILLS.

Hills definitely limit the size and weight of a load that can be hauled over a road by a team of horses. One steep hill on an otherwise good road may reduce the size of a load that can be drawn over it by one-half. With the same effort that is required to draw two tons on a level road, only 1,600 pounds can be drawn up a grade of one foot rise in twenty.

Roads should not be absolutely flat in any direction. A certain longitudinal slope, at least six inches in 100 feet, is requisite to carry the water out of the open drains and wheel tracks. A desirable grade will not exceed a rise of two or three feet in 100, as at that slope (which is the "angle of repose" for wagons on macadam roads) a horse can trot down without danger or injury. If possible, hills should never exceed a rise of eight feet in 100, or about one in twelve. When greater than that, they are a hindrance to traffic and to the free use of the road.

A Permanent Grade.

Each hill should be brought to its permanent grade, as far as possible, at one time. If reduced a small amount year after year, as is the common practice, the grading is apt to be destroyed in a large measure by rushes of water each ensuing wet season. The roadway being annually filled or cut settles slowly, and is apt to become almost impassable in fall and spring. Hills should be taken up for improvement consecutively, the worst or most necessary first, the grading entirely completed, and the road then permanently gravelled or metalled with broken stone.

Surface Drainage.

Good drainage is especially necessary on hills. The cost of keeping hills in repair is frequently much increased by rushes of storm water, occasioned by the practice of carrying water long distances in open drains, and finally pouring it over the hill by the roadside. If the hill is steep, and a cut has been made, the water is not, and very often at the time of spring floods and freshets, cannot be kept in the open drain, and so is allowed to make a channel of its own down the centre of the road. This condition is the common result of not disposing of water in small quantities along natural watercourses. No water should, as a rule, be allowed to pass over the hills by the roadside, except that which naturally falls on the surface of the slope. Provision should be made for the disposal of water in the drains back of the hill, by carrying it through private property, under the authority of the Drainage Act, if necessary. Property owners, however, should understand the wisdom of permitting drains to be constructed across their lands when the benefit to be derived is not only better roads, but better drainage of their own fields.

The crown of a road on a hill should be slightly higher than is needed on level ground, a rise of at least one inch to the foot from side to centre

being advisable for gravel roads. The crown must be sufficient to draw the water to the side gutters, and to do so, it must be sufficient to overcome the tendency of the water to flow directly down the hill, following the line of the wheel tracks. If the water commences to take the latter course, the wheel tracks are quickly deepened to ruts, stones are loosened or protrude, and the road becomes roughened and channeled.

Under Drainage.

Underground currents of water often find outlets on the hillsides. If any of these springy places occur under the roadbed, it is necessary to tap them at a good depth below the surface with tile drains. In such cases, tile drains will be needed under the open drains at the sides of the road, and the blind drains may then be carried diagonally across the road into the side underdrains. The open drains will sometimes need to be protected with cobble stones, if the hill is long or subject to damaging rushes of water.

Roads passing along the sides of hills are frequently softened and injured by the soakage water from high lands. This water should be intercepted before it passes under the road, by a drain along the side of the roadway next the hill. Tile should be used, if possible, instead of a deep open drain, and the trench filled with gravel, stone or other porous material so as to more readily intercept and absorb the soakage water.

LOCATION OF ROADS.

Hills and swamps are a source of great expense both in the construction and maintenance of roads, while hills are always a hindrance to traffic. A moderate divergence of numerous highways in the Province would do away with many expensive and unsatisfactory cuts and fills, and with a large number of bridges. The unsuitability of the soil if low-lying, swamp, or composed of vegetable matter, may render advisable a change of location in favor of a course which will offer a firmer and more easily drained subsoil.

Road allowances in Ontario very largely follow concession and lot lines, without regard to the suitability of these lines for the location of roads. As a result, by unnecessarily crossing swamps, hills and rivers at unsuitable places for bridges, the expense of making and maintaining the roads is much greater than it otherwise might be. What is of equal consequence, the roads, in spite of the added expense, are not so well adapted to traffic as they would be if laid out with regard to hills and other topographical features. As a rule, the most perfectly located roads in the Province are found among those known as "trespass" roads. They follow Indian trails and the paths first made by the early settlers. They are usually on high land, with a firm soil, avoiding swamps and going around steep hills.

Changing the Location.

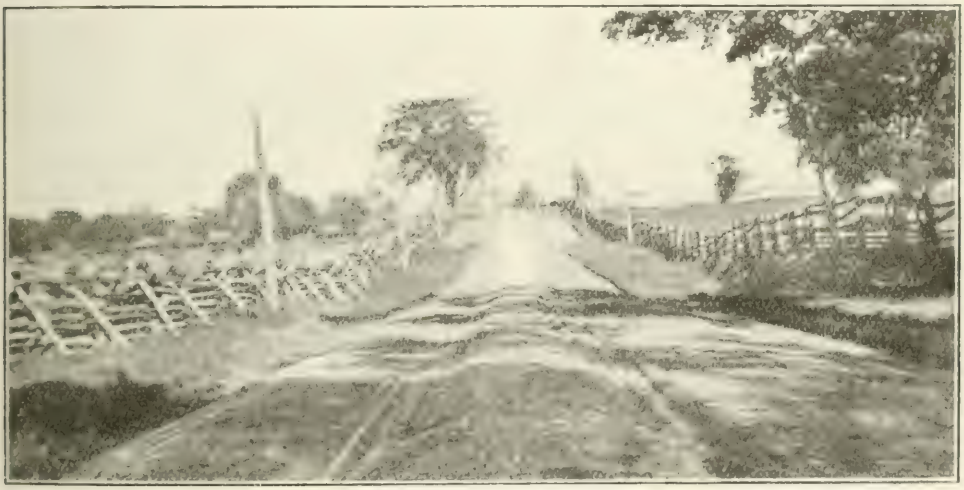
The farmer prefers to have all his fields of rectangular shape, as they can be cultivated more easily than when outlined by circular or irregular lines. There is a disadvantage, too, in having an estate cut into separate

sections by diverted highways. These are obstacles to the proper alignment of roads in long settled and populous districts, but present little difficulty in new portions of the Province. However, it is usually very much more in the interest of a property owner that the roads leading to his farm should be good and easily maintained than that his farm should be in a compact block, with the roads to it impassable during a portion of the year, and even then expensive to build.

Councils are authorized to alter the location of roads by the Municipal Act, in a manner fair to all parties; and it is advisable that this power be judiciously used whenever circumstances render it practicable. Opposition will no doubt be offered in some cases by the individual property owner affected, but councils representing the general public have a responsibility resting upon them which should not be overlooked in a matter so important.

The Shortest Route.

It is desirable that a road between two places should be as direct and short as possible. But a road is not necessarily shorter because it follows absolutely one pointing of the compass. The line followed by a vehicle leading up the hills and down into the valleys, may be no shorter, nor, per-



In Tecumseth Township.

haps, as short, as a diverging route, following comparatively level ground; just as the distance from one end of the diameter of a sphere to the other is the same whether measured vertically or horizontally around the sphere.

Not only may nothing be gained in point of directness by following the line of the original survey, but there is to be considered the greater horse power required to move loads up and down the hills, demanding, too, a greater expenditure of time. The steepest and longest hill governs the size of the load that can be hauled over the road.

Directness should frequently be sacrificed to obtain an easy grade, and to avoid expensive construction over bad ground, cuttings, fills, bridges and excessive grades.

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

Roads deteriorate from several causes. The wear of wheels is one of the most serious, but could be greatly lessened by the use of wider wagon tires. The pounding of horses' shoes breaks the surface of the road and pulverizes the stones. The calks on the shoes increases this action, and as well pick the stones apart, and the loose stones in turn tend to loosen others. Climatic conditions of freezing, thawing, snow and rain, beside having an injurious influence in themselves, assist to a greater or less extent the wear from wagon wheels and horses' shoes. Drought, high winds and heavy dashes of rain tend to remove the fine material that binds the stones together, permitting the road to "unravel." There is, too, a constant chemical action in progress, apparent in the "weathering" of the stone.

The repair of roads is as important as their construction. Neglect to keep roads in repair, failure to repair them when repair is first needed, adds very much to the cost of roads. A good road which is not kept in repair, very quickly becomes a bad road, and the object of the original expenditure is thus lost. To allow roads to degenerate for want of repair, means an immense waste of labor, material and money, which has to be made up in their reconstruction. Wherever good roads are built, arrangements should be made for a careful attention to their repair.

First Principles.

One of the first principles to follow in making repairs is that whatever material is used in the construction of a road should be used in its repair. That is, holes and depressions on a clay road should be filled with clay; on a gravel road they should be filled with gravel; and on a stone road they should be filled with broken stone. If a soft material is used on a hard road, the hole will quickly reappear. If a harder material is used than the road is made of, two holes will be made instead of one. For instance, if a pitch hole in a clay road is filled with stones or gravel, holes will be made by traffic on each side of the hard material. If broken stone is used to repair depressions and holes on a gravel road, a hole will be cut through on each side of the patch of broken stone, where the wheels of wagons drop off on the softer gravel. This rule should be carefully observed, and in making repairs, material of the same strength and durability as that used in building the road should be selected.

Depressions in gravel and broken stone should have the mud and dust cleaned out of them before filling with new metal. This is especially necessary if the holes to be repaired have been cut through the gravel or stone covering. Where this is the case, if the hole is merely levelled off without digging the earth out for a proper depth, the repair will be weak, and will break through the following spring when the sub-soil is wet and soft.

Shoulders and edges of turf should not be allowed to form along the side of the travelled road, between the metal and the ditch, but should be cut off and removed from time to time, taking care not to draw this sod and earth to the centre of the metalled road, as some townships have done when using a grading machine. These shoulders are made up of dust washed from the centre of the road, and they interfere with the ready flow of water from the wheel-tracks to the side drains. This material, if returned to the top of a hard covering of gravel or stone, will destroy the road. It should be either thrown across the drains to the side of the road and lev-

elled off, or gathered up in wagons and used to fill a low grade on an earth road, or wherever it can be used to advantage.

Ruts and holes should be filled a little above the surface of the road so that there will not be a depression when the material is consolidated.

Loose stones should be raked into piles, to be taken up by a wagon and hauled away. This stone should be collected in a convenient place to be used afterward for crushing, putting into fills, or in such other manner as occasion may require.

It is especially necessary that all ditches and drains shall flow freely in the early spring, so that the cold water may be drawn away as quickly as possible, permitting the frost to come out of the ground quickly. If the ditches are not in condition to drain the macadam promptly, heavy loads will cut through the macadam into the wet and soft sub-soil, forming holes that are costly to repair.

The ends of culverts should be watched to see that they are not obstructed by leaves, grass or other material. Snow and ice should be removed from culverts whenever there is an accumulation likely to cause obstruction in case of a thaw. Special care should be taken in this respect prior to the time of spring freshets.

Water should never be allowed to flow in the wheel tracks, especially on steep grades, care being taken to preserve the crown so that the water will flow to the side ditches.

Waste material from adjoining farms should not be allowed on the road. Any person using the roadside as a dumping ground for stone or other rubbish should be prosecuted. Noxious weeds and brush should be cut and removed.

The Split Log for Earth Roads.

The "split log" method of repairing earth roads has been commonly used throughout the Province. It is applicable only to earth roads, however, and should not be used on gravel or stone roads, as it will draw in sod and earthy material from the shoulders, spreading it over the metal. One form of this implement is as follows:

A log, nine or ten feet long, is split in halves. The halves are placed parallel to one another, the edges down and flat face to the front, and are firmly braced together in this position with cross-bars. A chain hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the machine at an angle of 45 degrees, the forward corner being near the outer edge of the road, and the rear corner at the centre of the road. By weighting the machine, and dragging it up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the logs plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, and crowning it at the centre of the road.

The principle has been applied in using a steel scraper, a steel rail, or steel I-beam, and in even using ordinary fence rails fastened together. The results are excellent on earth and clay roads, but are not adapted to improved roads where a more careful treatment of the metal is needed, and where a hardened roadbed of gravel or broken stone would be much injured by drawing over it the sod and earthy material from the shoulders of the road.

For strictly clay and earth roads, this method of repairing them in the spring when the ground in moist, is inexpensive, and has much to commend it. The mileage of earth and clay roads in the Province is very great, and to bring them to a fit condition for summer travel is very important. By levelling when moist in the spring or early summer, they very quickly become smooth under traffic: and until cut up by the fall rains, make a very serviceable road, where better cannot be obtained.

To reach the best results with this method, presupposes the grading of the earth roadway with the modern grading machine. This forms the ditches or water-table, it crowns the roadway in a proper manner, leaving the grade such that good surface drainage is possible. The split log and kindred scrapers are merely instruments of repair; the grading machine is the instrument of construction.

The Grading Machine.

Better results can be accomplished if repair of the road is continued by using the grading machine instead of the split log, following it with a road roller. Ideal summer roads can be formed in this manner. The grader puts the material where it is required, and the roller at once smooths and hardens the entire roadway. In many parts of Ontario where gravel

A Small Concrete Arch.

and stone are scarce, and where clay roads are necessarily common, the use of a grading machine and a road roller every spring would keep these roads in their best possible condition, and would effect a most satisfactory improvement. After the first grading, equivalent to construction, a few weeks' work every spring with a grader and roller, would repair in this manner

100 miles of clay road at a very trifling cost. The roller for clay and earth roads need not be of an expensive kind. Indeed, in some cases ordinary land rollers are used with good results. A land roller will break down the lumps, but it is, of course, preferable that the weight be heavy enough to compact the loose material. Some experiment with a light land roller on the clay roads, graded and scraped as described, when the soil is moist, is very convincing as to the value of rolling in the maintenance of earth roads.

Constant Attention.

Roads should receive constant attention. This is the most economical and satisfactory system of making repairs. Repairs should be made, not once a year, nor twice, but as soon as signs of wear appear. Special attention is needed in early spring and early fall, as at these two periods much can be done to prepare the roads for the ensuing seasons of particularly severe conditions.

It is one of the general advantages of the new system of road management being adopted by townships and counties, that men can be employed to work on the roads whenever and wherever needed. Neglect to keep the surface of a road smooth and in repair permits it to break up badly in the spring and fall, and the gravel or stone is largely wasted, being mixed with mud from beneath. When this occurs a comparatively great expenditure is needed to make the road as good as before.

The overseer should give immediate attention to all emergency work rendered necessary by washouts, etc., either by personal or hired labor. He should be able to send a man over the roads as often as necessary to repair the effect of ordinary wear. Better still, a man should be employed to devote his whole time to a certain mileage of roads, to make repairs as they become necessary.

Where a council, as is commonly the case, provides materials, gravel, tile, etc., for road maintenance, out of the general funds, one man with horse and cart, and help when required, can keep in repair ten miles of gravel or stone road, at a cost not exceeding the statute labor along the road, commuted at one dollar a day.

Smooth Roads Wear Longer.

A smooth road, one with an even surface, will last much longer than will a road that is rough. Everyone has observed the hollows and pitch-holes formed on both sides of a wooden culvert or bridge projecting above the surface of the road. These pitch-holes form because every vehicle crossing the bridge drops down with a heavy jolt. Shallow at first, the deeper the holes become the more rapidly they increase in size and depth, because the pounding action of the wheels increases with the depth. Water collects and remains in these holes, and assists the wearing action of the wheels. The same process of wear is going on at many places in the road, other than at bridges and culverts. Wherever there is a roughness of any kind, a projecting or loose stone, a soft or hollow spot in the road, there is the same pounding action of the wheels assisted by the collecting of pools of water, which lie in every depression. In the spring of the year, on roads which have been drifted, and on which the snow lies unevenly, the shallow places melt first, leaving the gravel or stone road exposed in spots, with mounds of snow on each side. Here the same action goes on. Wheels drop into the depressions kept soft by the melting snow. Pitch-holes commence, and a few days of traffic break up the road, and do a great amount of injury.

Wheel Tracks.

Wheel tracks very soon form after a road is first metalled with gravel or broken stone, particularly if not thoroughly consolidated with a roller. In forming these tracks, a certain amount of the metal is forced downward, by the wheels, but a greater portion is crowded outward. In this way, when wheel tracks are not filled, they become the weakest part of the road. Whereas the portion of the road supporting the wheels should have the greatest strength. These tracks or ruts should not be allowed to remain in the road. But, when they have formed, they should be filled by drawing metal into them again with a grading machine or by the use of a rake. By giving constant attention to these tracks until the road is thoroughly consolidated, keeping the road in proper shape, and the road metal in place, the wheel tracks become what they should be, the strongest part of the road, almost as firm as two lines of steel. When once a well-drained road has been given a proper form, and is thoroughly consolidated in this way, the subsequent cost of maintenance is greatly reduced.

A road as commonly built for country traffic should receive as much attention the first year after construction as it would require in the following two years. This is especially necessary if gravel or stone is placed loosely on the road and left for traffic to consolidate. A large part of the repair of roads is necessitated by defective construction. A poorly-made road will wear out much more rapidly than one which has been well built. To construct roads properly may be greater in first cost, but this is compensated by the reduction in the outlay for maintenance in addition to the benefits of better roads.

CONCRETE TILE

The use of concrete tile for small culverts is steadily growing throughout the Province. Where properly made, concrete tile culverts have given the greatest satisfaction, and rarely is there any complaint regarding them. They are not seriously affected by frost. In some municipalities they have been in use for from fifteen to eighteen years without renewal, and still appear to be as good as when first laid. Among the chief points to observe are that they shall be made of good materials, the concrete carefully mixed, and that they are not too small. The size is controlled to some extent by the depth of the side drains below the graded roadway, as it is necessary that there should be a foot of earth over the pipe. It is not desirable to use pipe less than eighteen inches in diameter if the situation will permit; but two smaller lines of pipe may, as an alternative, be laid side by side. The objection to small pipe is that they are liable to be stopped up.

In striving to keep down expense, there is a tendency to use concrete tile where a large waterway is needed. This is the reverse of economy, for by contracting the water area, drainage is impeded, the road-bed is injured, and washouts frequently result. Concrete tile are excellent in their place, where they give sufficient waterway, but provisions should always be made for the maximum rushes of water, not the average flow. Where concrete tile are too small for this, concrete arches, or square top culverts should be considered.

Concrete is Permanent.

The construction and repair of wooden culverts has become, in numerous townships, a serious drain upon the yearly appropriation available for

road purposes. In some cases as much as half or two-thirds of the grant from the general funds is absorbed in this way, a matter of from $1,000 to $2,000 annually. The number of these culverts on country roads varies greatly. Ordinarily half a dozen are needed for each mile of road if proper drainage is provided. By replacing these, as required, with permanent concrete culverts, this annual expenditure can be almost wholly wiped out.

Making the Tile.

The making of concrete tile for culverts is not a difficult matter, and can be undertaken by the municipalities themselves, although in numerous cases they are now manufactured as a private enterprise. Just such a number of pipe as are actually required for the season's work need be manufactured; the implements required are inexpensive, and the pipe may be made by the municipality for actual cost, which, after a little experience, can be reduced to a very small amount.

The outfit required consists of two cylinders; the larger hinged, the smaller a spring cylinder; bottom and top rings; and a tamping iron. The

Concrete Tile Culvert.

one cylinder forming a core, sets inside the other, leaving a space between the two equal to the thickness of the finished concrete pipe. These can be procured from the manufacturers of roadmaking machinery. By a "spring cylinder" it may be explained, is meant such a cylinder as would be formed by rolling a steel plate into a tube without sealing the joint. With the smaller of these cylinders the edges overlap or coil slightly, but are so manufactured that the edges may be forced back and set into a perfect cylinder. In the case of the larger cylinder, the shell is cut into two parts with hinges on one edge, and latches on the other. Bottom and top rings shape the bell and spigot ends of the pipe.

The two cylinders, with joints flush, are set on end, the one centrally inside the other, and on the bottom "ring," which in turns rests on a firm board bottom. The concrete, made of first-class cement, and clean, screened gravel, in the proportion of one of cement to three of gravel, is then tamped

firmly into the space or mold between the two cylinders. The tamping-iron used to press the concrete into place is so shaped as to fit closely to the cylinder.

The concrete is allowed to stand in the mold for a short time, when the cylinders are removed: the outer and larger cylinder by unfastening the clamps, and swinging the shell open on its hinges; the inner cylinder by removing the fastenings, so as to allow the edges to again overlap, returning to the shape of a coil. The outer cylinder having thus been opened and the inner one made smaller, they can be readily taken away, and the concrete pipe is then left until thoroughly hardened.

The concrete adheres closely to the metal, and to overcome this it is necessary to keep the molds well oiled. This should be done after each tile is made, and when the molds are by this means kept perfectly clean, a smooth and uniform pipe of good appearance will be obtained. A good mixture for oiling the molds is composed of two parts of machine oil to one part of coal oil.

Mixing the Concrete.

To secure a durable pipe it is necessary to exercise much care in mixing the concrete. Portland cement should be used. If gravel is used, it should first of all be clean. Any earthy material, clay, or vegetable mold, will create a flaw in the pipe, which will lead to its early destruction, and durability is the quality most to be desired. The gravel should be of a size that will pass through a one-half inch screen, and should be of varying sized grain, in such proportions as to make a compact mixture. The gravel forms the greater part of the mass of concrete, and it is evident that the results will depend very largely on the quality of the gravel.

The materials should be mixed in the proportion of one part of Portland cement to two parts of gravel. They should first be turned over in a dry state until thoroughly intermixed and of uniform color. Water should then be added. This, like the gravel, should be clean, and there should be just enough to moisten the mass of concrete, making it of the consistency of a stiff mortar. An excess of water tends to injure concrete in various ways, and is especially to be avoided in the manufacture of tile, as the tamping cannot be properly performed when too much water is used. When the water has been added, the mixture should be made uniformly moist, by turning it over several times with a shovel. The concrete is then ready to be placed in the molds, in which it should be firmly and vigorously tamped.

Mix the Concrete in Small Quantities.

Such a quantity of concrete should be mixed as can be put in the molds before the process of setting has commenced, and it is therefore of importance to know how long the brand of cement used can be worked before setting begins. A moderately slow setting Portland cement is necessary for this work. Ordinarily it is best to mix enough to fill one mold at a time.

Remnants of concrete which have commenced to set should be thrown away, and under no circumstances should they be worked up again and used, as they are certain to cause a defective pipe. Defects which do not appear until after the tile have been placed in a culvert and covered with earth, cause not merely the loss of the pipe, but a considerable outlay for labor is wasted as well. The concrete should be handled quickly. Two men are needed, one to shovel it into the molds, and the other to tamp it.

Removing the Bottom Rings.

Until the concrete has hardened sufficiently the molds should not be disturbed. When the pipe has attained sufficient strength (which it should do in from five to seven hours, according to the temperature of the atmosphere, and the kind of cement used), it can be taken off the bottom rings. To enable the pipe to set satisfactorily they should be dampened every day for several days, if the weather is dry, and should be protected from the direct rays of the sun in hot weather. They should not be used for some time after being made, but should be allowed to season for from four to six weeks.

The molds for manufacturing these tile may be obtained in various sizes, the more common being for tile ranging from ten to thirty inches in diameter. The molds are such as will manufacture pipe two and one-half

Tools for Making Concrete Tile.

feet long. One set of bottom rings—those for forming the bell of the pipe—go with each set of molds, but it is advisable to have about three sets of bottom rings for each pair of cylinders, to permit the maximum number of pipe to be made in a day.

Laying the Tile.

If the best results are to be obtained from the use of concrete tile culverts, the tile must be put in place with reasonable care. It is, in the first place, necessary that they shall be laid with a good fall on a regular grade

to a free outlet, in such a way that water will not stand in them. Lay the tile with the spigot end down grade, and make the joints tight with cement mortar. If the joints are open, water will work along the outside of the culvert, and finally make a considerable channel, which will allow the culvert to get out of line and finally result in a "cave-in." To prevent the water finding its way along the outside of the pipe, it is advisable to protect the ends with concrete, stone or brick head-walls.

Excavate a concave bed for the pipe, with depressions for the bell of the pipe to rest in, thus securing an even bearing, without which a heavy load passing over before the culvert has properly settled into place may burst the tile. Tile cannot be used in very shallow culverts, but must have a sufficient depth of earth over them to protect them from the direct pressure of heavy loads. The depth of covering necessarily increases with the size of the pipe. At least a foot of earth over the top is advisable in every case; but for culverts of two feet in diameter or over, this should be increased to at least eighteen inches.

The earth should be well packed and rammed around the tile to secure a firm bearing, and light soils should not be used immediately over or around the culvert. A heavy clay, a firm gravel, or a compect sand will answer, but vegetable mould, water, sand and light loams are subject to washouts.

As to the outlet, the culvert should be set nearly flush with the surface of the ground. If set higher than the surface, the fall of water will wash out a depression, and in time will undermine the end of the culvert. A too rapid grade will have the same effect, and it is well to cobble-pave an outlet where this undermining action is likely to occur.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Highways

Ontario

1905

Part V.—Town Streets.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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Part II.—Township road management.

Part III.—Bridge construction.

Part IV.—Road construction.

Part V.—Town streets.

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HON. J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you Part V of the annual report of the Highways Branch for the year 1905, with reference to town streets.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Highways.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT.

A town's streets should be the public lawns, the public parks. They should be to the corporation as a whole what the grass plot in front of the house is to the individual resident. There is no higher evidence of the taste and refinement, enterprise and intelligence of a community, than well-paved streets, bordered with fine boulevards and handsome shade trees. Ill-kept, badly laid out streets speak of public poverty and narrowness, an utter absence of that spirit, which should possess every citizen loyal to his town's interests, and wisely attentive to his own. Public streets substantially paved and boulevarded will in turn encourage a similar treatment of the private property adjoining them. There is no departure which would so instil patriotism and love of home and country as the perfecting of our streets and highways. As a strictly business proposition, street improvement gives good returns to all owners of property; for property values will be found to make a decided advance on all properly improved streets.

That in many towns the work of street improvement is practically untouched is not cause for discouragement. Remembering the wonderful

MACADAM ROADWAY, WITH CONCRETE WALKS AND CURBING.

masonry aqueducts leading the purest of spring waters into Rome eighteen hundred years ago, her fountains and baths, pavements and sewers, it is natural to suppose that the great municipal services of to-day in the older European cities at least, are of long standing. Such, however, is not the case, and the important works of this description, in the majority of instances, are of recent creation. To-day the rural roads of England are unsurpassed in the world, while a century ago they were in an incredibly wretched condition. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, rough, open drains were constructed on the streets of London to receive surface water, and these, in time, became open sewers into which all filth was discharged. It was not until 1847 that the drainage of the metropolis of the British

Empire had so improved that it was made compulsory to empty all sewage into underground sewers. It is of a recent period only that steam power has been applicable to water supply, and it is since that time the important waterworks systems have been developed. The greater part of the present day systems of paving city streets have been developed since 1880. The improvement which has been made in London by the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association in successfully carrying through several hundred undertakings, chiefly the creation of parks, gardens, squares and open spaces, during the last twenty years, is an indication of the modern growth of interest in affairs municipal.

There is a tendency on the part of citizens to suppose that such matters must be left to the municipal council. A striking feature with regard to the origin of these works in England, in Germany, in the United States, is that they are rarely to be attributed to either government or council, but that they owe their creation largely to private citizens, and to associations organized for the purpose of promoting the general welfare.

The Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, of London, England, has been referred to, and this is probably the greatest municipal improvement association in the world. The Commons Preservation Society, the open spaces branch of the Kyrle Society, have been active throughout England, while there are many, very many, independent local organizations working in the different cities and towns. Germany has been termed one vast municipal improvement association, so numerous are the organizations for this purpose. Rich and poor, nobles and commoners, business men and men of leisure, both in England and Germany, are united in their desire to make their native lands more habitable and more beautiful, a patriotism of the truest order.

Much that has been said of England and Germany is applicable to Italy, Belgium, Austria and other European countries. Coming to the United States, we find hundreds of similar organizations, "Village Improvement Associations," "Municipal Improvement Associations," "Municipal Art Associations," being among the more common names by which they are known.

Working in harmony with councils, these associations are productive of much good in all municipalities, small and great. In the United States, the fundamental idea of these societies, in the smaller places, has been to "clean up." Public streets, private lawns, back yards, are all objects of reform. This accomplished, the creation of parks, open spaces, tree-planting, waterworks, and street lighting systems are all objects of attention. A plan of the Hamilton Municipal Improvement Association has been to offer prizes for the most carefully kept lawns and front gardens, and for the best floral window decorations on certain of the principal residential streets. Boards of Trade in a number of towns throughout the Province have been active in municipal affairs, The co-operation of all these efforts with those of councils is most salutary in many ways, not the least being the encouragement of a general interest and an intelligent understanding of local requirements and possibilities. "To make the world a pleasanter place than we find it" is a laudable ambition, finding expression through these channels. There is a wide field for "Village Improvement Associations" in this respect.

Municipal improvement associations are not at all so numerous here as in many parts of the United States and Europe, while the work to be performed is quite as great. There are various branches of municipal work which these societies can consistently foster. The establishment of parks and their proper treatment, the construction of pavements and sidewalks, the care of boulevards and lawns, the encouragement of tree planting, one or all provide scope for the labors of improvement associations.

To this may be added many minor matters suggested by the conditions found in the majority of municipalities. Cattle are running at large in many cases, unsightly and dilapidated fences exist, brush and litter is piled up in offensive heaps, garbage is not properly disposed of by many citizens. Associations need not, however, aim at remedying all these ills if not deemed advisable, but may confine their efforts to one object alone. There may be park improvement or street improvement, lawn improvement or tree planting, sanitary improvement or road construction, as opposed to the more general municipal improvement.

It should be the aim of these societies to foster a right understanding as to the meaning of a municipal corporation. A municipal corporation is merely a society organized for the purpose of carrying on certain institutions and constructing certain works, in a more economical manner than would be possible for the individual member. In Ontario it had its origin when the pioneer settler united with his neighbor to make a common road through the forest. As the community increased in numbers, and in other respects became more complex, there was a more complete organization, and out of this by universal consent the municipality grew.

Municipal organization is a means of uniting the energies of a community in obtaining certain common necessities. It is better that the individual citizen should economize in his private expenditure rather than that he should be deprived of the benefits to be obtained by a union in which is strength. An abundant supply of pure water, good sewerage and drainage, well constructed roads and sidewalks, sufficiently lighted streets, well kept boule-

Macadam Roadway without Curbing.

vards, fire protection, obtained in a large way on the club principle, are a measure of economy in spite of the unpopularity into which the means of obtaining them, taxation, has fallen. Municipal improvements make a village, town or city more attractive and habitable; they raise the value of property, they are an evidence of refinement, at the same time increasing it, encouraging thrift and good taste on the part of the individual citizen. But all this should not be left to the councils. It is for the councils to carry out the will of the people, but the people should find out and express what their wishes are.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

In street improvement will be found a field upon which all can unite, councils, citizens, boards of trade, and improvement associations, in seeking municipal progress.

Town streets, village streets, city streets, and country roads, are in their improvement all subject to the same general principles, but in matters of detail and type of construction there are distinctions which at once suggest themselves, based very largely on the amount and nature of traffic, class of street, and the expenditure that can be made on them. Every street is, in certain respects, a problem in itself, and no general formula can be applied to all, except at a disadvantage.

In general, streets naturally divide themselves into two classes—business streets and residential streets—but, for closer consideration in regard to pavements and street design, the following subdivision will usually apply:

(1) Business streets.
(2) Residential streets which are also main thoroughfares.
(3) Residential streets on which there is little travel.
(4) Streets of little importance either for residence or traffic.

The first of these, streets in the business section, require special treatment as to width of road, kind and strength of pavement to accommodate frequent and heavy traffic, horses and vehicles standing for a length of time, all occupying considerable space. For business streets an easily cleaned pavement is desirable, extending from sidewalk to sidewalk, the latter being immediately in front of the office and shop doors and windows. For business streets in cities and large towns, sheet asphalt, asphalt block and vitrified brick are most commonly employed. In the smaller towns and villages a substantial form of broken stone roadway is desirable.

The second class of street, of a residential character, on which there is considerable through travel to the centre of the town, to a railway station, mill or factory, or from the surrounding country, requires a substantial form of roadway, but which need not be so wide as in the business section. A well-built macadam roadway is advisable in the great majority of towns for such a street, while cities may select a better class of pavement.

The third class of street may be treated in a similar manner to the previous one, but less strength is required to sustain heavy traffic, and the roadway need not be so wide. Appearance is of more importance than strength. A gravel or broken stone roadway is very serviceable for most towns.

The fourth class of street needs only a light roadway, but, as with every street, neatness and cleanliness should be sought after. If in a town or village where the available expenditure is small, such streets should at least be nicely graded, and the sides of the street properly levelled and sodded.

The main distinction in the treatment of business and residential streets is that with the former the pavement, including sidewalk, curbs and roadway, should extend over the entire street allowance. In the case of residence streets a narrow roadway only is required, the sidewalk need not be so wide, a curb may or may not be used, while the remaining space should be sodded, with a row of trees either between the sidewalk and the roadway, or between the sidewalk and the fence.

Macadam Streets.

A standard roadway in towns and villages for all streets, and for residence streets in cities, is a well-built, well-kept macadam. A macadam drive-

way is in keeping with well-kept boulevards, lawns and shade trees—the characteristics of a residential street. It has a cool appearance, the dust can readily be kept down by sprinkling, and, for light driving, it is the favorite among horsemen. A comparison of macadam with asphalt or vitrified brick, in point of utility and appearance, will not result unfavorably to the former for use on residential streets. It is not to be inferred, however, that broken stone roadways are always suitable for streets in the immediate business section, where a harder, and, in a sense, a cleaner, surface is desirable.

By proper attention to repairs the life of this class of pavement can be made continuous. The surface can be frequently rolled, improving it greatly.

A Street in Rosedale.

It should be scraped and swept as are other pavements. When it begins to lose shape the surface can be loosened up by means of teeth attached to the roller, a light coating of new metal applied, and then rolled down as well as when new. It is by such means as these that broken stone roadways can be made much more economical and satisfactory than any other for streets generally. This ease of renewal and repair is a property peculiar to macadam, which renders it most satisfactory for general purposes. It forms a permanent basis, and its perpetuation is merely a matter of repair, to be met by the general funds.

Street Design.

On residence streets it was formerly customary to lay plank sidewalks immediately beside the fence. Outside of this a row of trees was planted, outside the trees was an open drain, and, in the centre of the allowance the roadway for vehicles.

The more modern practice is to remove the sidewalk from its old position and place it outside the row of trees; high board and other disfiguring

styles of fences are removed, and the boulevard, where the sidewalk has been, is, in effect, added to the lawn.

The present tendency is to narrow the width of the driveway. It is found that, to occupy a sixty-six foot street allowance with a four foot walk on each side, and to devote the remainder to the driveway, is a needless expense, both in first cost of construction and in maintenance. From 22 to 26 feet is, on the majority of residential streets of towns, ample to accommodate traffic. A broad driveway is very handsome, but so also are broad stretches of boulevard, nicely ornamented with shade trees. The narrow roadways give vehicles ample room to pass one another, while, to turn, it is always convenient for them to go to a street intersection, where there is sufficient space.

Earthwork.

At present we ordinarily find, on unimproved streets, a row of shade trees outside the sidewalk, the latter being close to the fence. Outside the trees is a deep, open ditch, and between the ditches is a roadway forty feet or so in width. In commencing the construction of the street, it is often advisable to take up the sidewalks to permit a proper grading of the road allowance. If permanent concrete walks have been laid, this will not be possible, and the grade of the roadway, boulevards and walks will have to conform to one another as nearly as possible, consistent with good surface drainage. The engineer should first take the levels of the street, to determine the amount of cut and fill necessary in properly grading the street, and in making a sufficient excavation to receive the road metal. Care should be taken to equalize cuts and fills as much as possible and to utilize all surplus earth in filling up low lots or boulevards on the street. In this, the handling of a considerable amount of earth is often necessary to obtain the best results.

Street Drainage.

The drainage of streets is one of the first matters to which attention should be given, whether it is intended merely to provide a nicely graded earth roadway, or a macadam or other form of permanent pavement. The streets should be given constant grades from point to point, cutting down knolls and levelling depressions, so that the surface water will drain away naturally. While the natural slopes must be the main guide in this matter, yet it is commonly arranged that any change of grade will be made at street intersections.

The surface water should be drained away along the edges of the roadway and given frequent outlets into the sewers or into natural water courses. The sub-soil should be dried by porous field tile drains. The extent of tile drainage required will be controlled by the nature of the soil and the amount of sub-soil water.

Good pavements are largely a matter of good drainage. Not that the shape of the roadway, the material of which the surface is composed, or the way in which it is laid, are unimportant—but that these are very largely a part of a system of drainage. Under-drainage is one of the first points to consider. It is the native soil which must really support the weight of traffic, no matter what material is used to form the surface. Gravel, stone, brick or asphalt are not sufficiently strong to bridge over a wet and yielding sub-soil. If this natural soil is kept in a dry state it can support any weight,

and to this end, underdrainage is necessary. Underdrains may be made of common field tile, four inches in diameter, placed on each side of the carriageway, underneath the gutters at a depth of about three feet. This "lowers the water line" and secures a good foundation.

There must be surface drainage, and for this, the surface must be crowned, or rounded up, covered with a hard surface metal, and open gutters provided to carry away this surface water. The surface metal (gravel or other material) resists wear so that the surface of the road remains smooth, permitting the water to flow readily to the side of the road. But a further object to be

Macadamized Residence Street with Stone Curbing.

attained by the surface covering, is to have a coating that will not allow water to pass through to the natural soil beneath. By crowning the surface, rolling it to make it compact and smooth, water is at once shed to the open gutters at the sides of the roadway.

Gutters and underdrains are useless, unless outlets are provided, and care must be taken to see that these do not become obstructed. Surface drains may have outlets into the tile drains through catch basins, or into the sewers, if capacity for storm water has been provided. Generally, the angle between the curb and surface of the roadway will form a sufficient gutter, but with macadamized business streets, where horses frequently stand at the edge of the road, the gutter should be concaved and paved with cobble-stones.

Springs underneath roadways should be tapped with blind drains at the source, and the water carried diagonally across the road to the underdrains at the sides.

Road Metal.

In most localities throughout the Province, good road material will be found within easy distance. There will be a choice of granites, gneisses, limestones, sandstones, field boulders, pit and creek gravels. In some districts, trap rock, the best of roadmaking material, is available. The gneisses are usually harder and tougher than limestone, but the latter offsets this largely, by better cementing qualities. Fieldstone makes a very good metal if care is taken in its selection. Pit gravel usually needs screening and crushing to remove sand and earthly matter, and to reduce the large stones

to suitable dimensions. Creek gravel is often sufficiently clean to be applied directly to the road, but attention should be given to breaking large stones. In choosing material, a selection must usually be made between a cheaper and poorer metal in the immediate vicinity, and an expensive but more durable metal from a distance.

Cleanness of material is absolutely necessary. Sand and earth are very injurious to the roadway when mixed with gravel, as they attract and retain moisture and permit it to pass through to the sub-soil. A covering of this kind is not only less serviceable while it lasts, but is less durable than one composed of clean metal. Gravel should be placed on the road in layers of not more than four inches in depth, and each layer consolidated with a roller. The depth of gravel required on the street varies in proportion to the amount of traffic. On residential streets, little travelled, eight inches, at the centre and five at the sides will be sufficient. Residential streets, considerably travelled, with occasional heavy loads, will require nine inches at the centre and six inches at the sides. On other streets, largely travelled, ten inches at the centre and seven at the sides will be needed.

Stone should be crushed and screened into sizes varying from one inch in diameter to two and one-half inches in diameter. The largest stone should be placed in the bottom of the roadbed, and the smallest at the top. A road surface of a mixture of large and small stones, in time becomes very rough owing to the smaller wearing more rapidly than the larger, while the large stones at the surface have a tendency to become loose.

Broken stone should be placed on the roadbed in layers, and each layer thoroughly consolidated with a roller before the next is applied. The depth of the stone may vary according to traffic, from eight inches at the centre with five inches at the sides, to twelve inches at the centre with nine inches at the sides. As with gravel, it is very important that the material should be clean. No 'binder' is needed with limestone. If an exceedingly hard metal such as trap is used, the fine screenings of the stone will be the best aid to consolidation. In rolling, the lower courses of the stone may be dry, but in finishing the road, water should be used to flush a dressing of stone screenings into the interstices.

Machinery for Town Streets.

A proper equipment of machinery and tools is very necessary for the efficient and economical treatment of town streets. The use of machinery, rollers, graders, and stone crushers, has been discussed at length in connection with country roads, much of which is applicable to town streets and need not be repeated.

The most generally useful and necessary implement for macadam street construction is a heavy road roller. A horse roller will be sufficient for the smaller municipalities, but for the larger towns and cities, a steam roller should be purchased.

A roller at once consolidates the broken stone or gravel into a firm, durable crust, such as will support heavy traffic. It is the only means of giving the metalled roadbed a well-shaped, smooth, and properly finished surface, such as will not be rutted and roughened by vehicles.

For economical, durable and serviceable roadmaking a heavy roller is indispensable. A road should be sufficiently smooth and compact to shed the water readily to the side gutters. If the gravel or other road metal is dropped from a waggon loosely on a soft earth foundation, water passes into the sub-soil as through a sieve. Wheels passing over the road when in

such a condition at once sink into and rut not only the gravel, but the earth beneath. Water is held in the ruts, and each succeeding vehicle renders their condition worse. The road is less durable, since the gravel, being mixed with the earth from beneath it, contains, when finally consolidated, a dusty, easily-worn surface.

The weight of the roller must depend upon varying circumstances—the amount of work it will be required to do, the quality of road metal used, the strength of the bridges and culverts over which it must pass. A steam roller costs much more than a horse roller, but does so much better and faster work that it is more economical. A weight of twelve tons does satisfactory work, and it is not too heavy for the majority of bridges. Rolling should commence at the side of the road, approaching the centre gradually. If the roller is first passed over the centre the loose metal is crowded out, and the shape of the road injured. The earth foundation should be rolled, and each succeeding layer up to the top dressing. When the latter is put on, the rolling should be continued in wet weather (or the metal thoroughly soaked from a hydrant or with an ordinary watering cart) until the road is thoroughly compact and solid, able to resist without displacement the heaviest load passing over it.

Horse rollers, weighing five tons (but which may be loaded to eight tons), cost about $90 per ton. Several towns which at first purchased horse rollers, have exchanged them for steam rollers. The steam rollers now owned by municipal corporations in Ontario are shown in the following schedule:

Municipality.	Year Purchased.	Weight (tons).	Cost.
Bellville	1898	15	$3,000
Berlin	1898	15	3,100
Brantford	1901	15	3,200
Brockville	1894	17	4,000
Carleton Place	1901	10	3,000
Chatham	1898	12	3,135
Cornwall	1898	16	3,000
Galt	1896	15	2,700
Guelph	1902	15	3,250
Hamilton	1898	15	3,300
	1900	16	3,250
Ingersoll	1898	12	2,900
Kingston	1884	18	
Lindsay	1903	15	3,250
London	1895	15	3,000
Niagara Falls	1897	12	3,650
Niagara Falls Park Commission	1903	7	2,300
Orillia	1904	15	3,000
Ottawa	1885	15	3,000
Owen Sound	1898	15	3,000
Pembroke	1902	15	3,250
Peterborough	1899	15	2,800
Renfrew	1899	15	875
St. Catharines	1897	12	3,600
St. Thomas	1900	12	2,900
Smith's Falls	1900	17	3,100
Stratford	1897	15	3,800

Municipality.	Year Purchased.	Weight (tons).	Cost.
Toronto	1895	15	3,050
	1900	10	2,373
Welland	1903		3,000
Windsor	1898	12	2,800
Woodstock	1897	10	3,300

Rock crushers are used for preparing, for street purposes, not only quarried stone, but also field boulders and coarse gravel. By a screen attachment the product is separated into grades for application to the roads in the best possible manner. For city or town work, where a large quantity of material is required, it is a mistake to purchase a small crusher. The breaking of stones is a very severe test of machinery owing to the varying character of the material; and ample capacity, so that the work can be done with perfect ease, is necessary. A crusher which can break ten cubic yards per hour at three-quarters its capacity, is the most serviceable and economical machine for most towns and cities. The extra cost incurred will prove a

A Park Roadway.

profitable outlay when the expense of maintenance and operation is considered.

Grading machines are exceedingly useful on town and village streets. They simplify the work of grading roadways preparatory to placing gravel or broken stone. They are especially valuable in grading and keeping in repair streets which are not macadamized or gravelled. By their use the streets of every village can be nicely graded at little expense, and even earth roadways kept in a presentable condition.

Cleaning Macadam.

A great need of macadam streets, especially in a business section, is that they be regularly cleaned. In Galt, Orillia, and other towns, a man is kept steadily at work with a broom and wheelbarrow. By this means their main streets are kept in very good condition.

It is a mistake to provide for the construction of good pavements, without at the same time insuring the investment by providing for their proper care and maintenance. If an asphalt pavement is allowed to go uncared for, in a very short time an accumulation of dirt, brought on by traffic and other means, will make it discreditable. But where these high-class pave-

ments are laid, provision is always made for scraping, sweeping and sprinkling, so that their best qualities are always fully realized. The cheaper class of pavements, such as macadam and gravel, are generally neglected, and in consequence, wrongly condemned. Quite as much, often more, filth from outside sources is carried to a macadam or gravel roadway than to asphalt; and to realize the most from the investment, similar attention should be given. During the summer season these streets should be swept with a revolving sweeper. In the spring and fall, gutters and catch-baisins should be scraped and cleaned. During the dry season, sprinkling will lay the dust and lessen the wear.

The purchase of certain road implements, more especially sweepers and scrapers, is sometimes opposed in a town, on the ground that they will take away the employment of a number of old men, largely dependent upon corporation work for support. Experience with these machines, on the other hand, goes to prove that they do not take away work, but in some cases tend to create work. They enable a much greater amount of street to be gone over, and effect a most encouraging improvement. The material swept or scraped to the side of the street has still to be drawn by hand into heaps, and thrown into wagons; gutters have to be cleaned out, and weeds have to be cut. The work of these machines in cleaning the streets stimulates to greater effort on the part of the ratepayers, and there is a tendency to extend the work rather than to decrease it.

BUSINESS STREETS.

Macadam roadways are very satisfactory for residence streets, and are largely used for business sections. In Peterborough, Brockville, Galt, Orillia, Barrie, Acton, Berlin, Carleton Place, Cornwall, Ingersoll, Pembroke, Renfrew and other towns, the main streets are macadamized, and, by proper attention, this pavement is found fairly satisfactory, and a vast improvement on what ordinarily prevails. In the main business section, however, it is desirable to have a pavement that can be kept clean at all seasons, and which can be crossed at any point, rather than at street intersections only. Macadam does not fully meet these requirements. Horses standing at the sidewalks tear up broken stone, leaving a succession of holes, and where there is much heavy traffic, it is difficult to keep any part of the roadway in good shape. For this reason, in the business district, a better class of pavement is of great advantage, and in the larger towns is almost a necessity. With present practice, practically the only two materials available for smaller municipalities in addition to ordinary and tar macadams, are vitrified brick and asphalt block. To this may be added sheet asphalt for large cities, but unfortunately the methods of construction and repair are not such that it can be economically used in small municipalities where only a short pavement is required.

Vitrified Brick.

Vitrified brick has been used in Ontario for a number of years, and has been found a very satisfactory paving material for business sections. Roadways of this material have been in use in Toronto for over ten years under fairly constant and heavy traffic and are found exceedingly durable, requiring very little repair. A pavement of vitrified brick one mile in length on the main business thoroughfare of St. Thomas, laid in 1899, is giving good

service. The chief defect is that it is noisy under traffic, and while this is very objectionable on residence streets, on business streets it is much less noticeable.

Vitrified bricks are different in composition and manufacture from the ordinary building brick. They are made from clay or shale, or a mixture of the two, which is heated to the point of vitrification and then slowly and gradually cooled. The size of each brick is usually about $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $3 \times 4 \times 9$ inches. The durability is not equal to that of asphalt or stone blocks, but they are less noisy than stone blocks. They are manufactured in Toronto, in the States of Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. There is room for much variation in the quality of brick. The process of manufacture is one which requires an expensive plant and much skill in burning. In laying a vitrified brick pavement, the natural earth is first prepared by draining, grading and rolling with a steam roller. On this a layer of concrete or broken stone is laid, from four to six inches in thickness. On this is spread a layer of sand about one inch in thickness, and in this the bricks are imbedded. They are laid on edge, in courses, at right angles to the street line, and with broken joints, the joints being cemented or "grouted."

Asphalt Pavements.

Asphalt is a mineral bitumen, a material similar to tar, and is closely allied to petroleum. Deposits of this material have been found in the County of Lambton, but they are too small to be of commercial value. One of the chief sources is the Island of Trinidad, and it is found in the Island of Cuba and elsewhere. The crude asphalt, as found in its natural state, is refined for use in paving, and is used merely as a cement to mix with sand or finely crushed stone. Pavements are made also from "rock asphalt," a variety of limestone or sandstone, impregnated with bitumen. The rock is ground to a powder and is then used in paving without other material being mixed with it. Rock asphalt, or natural asphalt, as it is sometimes termed, is found in the southern states, and is also used largely in Europe.

Sheet asphalt is the form in which it is most commonly used. It is one of the most desirable paving materials now in use, but it is difficult to lay and to keep in repair, requiring skilled workmen and an expensive plant. For this reason sheet asphalt is not suitable for the average town or even small city, where it is too expensive for use except for short sections in the business centre.

The appearance is exceedingly good, and, if properly laid, it is very durable. It consists in the main of a concrete base from four to eight inches in thickness, over which is laid a two-inch layer of asphaltic mixture; that is, a composition of sand or stone dust and asphalt thoroughly intermixed, in about the proportion of 90 per cent. sand and 10 per cent. of asphalt. This crude asphalt is refined, mixed with sand and stone dust, is heated, and a thin coating spread on the road over the concrete base. Rock asphalt is obtained by grinding to powder bituminous limestones and sandstones. This powder is heated and applied to the roadway in a manner similar to the Trinidad mixture. The asphalt forms a tough, rubber-like bond, cementing the sand and stone dust together.

Asphalt blocks differ from sheet asphalt in that they are manufactured into the form of bricks, and can thus be used in small quantities.

Asphalt blocks were first used in San Francisco in 1869, and have since been very largely used in a number of United States cities, particularly

Washington, Baltimore, New York and Detroit. In Ontario they have been used in Windsor, where they were laid on a broken stone foundation, and are proving very satisfactory. They are also being used in Sarnia, Stratford, Chatham and other places.

The block ordinarily used is five inches wide, twelve inches long and three inches deep. A block four inches deep can be obtained if desired. The materials composing the block are combined in a heated state by mechanical mixers, and, passing into a machine similar to that used in pressing bricks, are then moulded under heavy pressure. The composition of the blocks is about as follows:—

	Per cent.
Asphaltic cement	8 to 12
Stone dust	8 to 10
Fine crushed granite	84 to 78

An asphalt block pavement should be laid with a concrete base from four to six inches in thickness; the concrete to be of about seven of gravel to one of Portland cement. On this should be spread a one-half-inch coating of Portland cement mortar (mixed in the proportion of one of cement to three

An Asphalt Pavement with Concrete Sidewalks, Curbs and Gulleys.—Harvard Ave., Parkdale.

of sand) in which to imbed the block. The block, when laid, should be grouted with neat cement.

While not so noiseless as sheet asphalt, asphalt blocks are not so noisy as vitrified brick. The advantages claimed for this pavement over sheet asphalt are:—

(1) That it is less slippery and affords a much better foothold to horses.

(2) That it can be used on steeper grades.

(3) That it can be used in small cities where there is no asphalt plant.

(4) That it can be laid and prepared without special appliances or skilled labor, and

(5) That it is more durable than sheet asphalt, does not crack in the same manner and requires less repair.

SEWERAGE.

Sewers are a valuable aid to proper street construction, affording outlets for drainage, and it is of very much importance that they be laid before streets are paved or macadamized. To construct sewers after the streets are paved means the destruction to a great extent of the street improvement.

Private sewer, water and gas connections, and any underground work needed on the street, should, as far as possible, precede the paving or macadamizing of the streets, as the tearing up of roadways in sections is exceedingly destructive.

Sewers become necessary in populous communities as a matter of convenience, and to preserve public health. In designing a system of sewers, the latter object, it is apparent, must take precedence. The duty of sewers is to remove the sewage without delay to a place where it can be disposed of, and a further question to be decided is the means to be employed in disposing of the sewage discharged at the outlet. By sewerage in Canada "drainage systems" are understood and none other need be considered. Small sized sewers, such as are required by most villages and towns up to two feet diameter, are ordinarily made of vitrified clay pipe or tile. Even up to a

An Asphalt Block Pavement and Concrete Sidewalks.

diameter of forty-two inches tile may be used, but it is considered better practice above two feet to build the sewers of brick or concrete. The size of sewers is a matter for careful calculation, based upon population, area, rainfall, number of factories and similar considerations.

Separate and Combined Systems.

Sewers of the drainage class may be "separate" or "combined."

The comparative merits of the two systems have formed the subject of much discussion among engineers, but the conclusions reached are not favorable to the indiscriminate application of either. Both have desirable qualities more or less adapted to varying conditions, while in some instances a judicious combination of the two systems will be more suitable than either system alone.

With the separate system, two lines of pipe are laid in one trench, one line to the side of and above the other. One line of pipe is intended to receive what may strictly be termed sewage—that is, kitchen slops, the discharge of closets, manufacturing waste waters, drainage of stables, etc. The other line of pipe is intended for storm water—the surface water from streets, gardens and roofs.

The combined system is a single line of pipe only, but of large diameter, intended to receive not merely sewage and cellar drainage, but storm water as well.

The indiscriminate application of either of these systems is not to be entertained, as both have their uses. To advocate unreservedly the separate system is very apt at times to minimize the value of good street drainage. There is apt to be little difference in the cost of the two, as a separate system, though requiring smaller pipe, requires the additional system of drains to receive the storm water. The one material advantage of the separate over the combined system arises when there is necessity for treating the sewage at the outlet by septic tank or otherwise so as to render it harmless, since when diluted with a large amount of rain water, the expense of disposal is increased. There is this to be said, however, that while house sewage may be more dangerous, the street washings which reach the sewers, or drains, are equally offensive and should be purified.

Among the further advantages of the separate system are, that by regular flushing, it can be kept cleaner than the combined system, while the smaller pipe tend to the same result, ventilation is more perfect, cellars are not in danger of being flooded in time of storms by water backing up in them, as is apt to be the case with the combined system.

Advantages of the combined system, among others, are that obstructions can be removed more readily than with the separate system owing to the larger pipe used; grades need not be so steep; so large a quantity of water is not needed for flushing, as this is accomplished by storm water; and the street washings, as foul, if not as dangerous as house sewage, are removed.

The first cost of a separate system may frequently be made less than that of a combined system by omitting storm sewers. When it becomes necessary to lay pipe to carry away storm water, in order to protect the streets and gutters from flooding and from excessive rushes of water, the total cost, as a rule, will be as great as the cost of a combined system in which a much larger pipe is used. The practical difficulty with the separate system in this regard has been that, in spite of the importance of good drainage in street improvement and the need for convenient outlets for storm water, the cost of storm sewers has interfered with their construction. The expense, when added to the cost of street improvement, is likely to operate unfavorably.

Sewers imply a waterworks system to supply water for flushing and cleaning. Separate systems require a greater amount of water than do the combined systems, the latter depending chiefly for cleansing upon storm water. Separate systems, on the other hand, must be regularly flushed, and for this purpose flush tanks holding from 250 to 350 gallons each, which fill and discharge automatically usually twice a day, are placed at the upper ends of the sewers. These tanks empty rapidly, fill the sewer for some distance below, and the sudden rush of water removes solids which have settled in the bottom or collected on the sides of the pipe. Combined sewers are flushed when necessary from manholes to remove occasional obstructions, a stream being carried from the nearest hydrant in fire hose.

Incidental to sewers are the catch-basins, usually covered with an iron grating, which receive the surface water from the street, and the manholes, also covered with an iron grating, which serve the double purpose of venti-

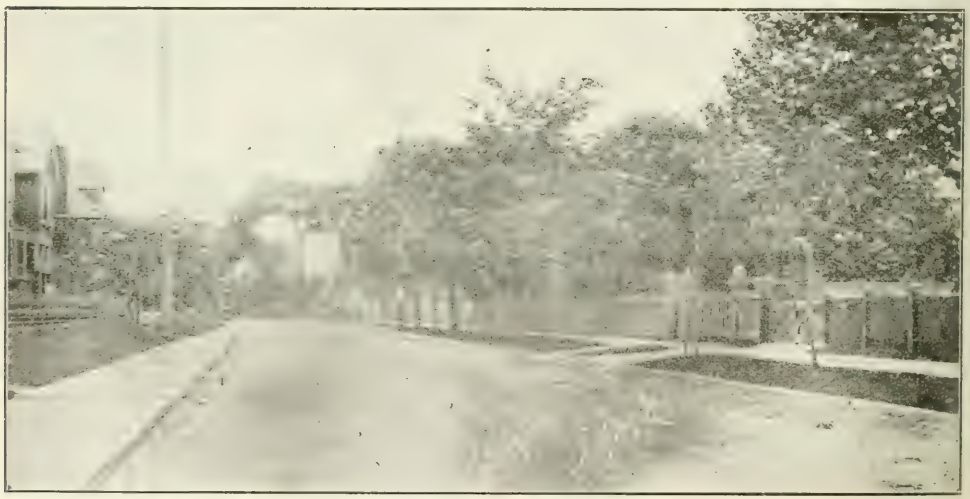
lating the sewers and permitting entrance for the purpose of examination or flushing.

Sewers in towns and villages are generally constructed wholly of salt-glazed vitrified sewer pipe, but as municipalities increase to the dimension of cities, a main trunk sewer of brick is usually required.

The specifications under which sewer pipe are laid require that the pipe shall be well burned, truly circular in bore and of an equal thickness throughout, perfectly sound, free from blisters, cracks, flaws and other defects. Each pipe must be not less than two feet in length. Pipes for private connections are six inches in diameter, with Y junctions. The joints are filled the full length of the socket with braided or twisted gasket, driven in tightly, and the joints made water-tight with Portland cement grout.

Sewer Assessment.

The frontage assessment system adopted with respect to sewers is one which has both simplicity and fairness to commend it. A by-law should usually provide that there shall be a uniform frontage tax levied against all property in front of which a sewer is constructed as a local improvement,



THE SYMMETRY OF THIS STREET IS DESTROYED BY PLACING ONE SIDEWALK BESIDE THE CURB, AND THE OTHER WITH A STRIP OF SOD BETWEEN. GOOD STREET DESIGN IS ESSENTIALLY FORMAL.

and against all property draining into such of the main sewers as are constructed at the city's expense. This amount may be paid in small annual instalments. The cost of any sewer in excess of the total amount assessed in this way may be borne by the general taxes. Special provision should be made for corner and irregularly shaped lots.

This method of assessment equalizes the cost of sewerage throughout the municipality and does not require one street to pay for a sewer deeper and longer than its own needs demand in order to provide drainage for another street a difficulty met with in the ordinary method of frontage assessment, by which each street pays for the sewer laid in front of it.

CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

Concrete sidewalks are growing in favor owing to the greater durability and better appearance as contrasted with the increasing price of lumber and the poor quality obtainable. Plank walks are at best short lived, require a great deal of repairing, and, when they begin to wear out, are frequently dangerous. A well-built concrete walk, on the other hand, is practically permanent and does not demand the care that plank walks require.

Without resorting to walks made merely of a bed of gravel or finely crushed stone (laid very much after the manner of the gravel or stone foundation commonly used for concrete walks), it is difficult to find a cheaper walk than concrete. Contracts were let in 1905 for concrete walks at 8½ cents per square foot. This is a very low figure, and is very near the actual cost, but under favorable conditions serviceable walks can be built for that price.

For residential and outlying districts particularly, there has been, in some towns and cities, a tendency to lay concrete walks in a more expensive manner than is necessary. Under suitable conditions, and especially with a dry, sandy sub-soil, light but durable concrete walks can be laid without a gravel or broken stone foundation—merely a 3½-inch concrete base and a one-inch surface coating of cement-sand mortar. Particular care should be given in laying such a walk to provide the best Portland cement, thoroughly mix the concrete, and to completely divide the walk into blocks so that there will be a clear space at each joint. Even on clay soils, if properly drained, such a construction should be safe; or, in any event, a four-inch gravel or stone foundation should be sufficient. A great deal of the failure of concrete walks, commonly attributed to a weak foundation, is really due to poor workmanship, carelessness in mixing the concrete, inferior cement, and other causes. Crushed granite in the wearing surface is needlessly expensive, except for certain walks in the larger cities, subjected to exceptionally heavy traffic.

These walks are variously called "artificial stone," "granolithic," "cement," "concrete," "cement-concrete." The term "granolithic" is properly applied to the walks of this class in which granite chips are mixed with sand and cement in forming the wearing surface. Although of similar appearance, concrete walks are not the same material as is used for asphalt roadways, with which they are very commonly confused, the asphalt pavement being a mixture of sand and mineral pitch. Asphalt is occasionally, as in the City of Kingston, used for sidewalks. Vitrified paving brick are also used to some extent for sidewalks, costing about the same as concrete, while they are commonly used for crossings, being laid on a concrete base, and taking the place of the concrete wearing surface.

The usual requirements for a concrete walk are:—

(1) A foundation layer of stone, gravel, cinders, or other suitable material, consolidated to a depth of from four to twelve inches in thickness, according to the nature of the sub-soil.

(2) A concrete base from three to four inches in thickness.

(3) A surface coating of cement-mortar one inch in thickness, mixed in the proportion of one of cement and three of sand.

The foundation layer is intended to provide a certain amount of drainage, as well as strength, and should be greater on a clay soil, retentive of moisture and subject to upheaval by frost, than it need be on a loose gravel or sand.

A concrete base three inches in thickness is ordinarily required on a favorable soil, and four inches where the sub-soil is of clay, or where, for other reasons, the drainage is not thought sufficient.

Where broken stone is used in the concrete base, safe proportions would be one part of Portland cement, three of sand, and six of broken stone. This quantity of sand and cement will make a strong mortar, and there will be sufficient to surround each stone and fill the voids.

Where gravel is used to form the concrete base, the usual proportions are one part of cement to seven or eight of gravel. The gravel used in mixing concrete should be free from clay, loam, or earthy material, and should contain about thirty per cent. sand. As there is apt to be some uncertainty as to the quality of the gravel and the uniformity with which sand is intermixed with it, a greater proportion of cement is required than with a carefully adjusted mixture of cement, sand and broken stone.

The sand used in mixing broken stone concrete should be clean, sharp, and of varying sized grain. One of the objects to be aimed at in mixing concrete is to have fine and coarse materials in such proportion to one another that the percentage of voids in the consolidated mass will be reduced to a minimum.

For the surface coat the proportion of one of cement to three of sand is customary, except at street crossings, where one part of cement to one and one-half of sand is commonly employed.

As previously pointed out, special care should be taken to thoroughly mix the concrete, and to divide the blocks completely at each joint—this division providing for contraction and expansion. A four-inch slab of well-made cement-concrete is exceedingly strong, and should not crack or disintegrate when laid on the surface of any soil; but if the soil is wet, the walk would have a tendency to become uneven.

Quite apart from the conditions to be expected in frosty weather, concrete sidewalks exhibit at times a tendency to become dangerously slippery; the entire surface in some cases, and in others merely spots. The condition is frequently serious, and is one to be avoided as far as possible. The tendency to be slippery may arise from several causes. Granite chips, or broken stone of almost any kind, used in the surface coating, will wear smoother than an ordinary sand finish. A surface rich in cement generally wears smoother than one in which the proportion of sand is greater. The dusting of the surface on completion with neat cement, instead of a mixture of sand and cement, tends to smoothness. A trowel finish is smoother than a surface finished with a wooden float. Towns in which hills are numerous, and slippery walks, therefore, more necessarily avoided, find most serviceable a plain, sand-cement surface, finished with a wooden float, indented with a toothed roller, or other means of roughening.

When walking on concrete sidewalks, a hollow sound is frequently noticed. This hollow sound indicates a separation of the concrete base and surface coating. The remedy is that ordinarily prescribed in specifications for sidewalks, requiring the surface coating to be put on the base before the latter has set and while still adhesive. That is, the concrete base should be covered with the wearing surface as the work progresses, the former being spread in short sections and immediately surfaced. In this way the two layers of concrete unite to form a solid stone.

The "hollow sound" is the forerunner of the time when the surface will crack and shale away from the concrete base. When, for this reason, it becomes necessary to re-surface a concrete walk, the entire surface, as far as it can be loosened, should be taken off. The concrete base should be thor-

oughly flushed to free it from all loose particles, and made as wet as possible. Dry cement should then be sifted over it and the new surface coating of cement mortar at once applied. This is the usual process for recommencing interrupted concrete work, the surface being well flushed, dusted or grouted with cement, then the new concrete put on. In Part III. of this Report, concrete is discussed in reference to bridges, and the information in that regard will be found largely applicable to sidewalks.

LOCATION OF SIDEWALKS.

Until recently it has been customary on residential streets to place sidewalks along the edge of the street allowance, as close as possible to the fence. Outside the walk was planted a row of trees, and some little distance nearer the centre of the street was placed the curb of the roadway. The more modern plan practised is to remove the sidewalk from the old position near the fence, constructing new walks outside the line of trees. Sometimes the walk is laid immediately next to the curb, and in other cases, a strip of sod is left between the walk and the curb.

There is very general accord of opinion that, in the design of streets, it is better to place the walk outside the row of trees. In this position, the sidewalks are more easily lighted, and the public are further removed from private residences. The appearance of the street can be much improved by removing old fences, and, in effect, the portion of the street up to the sidewalk is added to the lawn. It is objected that citizens often take this view too literally and that they are inclined to claim and use as personal property that part of the street allowance. But even this has its advantages, as citizens inclined to this view are apt to take the more care of the grass and boulevard, thereby tending to improve the appearance of the street. Occasional cases of citizens fencing in and assuming possession of a part of the street can be easily remedied, and once understood, little further difficulty need arise.

On business streets it is, as a rule, essential that the sidewalks be laid as heretofore, close to the edge of the street allowance, in order to permit easy access to stores, offices, and for the display of goods in shop windows. On business streets there are no trees, and the reasons respecting street lighting, privacy and care of boulevards do not arise, as in the case of residential streets.

There is inclined to be a further difference in practice and opinion with regard to the exact location of the sidewalk outside of the trees, some preferring it next to the curb, others preferring a space between the walk and the curb.

In laying permanent concrete walks it is an excellent plan to lay them with a strip of sod between the sidewalk and the road-bed, and this will give the street a much handsomer and more park-like appearance than if the sidewalk is placed close to the road-bed. In the latter case, considerable difficulty will arise in making entrances to alleys and private property, as a depression has to be made in the sidewalk, or else a strip of concrete carried out into the gutter. This arrangement for private entrances is a disfigurement to the street. If the concrete is carried out into the gutter, it is an interruption to surface drainage. If a depression is made in the sidewalk it creates places where users of the walk are apt to slip or trip. If the sidewalk is placed in from the roadway, these difficulties do not arise; the pedestrian

has a little space between him and the horses and vehicles on the street; is less exposed to the dust, and has partial shade. It is a satisfactory compromise between two extremes—the position at the edge of the street allowance, and the position at the edge of the curb.

The cost of constructing a curb detached from the walk may be slightly greater than if the curb is formed as a part of the concrete walk, but the difference is, as a rule, very trifling. The objection has been suggested that property owners may be apt to neglect a narrow strip of grass between the sidewalk and the curb, but this has rarely been the case. The edges of grass may require a little more clipping along the walks when laid away from the curb; but no more than when the walk is laid in the old position along the edge of the street allowance. None of these objections counter-balance the advantages of walks laid a short distance from the curb, in respect to appearance, and entrances to private property.

Where a strip of sod only one foot or so in width between the walk and the curb can be retained, as on a forty-foot street, there may be more reasons for dispensing with it, but even this narrow strip adds to the appearance of the street, and helps in the proper construction of the sidewalk.

Wherever a sidewalk has been laid on one side of the street with a strip of sod between the walk and the curb, uniformity of the street should be preserved by laying the sidewalk on the other side an equal distance from the curb.

CURBING AND GUTTERS.

A curb is a line of plank, flag stone, or concrete placed along the edge of the metalled roadway. It is essential on a business street to finish and protect the sidewalk, but may be ommitted on residential streets and park roads. Curbs are now largely made of concrete, and are frequently so formed as to supply a concrete bottom for the gutter as well. A curb defines the roadway, giving the street a more finished appearance, as well as protecting the boulevard from careless drivers and from horses standing or tied at the side of the street. It also forms the gutter and aids in keeping it clean and free from obstruction to the flow of water from the roadway. A curb, or curb and gutter, should be constructed after the street has been excavated, graded and underdrained, preparatory to laying the first course of the roadway or pavement. Rolling can then be more perfectly performed, as the curb keeps the road metal in place, preventing it from being crowded outward by the weight of the roller. Being carefully laid to grade it is used as a line from which to gauge the finished surface of the pavement.

The process of constructing a concrete curb and gutter is first to excavate to sub-grade and lay the foundation of gravel or other material, which is pounded or rammed until firm and compact. Planks are then put in place to form the core of the curb, and the side of the gutter next the roadway. The coarser grade of concrete is then placed and tamped between these planks, and is ready, after rounding the corners with suitable tools, to apply the surface coat. To do this the inside plank forming the core of the curb is moved outward the required distance, usually one inch, and the cement mortar or finishing coat is then run behind it, in contact with the core, and the remainder of the surface coat is readily applied. Before the surface coat is set, the plank retaining the face of the curb in place is removed, and the whole is shaped with float and trowel. A bristle brush dampened is used last, and, in the hands of an expert, the completed work is given the appearance of natural stone. By means of flat metal plates, which are used as well to keep

the planks a proper distance apart, the curb is separated into desired lengths, usually eight feet, the separation providing for expansion in hot weather. The specifications for curb and gutter are usually a part of or modelled from the sidewalk specifications, the requirements for excavation, foundation, composition and mixing being in all respects similar. The cost will vary with local conditions, cost of cement, etc., but, if laid by a street overseer experienced in laying concrete walks, it would be expected to average thirty cents a lineal foot.

SYSTEM OF STREET MANAGEMENT.

In order that the care of streets may be reduced to a system the great need of the majority of towns at present is: (1) Capable oversight, so that work will be performed under right principles of construction and in accordance with carefully prepared plans. (2) The concentration of funds so that work of a permanent nature can be undertaken.

System, as applied to streets and pavements, is not generally understood, although parallel with the construction of waterworks and sewers. With the

ONE SIDEWALK LAID AT THE CURB AND THE OTHER AT THE FENCE IS NOT IN THE BEST OF TASTE.

construction of a system of waterworks a plan for the whole town is first decided upon. The required size of the pipe on the outlying streets is estimated. Then that of the lines by which these are supplied is computed, and so on until the size of the largest mains is known, and a complete plan showing the size of all pipes required is laid down. The whole of this may not be constructed at one time, but definite provision is made, and it is constructed in accordance with the plan as required. This is the case with waterworks systems, sewerage systems, and should be the method adopted in the construction of roads. The illustration may be extended to include the raising of funds, repair and maintenance; all public work should be carried on in a business-like way, under nearly one system of management. A definite plan for the whole street mileage should be considered, and the means provided for carrying it out as required.

Annual Appropriations.

The majority of towns pay for work on streets by making annual appropriations from the general funds of the municipality. The amount varies greatly with different towns, according to size, wealth, requirements and liberality in this respect, ranging usually from one to ten thousand dollars. This money is distributed over the town in several ways. In some cases it is sub-divided among the wards; the basis of this may be the assessed value of the property in each ward, or it may depend on the skill of the ward representative in wire-pulling. In other cases the ward boundaries are overlooked and the money is divided as the council may deem advisable; in this instance influence is usually brought to bear directly on the council by individual citizens or bodies of citizens.

In whatever form, the final tendency of this method of making expenditure invariably is to scatter the appropriation over the whole street area, not in accordance with the actual improvements needed, but according to a councillor's idea of equity, modified by his desire to retain or gain the support of his constituents. The manner in which the appropriation is spent makes it a sort of legitimate election fund; the people expect it and the council has no other course to pursue. The character of the work done is merely temporary patchwork, an effort to keep in repair mud roads and gravel roads which have never been suitably built. No durable improvements are attempted, and the plans are those belonging to townships, as they are commonly developed by a bad phase of statute labor. While such roads are cheapest in first cost, they are the most expensive to maintain.

The Expenditure.

If the system of making annual appropriations is adhered to, in carrying on street improvement, the disposition of the money should be such that a certain amount of permanent roadway will be built every year, devoting the smallest sum possible to repairing unimproved streets. This, however, is not the business-like policy, the policy on which great improvements have been successfully brought about. One man never attempts to build and pay for a railroad; but a company is formed, bonds are issued, the money obtained to be paid back in the course of a number of years. The work as soon as finished, is an asset to be balanced against the bonded indebtedness. The company which manages and directs the railroad expects it to earn a sufficient revenue to keep itself in repair, and to ultimately pay for itself. This is the method whereby all our greatest and best business concerns have been built up. It is the only method whereby permanent and durable results can be economically obtained. This is the method adopted in establishing municipal waterworks systems, electric light and sewer systems, and is quite as necessary in street improvement. The annual taxes should be used to pay the interest, for maintenance, and to create a sinking fund to meet the principal when due. Improvements made and maintained in this way are not a direct financial loss. But these improvements are an asset to be placed to the credit of the town, to be balanced against the bonded indebtedness just as is the case in the construction of railroads. A town which owns a public hall worth $20,000, as a corporation is none the poorer because it is in debt to this amount for its construction. The hall is an asset which should be placed to the town's credit, balancing the indebtedness.

The principle of paying for a public work immediately on its completion is not a just one. The benefit derived from improved streets, a town hall, a

sewer system has only commenced when the work is completed. This benefit extends over a term of years, and the only fair system is to ask payment from the citizens as the benefit of the work is received by them. Nor is the full benefit of street improvement derived when only short sections of street are constructed annually. It is not until the whole town is provided with well-designed thoroughfares that the full benefit commences. Short sections are merely scattered links of a chain; the usefulness of the chain is not realized until all the sections are joined, to the full length required.

CURVES IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF RESIDENTIAL STREETS.

Assessment.

In assessing the cost of these improvements, the annual payments may be met by the general funds of the town, in which case, in order to render justice to all, it would be necessary to raise sufficient money to suitably improve at least the most important streets of the town; or a local improvement by-law may be adopted, this being usually framed on the frontage assessment system.

The latter system, that of frontage assessments, is one of the most suitable remedies for existing conditions. When work is undertaken by means of it, money is raised by the issue of debentures extending over a term of years. The amount is assessed against the property abutting on the work, according to the frontage of the lot. By means of the frontage tax system sufficient money can be raised to do durable, serviceable and economical work, and it is generally the most satisfactory means of consolidating road expenditure. Money thus obtained, may be had at a low rate of interest, and, payment being extended over a term of years, the annual rate of taxation is small. The ultimate cost is no greater than under the old system of patch-work, the difference being that less money is wasted. The durable improvements obtained are at once a benefit to the property owner, the value of the property is increased, and the town, as a whole, becomes a more desirable place of residence.

Town Engineers.

Practically all the cities in the Province have city engineers engaged at a salary of from $1,000 per annum and upwards. Except in the largest cities, these engineers have a private practice in addition to their city work. Their duties are mainly to design and supervise municipal work, and they are usually assisted by a foreman, or foremen, for day work, and an inspector, or inspectors, in the case of contract work. Certain towns—Berlin, Peterborough Brockville, Cornwall, Midland, Owen Sound, Smith's Falls—follow practically the same plan, although in a few cases there is a street commissioner engaged permanently, while the engineer is only employed as occasion requires.

Numerous towns have a street superintendent only, who should be a man of good, practical judgment, with some business and mechanical ability, and able to handle men. Among the towns having street superintendents in this way are:—Barrie, Carleton Place, Collingwood, Dundas, Galt, Ingersoll, North Bay, Orillia, Paris, Renfrew, St. Mary's and Welland.

A good plan for towns desiring such an officer is to advertise for a superintendent or engineer, stating the salary the town is willing to pay. A fair salary for the town work might induce a good municipal engineer to locate in the town to superintend municipal improvements and carry on a local

Macadam with Concrete Curbing.

practice. A private practice of a reasonable nature would not interfere with his municipal duties.

It is strongly to be recommended that towns engage a civil engineer, rather than a street superintendent not fully qualified for the work. The average street superintendent is unable to fix grades for street pavements, sewers, sidewalks, etc., and is not sufficiently posted in technical details. The usual experience with a man not fully qualified is that, while he may get along for a certain period with apparently satisfactory results, at the end of ten years there is apt to be a good deal of bad work to do over again.

An engineer should be retained on salary, rather than by fees or commission on the cost of the work. Where an engineer is retained by salary he

can be held responsible for the oversight of all details of waterworks, sewers, street improvement, etc., both in construction and repair. An engineer, although appointed by by-law, but paid a percentage of the cost of the work, is only engaged to design and direct occasional works, as required by the council. In the latter case, the responsibility of the engineer is not sufficiently fixed, nor does it extend as it should, to the maintenance of all municipal works. An engineer retained by commission only, and employed as occasion may seem to require, is not sufficiently in touch with the work at all times to obtain the best results. It is also an important part of an engineer's services to prepare and preserve plans of municipal works for future reference, but except in the case of a permanent, salaried official, having full charge of all work at all times, this is not likely to be done. While the salary of one year may be less than the total commissions would have amounted to, yet after a term of years, the cost will be about the same in either case.

Inspection.

Works carried out under contract should always be carefully supervised by a competent inspector. It is the office of an inspector to see that the work on which he is placed is performed in accordance with the specifications and such verbal instructions as he may receive from the engineer.

Work as it ordinarily comes before the inspector may be classified under (*a*) the materials used by the contractor; (*b*) the methods of preparing these materials; and (*c*) the methods of placing these in the structure. The inspector should qualify himself for his duties in the first place by making himself thoroughly familiar with the specifications, a copy of which he should always have with him. But more than this, he should have a practical knowledge of materials and should make himself acquainted with the details of the special work under him.

He must be able to form a safe estimate of the quality of materials as they are delivered on the work, in order to reject any that are of an inferior quality or are otherwise unsuitable. Material which he rejects should be plainly marked in such a manner that it cannot be erased, and he should see that it is at once removed from the ground. If allowed to remain, there is serious possibility that all, or part, of the material so rejected will find its way into the work.

In watching the methods of preparing the materials it is necessary to see that the proper quantities are used, that dimensions are as required by the plans and specifications, that machinery and implements used are in proper working order to do good work. It is usual and preferable to allow the contractor to follow his own methods so long as these do not injure the material, and the desired results are produced. But where these methods result in defective material or improper workmanship, the contractor should be required to adopt methods that will produce results in conformity with the specifications.

In order to properly inspect the manner of construction or of putting the materials in place, the inspector should be conversant with proper methods of the various craftsmen engaged on the work. Men who persistently do careless or inferior work should be removed. The permanent removal of such men should be insisted upon. Special attention should be paid to parts of the work where careless or defective work can be covered up.

The inspector should be constantly on the work so that he may be consulted in regard to any doubtful points that may arise. The inspector should

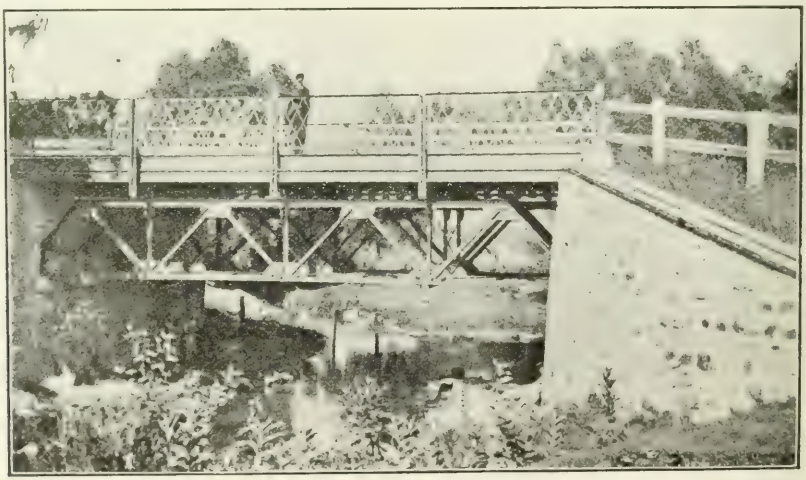
be guided, as far as possible, by the plans and specifications, but, in case of uncertainty, should at once consult the engineer.

The inspector should arrange his work in such a way that he will cause the least inconvenience to the contractor. Arguments and disputes should be avoided, and to this end the inspector, before raising any objection, should satisfy himself fully as to his case. When he has done so, his objections and directions in regard to the matter should be given in as few words as possible, and in a spirit of firmness that will leave no room for doubt as to his intentions. At the same time complaint should be made with as little delay as possible, as the longer it is put off the greater the difficulty of rectifying the inferior work.

The position of the inspector is often one of considerable difficulty, and the man who can combine firmness with common sense and tact, who thoroughly understands his position and can maintain it with confidence, is less likely to have inferior work performed under him than is one who is known to be irresolute or who is liable to error.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR STREET CONSTRUCTION.

The following will serve as a basis upon which to frame specifications for macadam, vitrified brick and asphalt pavements. The first fourteen sec-



BRIDGE ON YONGE ST., YORK COUNTY.—STEEL SUPERSTRUCTURE ON OLD STONE ABUTMENTS. A DECK BRIDGE WITH STEEL LATTICE HAND-RAIL AND CONCRETE FLOOR; SPAN, 35 FEET; WIDTH OF ROADWAY, 18 FEET; COST, $970.

tions are applicable to all three, and each is then considered under its own heading. Details of every street undertaken will require special consideration, to be covered by such additional clauses as may be necessary. Each specification should be accompanied by plans showing the grade of the street, earth excavation or fill, width and depth of roadway, work at street intersections, drainage, curbing, alterations in sewer, waterworks or other fixtures, etc.

Location and extent of work.

1. The location and approximate extent of pavement to be laid under these specifications, are as follows:

.....

.....

Excavation and grading of roadway.

2. The space over which the roadway and curb are to be laid shall be excavated to the required depth below the elevation of the finished roadway in accordance with the plans and schedule, on file at the office of the clerk of the town of———— and forming part of these specifications. Perishable or objectionable material shall be removed to a further depth to secure a firm foundation if so required by the engineer. Such excess excavation shall be filled with gravel or other material approved by the engineer, and the bottom of the sub-grade thus obtained shall be then made thoroughly firm and solid by pounding and rolling. For all extra excavation or filling ordered by the engineer the contractor shall be entitled to the sum of 25 cents per cubic yard.

Removal of excavated earth and rubbish.

3. The earth taken from the excavation for the roadway and curb is to be used in properly grading up the boulevards and filling in any portion of the roadbed which is beneath the grade line on the proposed improvement; and the surplus earth is to be teamed from one point of the street to another as may be required in making the said boulevards where there is not sufficient earth, or in raising the elevation of lots adjacent to the street. All earth in excess of that required on the street, or streets, stone, gravel, posts, stumps, other obstacles or rubbish, shall remain the property of the town, to be removed by the contractor to such point or points as the engineer may direct; if not hauled for a distance exceeding one-half mile from the street, such removal to be without extra charge.

Levels, stakes and bench marks.

4. The curbing, grading, draining, paving, and all work connected herewith, shall be completed to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or bench-marks placed for this purpose by the engineer shall be moved or effaced by the contractor without the permission of the engineer.

Tile drainage

5. The contractor is to furnish the tile and construct a four-inch field tile drain along the inside or road side of the curb line on each side of the street, as shown upon the plan on file at the office of the clerk of the town of ————. The tile are to be placed in an eight-inch trench, the bottom of the trench to be at least eighteen inches below the sub-grade of the roadway; and the tile shall be uniformly and evenly laid with a fall of not less than three inches in one hundred feet, to a proper outlet. Where it is found necessary by the engineer in reaching a suitable outlet to carry the line of tile beyond the street allowance the contractor shall receive the sum of fifty cents for each rod so laid beyond the limits of the street allowance. Tile drains for carrying surface and other water through or under the street or roadway shall be laid as indicated upon the aforesaid plans and profile, or as otherwise directed by the engineer. All tile used shall be of the best quality of clay, manufactured expressly for drain purposes, in lengths not less than one foot, and of uniform diameter throughout. All earth excavated in

the laying of these drains shall be returned to the trench, being thoroughly rammed and pounded in layers not exceeding one foot in thickness, and rendered perfectly firm and solid to the satisfaction of the engineer. When sewer pipe is required in place of common tile such pipe shall be furnished to the contractor by the municipality, and shall be laid in all respects to the satisfaction of the engineer.

Concrete curbs.

6. The contractor is to construct upon each side of the roadway, throughout the whole length of the street, a concrete curb, as shown upon the plans hereinbefore mentioned, such curb to be perfectly true to the line and levels given by the engineer. At each street, lane, alley, private way, etc., the curbing shall, unless otherwise directed, be returned to the sidewalk, the returns to be placed at an angle of thirty degrees with the line of the curbing. The earth at the back of the curbing is to be thoroughly rammed so as to ensure stability of the curbing. The material and workmanship used must be in conformity with the specifications and plans for curbing hereto attached.

Boulevards to be levelled and trees preserved.

7. The boulevard between the curb line and the sidewalk is to be regularly levelled off from the grade line at the top of the sidewalk to the curb or roadway as directed by the engineer. The boulevard between the sidewalk and the street limit is to be regularly and evenly graded by cutting down or filling in as may be required, so as to conform to the grade of the sidewalk, except where otherwise directed by the engineer, in order to conform to the elevation of the lawns along the said street. The boulevards are to be left smooth by raking and levelling. The contractor in doing the work must excavate or fill in around trees on the said street in a careful manner so as not to bark or injure the said trees.

Water gullies, manholes, standpipes.

8. Returns and offsets, if necessary, must be made in the line of the curb around any of the water gullies on the street. The levelling of the top of the sewer gullies, manholes, etc., and the building up or lowering of all waterworks standpipes in such manner as the engineer may direct, to suit the grade and crown of the roadbed will be done by the contractor.

Lane and street intersections.

9. All intersections of private lanes and entrances to private property are to be properly graded and paved in the boulevard by the contractor at a gradual slope from the line of the street allowance to the bottom of the gutter, and all street intersections are to be graded and paved as directed by the engineer, to conform to the finished grade and pavement of the street.

Steam roller provided.

14. A steam road roller will be provided by the town of ————, together with a man to operate it, also oil and waste, for which the contractor will pay the said town of ———— the sum of ten dollars for each and every day the roller is in use; the contractor to supply the necessary fuel, water, or other material necessary for its proper operation.

Macadam.

Broken stone surface and quality of stone.

10. The surface of the roadway is to be covered with crushed stone to a minimum depth of 10 inches in the centre and 6 inches at the curb after consolidation, to be regularly and perfectly spread over the whole of the roadbed to a depth to conform to the cross

section shown on the drawings, and proportionate to that specified for the centre and curb. The crushed stone is to be furnished by the contractor and shall be durable limestone, granite or field stone, of such quality and broken to such dimensions as may be approved by the engineer and authorized by council of the town of ————. All stone used must be free from clay, loam or earthy material. Quarry strippings will not be accepted.

Placing stone on the roadway

11. The broken stone is to be placed on the roadway in the following manner:

(*a*) Crushed stone of a size to pass through a two and one-half inch ring is to be placed over the whole of the surface of the sub-grade to a depth, after consolidation, of 8½ inches at the centre and 4½ inches at the curb. Upon this shall be spread a coating of fine screenings, to be worked into the interstices of the stone, saturated with water and thoroughly rolled.

(*b*) Upon this shall be spread a layer of crushed stone such as will pass through a one-inch ring, to be 1½ inches in depth after consolidation, or such further depth as will bring the roadway to the line of the finished grade, this to be coated with screenings, thoroughly saturated and rolled.

Screenings to fill voids.

12. Special care must be taken to work each coating of fine screenings down into the interstices or voids in the mass of stone beneath, by thoroughly saturating and flooding with water (and by passing a harrow over the surface of the whole mass if so required by the engineer), until the engineer is satisfied that the interstices are sufficiently filled.

Manner of rolling and wetting roadway.

13. Rolling shall be commenced at the edges or curb of the road, working towards the centre, and shall be continued until the earth sub-grade and each layer in succession is firmly set to the satisfaction of the engineer, and ceases to further consolidate under the weight of the roller. The final rolling must be continued until the roadbed is perfectly consolidated and unyielding to the satisfaction of the engineer. During the whole of the rolling herein specified a sprinkling cart is to pass immediately in front of the roller, so that at all times the surface of the road will be saturated with water.

Concrete Foundation.

A layer of concrete, four inches in thickness.

14. Upon the sub-soil as graded and rolled, a foundation layer of concrete shall be laid for asphalt and vitrified brick pavements in the following manner:- It shall be composed of one part by weight of cement, of a quality approved by the engineer, and in accordance with the specifications for such elsewhere herein described; two and one-half parts by weight of clean, sharp sand, and five parts by weight of broken stone, of such a size as will pass through a two-inch ring. (Or where gravel is used the concrete shall be composed of one part of cement and seven parts of clean gravel). All concrete shall be mixed on a water-tight platform placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of sand; upon this shall be evenly spread the proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly mixed while dry. To this water shall be added, and the whole thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of mortar. The proportionate amount of stone shall

then be spread evenly over this mortar and thoroughly intermixed therewith. The concrete, when mixed as aforesaid, shall be immediately put in place and thoroughly pounded until it has an even surface, is perfectly and uniformly solid, and is four inches in depth over the foundation.

Vitrified Brick.

Quality of paving brick.

15. Brick shall be of the best quality of paving brick, made of shale or fire clay: re-pressed and burned for street paving purposes. They shall be of only one size and make, rectangular with straight parallel sides, and not more than 3 x 4 x 9 inches nor less than 2½ x 4 x 8½ inches. They shall be strong, tough, hard, non-absorbent, free from cracks, bunches and defects of any kind, and shall be equal in all cases to the sample submitted with the tender.

Sand cushion.

16. On the concrete foundation shall be spread a layer of clean, coarse, dry sand to such depth as may be necessary to bring the surface of the pavement after being rammed and rolled, to a proper grade. The sand cushion shall be brought to the exact form and crown by means of a template of proper shape, resting on the curbs, or with one end on the curb and the other on a scantling imbedded in the sand at the centre. The template shall be drawn forward and backward immediately in front of the brick-laying, so that the sand cushion shall be kept at the required crown. The brick shall be set on the sand bed at right angles to the curb line, except at intersecting streets, where they shall be laid in "herring-bone" or such other manner as the engineer may direct.

Joints.

17. The brick shall be laid in close contact with one another, the workmen to stand on the bricks already laid, and in no case shall the sand cushion be disturbed or walked on after having been brought to the exact grade and crown. When the bricks are laid the end joints shall be made close and compact by means of a steel bar applied at the ends next the curb. At every fourth course, or when directed, the bricks are to be closed up, and the courses straightened in a satisfactory manner. Longitudinal joints must be broken by a lap of half the length of the brick.

Trimming and cutting.

18. In trimming and cutting the bricks, proper care shall be taken not to check or fracture the part used, all joints to be at right angles to the top and sides. Nothing but whole brick shall be used except in starting or finishing a course, or in such cases as may be specially permitted by the engineer, and in no case shall less than half a block be used.

Rolling.

19. The pavement shall be swept clean with brooms and rolled with a roller weighing not less than five tons until all the brick are thoroughly imbedded in the sand and brought to a uniform, unyielding bearing, the finished surface to be smooth and even, with the required grade and crown.

Portland cement grout.

20. Unless otherwise specified, the surface of the pavement, after rolling as above, shall be made thoroughly wet and grouted with a mixture of equal parts of Canadian Portland cement and fine sharp sand, and sufficient water to run freely. The grout shall be poured over the surface of the pavement and swept into the joints with stiff brooms until no further settlement is apparent.

the grout remaining flush with the top of the bricks. A thin layer of sand shall be spread upon the pavement, the street to remain closed for such time thereafter as the engineer may direct.

Asphalt Block.

21. The blocks shall be of the best quality. They shall be five inches in width, twelve inches in length, and four inches in depth, and shall be composed of approved asphaltic cement and crushed granite, trap, or other equally durable stone. Blocks must be square, with sharp corners, and blocks having chipped or rounded edges, or varying from the above dimensions by one-quarter inch, may be rejected. Dimensions and quality of blocks.

22. Upon the concrete foundation shall be spread a layer of Canadian Portland cement mortar, one-half inch in thickness, mixed in the proportion of one part by measure of cement to three parts of sand. The blocks shall be laid directly in the mortar, and brought to a uniform bearing and smooth top surface before the mortar has begun to set. Cement mortar.

23. The blocks will be laid by pavers standing or kneeling upon the blocks already laid. Each course will be formed of blocks of a uniform width and depth. The blocks will be laid with their length at right angles to the axis of the street; and shall be so laid that all longitudinal joints shall be broken by a lap of at least four inches. Each course of blocks will be laid against the course preceding it in such manner as to make all joints as tight as possible. Laying blocks

24. When laid, the blocks will be covered with clean, fine sand, entirely free from loam or earthy matter, perfectly dry, and screened through a screen having twenty meshes to the inch, this sand to be swept over the pavement until all joints are filled. Ramming and finishing.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER.

(1) The curb and gutter to be constructed under these specifications consists of about —— lineal feet on the east and west side of ———— street, in the town of ————, and between ———— street and ———— street, the location on the said street to be more particularly defined by the engineer. Plans and dimensions.

The combined curb and gutter shall conform to the dimensions shown upon the drawings hereto attached and forming part of these specifications.

(2) All work shall be completed to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or bench-marks placed for this purpose shall be moved or effaced by the contractor without permission so to do. Lines, curbs and bench-marks.

(3) The curbing and gutter shall be laid upon a six-inch bed of gravel, cinders, broken stone or other material approved by the engineer, which shall be thoroughly tamped and consolidated. Foundation of gravel, six inches deep.

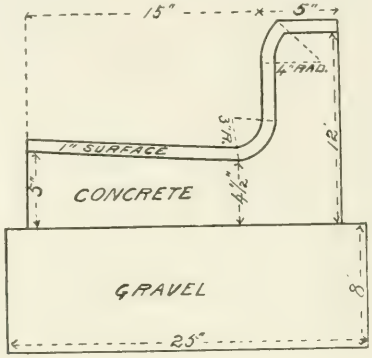
(4) The curb and gutter shall consist of a concrete core or backing, faced with a one-inch surface coat of mortar, as indicated by the drawings hereto attached. A core or backing, and finishing coat.

Concrete core.

(5) The concrete core shall be composed of one part of the best quality of Portland cement, three parts of clean, sharp sand, and five parts of approved broken stone; the stone to be broken into cubical fragments not exceeding one and one-half inches, nor less than one-half inch in any direction. The cement and sand shall first be mixed dry, and until the mixture has a uniform color. Sufficient water shall be slowly added, and the mixing continued until mortar of a proper consistency is produced. The crushed stone shall then be added and thoroughly intermixed therewith until each fragment of stone is coated with mortar. The concrete shall then be put in place and thoroughly compacted by ramming.

Surface coat cement mortar.

(6) The surface of finishing mortar, one inch in thickness, shall consist of one part by measure of Portland cement and three parts of clean, sharp sand of varying sized grain. These materials



shall first be mixed while dry and until the mixture is of a uniform color. Water shall then be slowly added until an evenly tempered and suitable mortar is obtained, when it shall at once be put in place.

Cement.

(7) All cement must be of a well and favorably known brand of Canadian Portland cement, and shall be delivered in barrels or weather-proof packages, each labelled with the name of the brand and the manufacturer. Any barrels or packages broken or torn at the time of delivery shall be rejected. Immediately on delivery it is to be stored in a dry, well-covered, and well-ventilated building, or to be otherwise protected from rain or dampness by a suitable covering.

Finishing the surface.

(8). The entire exposed surface shall be neatly faced by floating and troweling with a coat of neat cement, and finished with a dampened bristle brush, so as to give a uniform color throughout.

Work to be carried on rapidly.

(9) The work shall be carried on as rapidly as the concrete can be thoroughly rammed, and the whole curb and gutter shall be completed while in a soft and plastic state, so that it shall be monolithic when set.

Division of curb, street and lane intersections.

(10) The curb shall be divided into sections eight feet in length by such means as will insure complete separation. At street and lane intersections the curb shall be made on a curve of such radius as the engineer shall direct, with true and even joints, and shall be set and finished in the manner hereinbefore described.

Temporary forms.

(11) The temporary forms used in shaping the gutter and curb shall be set accurately and firmly in place, these to be provided by

and remain the property of the contractor. When the form is removed, the vacant space must be filled with suitable earth and thoroughly tamped to the satisfaction of the engineer.

(12) No additional allowance shall be made for round corners, off-sets for catch basins, gullies, or other obstructions, the price paid to be per lineal foot of curbing in place complete. Special construction to protect trees shall be made when deemed necessary by the engineer. Price per lineal foot.

(13) The contractor shall be bound to maintain the curb and gutter in perfect repair, free from all cracks and defects, for the term of two years from the date of completion thereof, so that at the end of such term, the work shall have given evidence of proper construction and durability, and should the contractor fail to repair or reconstruct the curb and gutter in accordance with these specifications at any time during the said term, the engineer may cause the necessary repairs to be made, retaining the cost from moneys due, or becoming due to the said contractor, or may recover the same from the contractor, or his sureties in this contract, as money paid at their request. Contractor to maintain work in perfect repair for two years from date of completion.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONCRETE SIDEWALKS.

(1) The location and approximate extent of artificial stone sidewalks to be laid under these specifications are as follows: - Location and extent of walks.

....

....

(2) The contractor shall remove the old plank, stone, brick, and other sidewalk from the street before the construction of the new walk shall be commenced, all such material being the property of the town, to be disposed of as the council may direct. Removal of old sidewalks.

(3) All excavated earth, stones, posts and other obstacles or rubbish shall remain the property of the town, to be removed by the contractor to such a point or points as the engineer may direct; if not hauled for a distance exceeding one-half mile, such removal to be without extra charge. Removal of excavated earth and rubbish.

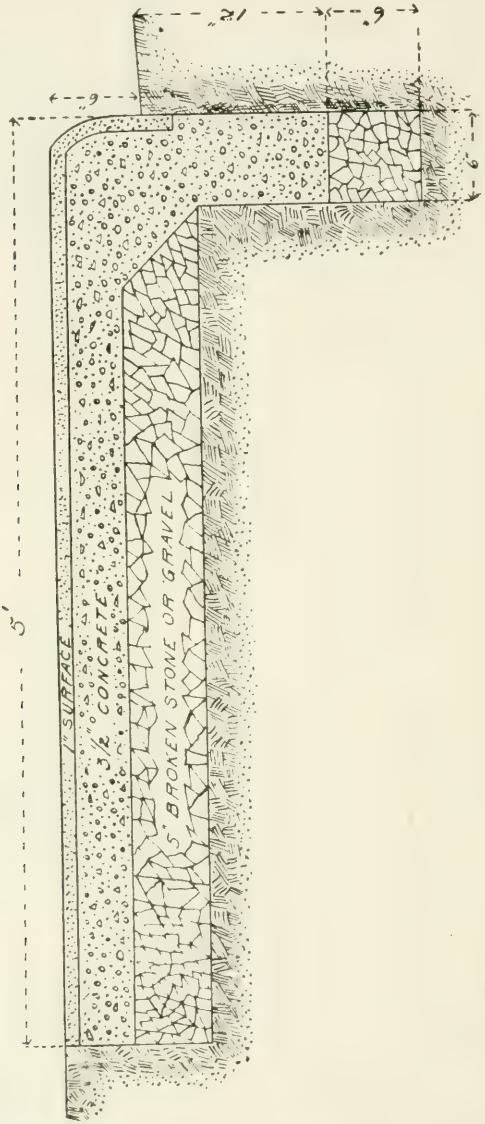
(4) The walk shall be laid to the lines and levels given by the engineer. No stakes or bench-marks placed for this purpose by the engineer shall be removed or effaced by the contractor without the permission of the engineer. Levels, stakes and bench-marks.

(5) The space over which the walk is to be laid shall be excavated to a depth of ten inches below the elevation of the finished walk, in accordance with the stakes placed by the engineer. Perishable or objectionable material shall be removed to a further depth, to secure a firm foundation, if so required by the engineer. Such excavation in excess of ten inches shall be filled with gravel or other material approved by the engineer, and the bottom of the sub-grade thus obtained shall be then made thoroughly firm and solid by pounding or rolling. For all excavation and filling ordered by the engineer in excess of ten inches below the grade of the Preliminary excavation and earthwork.

finished walk, the contractor shall be entitled to the sum of twenty-five cents per cubic yard.

A layer of gravel or broken stone six inches in thickness.

(6) Upon the sub-grade thus excavated, drained and consolidated, shall be spread a layer of clean gravel or broken stone, or lake stone, to be thoroughly wetted, rolled or pounded, and brought to an even surface. The layer of gravel or stone so placed shall



CONCRETE SIDEWALK—CROSS-SECTION.

have a thickness of six inches; and shall be uniformly not less than four inches below the elevation of the surface of the finished walk, having preference thereto.

A layer of concrete three inches in thickness.

(7) Upon the foundation thus prepared, a layer of concrete shall be laid in the following manner:—It shall be composed of one part by weight of cement, of a quality approved by the engineer, and in accordance with the specifications for such else-

where herein described; three parts by weight of clean, sharp sand and six parts by weight of broken stone, of such a size as will pass through a two-inch ring. (Or where gravel is used the concrete shall be composed of one part of cement and seven parts of clean gravel.) The concrete shall be mixed on a water-tight platform, placed close to the work, by first spreading evenly a layer of sand; upon this shall be evenly spread the proportionate quantity of cement, and the two thoroughly mixed while dry. To this water shall be added, and the whole thoroughly mixed and brought to the consistency of mortar. The proportionate amount of stone shall then be spread evenly over this mortar and thoroughly intermixed therewith. The concrete when mixed as aforesaid shall be immediately put in place and thoroughly pounded until it has an even surface, is perfectly and uniformly solid, and is three inches in depth over the foundation and within one inch of the finished surface of the walk. Slab or flag divisions, sixteen feet in area, shall be marked off, by such means as will ensure complete separation, the joints to be filled with clean sand or other approved separating material.

A layer of cement-mortar one inch in thickness

(8) Before the aforesaid layer of concrete has set, and while it is still adhesive, there shall be laid upon it a wearing surface one inch in thickness. It shall be composed of one part by measure of Portland cement, and three parts by measure of clean, sharp sand. The cement and sand shall be mixed dry, water then added to moisten sufficiently, the whole again thoroughly manipulated and mixed in a water-tight box or floor and immediately put in place. The layer shall then be thoroughly worked to a true and even surface. Over this shall be sifted a layer of Portland cement, the whole to be neatly levelled to a perfectly smooth surface and rolled with a tooth roller to make a surface that will not be slippery. This surface layer shall be cut into sections, the joints to correspond exactly with those of the first described layer of concrete, the edges of the walk to be rounded, and the whole finished in a neat and workmanlike manner.

Temporary curbs to be supplied by the contractor.

(9) Before any concrete is placed in the walk, temporary curbs of 2 x 6 pine, with edges dressed so as to be perfectly straight, shall be firmly and accurately placed along the outer edges of the walk, to be removed after the walk has hardened; these curbs to be furnished by, and remain the property of the contractor. When the curb is removed, the vacant space must be filled with good soil, and any sodding disturbed in so doing must be carefully restored.

Total thickness and slope of walk.

(10) The total thickness of the walk, including foundation layer, concrete layer, and the wearing surface, shall be uniform throughout, and shall have a slope towards the roadway of one-fourth inch to the foot, unless otherwise required by the engineer.

Cement.

(11) All Portland cement used in the work must be of some well and favorably known brand, and shall be approved by the engineer. It shall be delivered in barrels or equally tight receptacles, and must be protected from the weather by storing in a tight building or by suitable covering, the packages to be placed on boards or flooring raised above the ground. All cement rejected by the commissioner shall be conspicuously marked "Condemned," and shall be immediately removed from the site of the work. Should any cement so rejected be thereafter used in the walk, such

sections as may be required by the engineer shall be immediately torn up by the contractor, and replaced with cement of proper quality, without extra compensation. The supply of cement must be so gauged that a sufficient quantity will be kept on hand to allow ample time for testing and examination by the engineer, without delay to the work of construction; the cement to conform to the specifications for cement hereto attached.

Curb, and curb with gutter.

(12) The curb, or combined curb and gutter are to be of the form and dimensions shown upon the plan hereto attached, and the construction will, in all respects, be subject to the provisions of this specification applicable thereto. The concrete for the core or backing is to be of the same mixture provided for walks, the facing to be the same as provided for the finishing coat for walks The curb and gutter are to be separated into sections eight feet long, are to be faced with a light layer of neat cement, floated, trowelled, and worked to a proper form and uniform color.

Sand and stone.

(13) The stone and sand shall at all times be subject to the approval of the engineer, the sand to be clean, sharp and silicious.

Street crossings, lanes and private driveways.

(14) At the street crossings, lanes and private driveways the walk shall be so rounded, placed, and at such an elevation as to give a convenient passage for vehicles, to the satisfaction of the engineer. The surface layer of concrete shall be 1½ inches thick, composed of equal parts by measure of cement and sand, and marked into diamond-shaped blocks by lines crossing the walk diagonally six inches apart. The edges shall be rounded, and faced to the bottom of the concrete with cement mortar used for surfacing the walk. At all street crossings, and elsewhere, if so desired by the engineer, the edges of the walk shall be protected by a curbing of 4 x 6 cedar, placed in a permanent and durable manner, flush with the surface of the walk.

Trees, tree-spaces, gratings, areas, etc.

(15) The contractor, in doing the work, shall excavate or fill in around the trees in a careful manner, so as not to injure the said trees; and all gratings, areas, tree spaces, or other interruptions to the walk shall be regarded as continuous in the payment of the walk. The repairing or building up of area walls or other supports for gratings, shall be performed and the material supplied by the contractor, as the engineer may direct.

Laying concrete in wet or freezing weather.

(16) No concrete shall be laid in wet or freezing weather.

Prevention of injury to waterworks and other appliances.

(17) Care must at all times be taken to prevent injury to waterworks, stopcock-boxes, down pipes, door sills, steps, areas, gratings, or other appliances which may be under, project into, or pass through the walk, and the pavement shall be carefully and neatly filled around such appliances. When required by the engineer, all gratings or covers furnished the contractor shall be properly fitted into and conform to the surface of the walk.

Contractor to maintain walk for two years from date of completion.

(18) The contractor shall be bound to maintain the walks and crossings in perfect repair, free from all cracks and defects, for the term of two years from the date of completion thereof, so that at the end of such term, the walks shall have given evidence of proper construction and durability, and should the contractor fail to repair or reconstruct the walks in accordance with these specifications at any time during the said term, the engineer may cause the necessary repairs to be made, retaining the cost from moneys

due, or becoming due, to the said contractor on this or any other contract between the town and the contractor, or may recover the same from the contractor, or his sureties in this contract, as money paid at their request. The certificate of the engineer is to be final as to the necessity of repairs and amounts expended upon them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Forming Part of all Specifications.

Commencing the work.

1. The work to be done under these specifications shall be commenced on such day and at such place or places as the engineer may direct. Failure so to commence without good and valid reason therefore shall be authority for the engineer to declare the contract forfeited. Nor shall the contractor commence work on any street without the written order of the engineer so to do.

Forfeiture of contract.

2. The Board of Works reserves the right to declare the contract forfeited at any time it should appear to the engineer that the work or any part thereof is being unnecessarily delayed by the contractor, or that the contractor is wilfully violating any of the conditions of the contract, or is executing the same in bad faith.

Interference with traffic.

3. Care should be taken at all times not to interfere with business or travel more than is absolutely necessary for the faithful performance of the work. The contractor shall make suitable and adequate provision for the safe and free passage of persons by or over the works, as may in the opinion of the engineer be necessary.

Care of private lawns, etc.

4. At all times during the progress of the work care must be taken not to unnecessarily injure or destroy private lawns, sidewalks, pavements, trees nor boulevards adjacent to the walk.

Removal of surplus material.

5. On the completion of the work all surplus or refuse material must be immediately removed from the street by the contractor. If not removed within forty-eight hours after notice in writing so to do from the engineer, it shall be removed by the engineer at the contractor's expense.

Liability in case of accident.

6. The contractor shall, during the progress of the work, use all proper precautions by good and sufficient barriers, red lights, or watchmen, for the prevention of accident, and he shall indemnify and save the corporation of the town of ———— from all suits and actions, and all costs and damages occasioned by the negligence or carelessness of the contractor, or his agents or employees.

Interpretation of specification.

7. The decision of the engineer shall be final in case of ambiguity of expression of the specifications or doubt as to the correct interpretation thereof.

Disorderly or incompetent employees.

8. Any disorderly or incompetent person or persons who may be employed on the work shall be removed when required by the engineer, and no person so removed shall thereafter be employed upon any portion of the work.

Material and work to be approved by engineer.

9. All materials used in the work, or any portion thereof, included under this contract, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the engineer. The supply of each and all material or materials must be so gauged that a sufficient quantity will be kept on hand to allow ample time for testing and examination by the engineer without delay to the work of construction.

Removal of condemed work or material.

10. All material rejected by the engineer shall be immediately removed from the site of the work by the contractor. In case the contractor should refuse to remove or replace any rejected work or material within forty-eight hours after written notice, such work or material shall be removed by order of the engineer at the contractor's expense.

Failure to condem work or material not to imply acceptance.

11. Any defective work or material that may be discovered by the engineer before the final acceptance of the work or before final payment has been made, shall be removed and replaced by work and material which shall conform to the spirit of the specification; failure or neglect on the part of the engineer to condemn or reject bad or inferior work or materials shall not be construed to imply an acceptance of such work or materials.

Engineer's estimates final and conclusive.

12. It shall be understood and agreed by the parties hereto that due measurements shall be taken during the progress of the work, and the estimates of the engineer shall be final and conclusive evidence of the amount of work performed by the contractor under and by virtue of this agreement, and shall be taken as the full measure of compensation to be received by the contractor.

Payment to be made fortnightly.

13. The contractor is entitled to receive 80 per cent. of the value of any portion of the work performed under these specifications at the end of each fortnight, the amount to which the contractor is so entitled being certified by the engineer. At the expiration of sixty days after the acceptance of the work the whole of the moneys accruing to the contractor, under these specifications shall be paid, excepting such sum or sums of money as may be retained under any of the provisions herein contained, and such sums as may have been paid in the form of partial payments upon the fortnightly estimates of the engineer.

Notices to parties interested.

14. All necessary notices to waterworks, gas, electric light, telephone or telegraph officials, owners or occupants of property, or other interested parties, shall be given by the contractor.

Payment of workmen.

15. The contractor shall punctually pay the workmen who shall be employed on the work comprised in these specifications, in cash current, and not what is denominated as "store" pay. And final payment for the work shall not be made until satisfactory vouchers are furnished the engineer by the contractor showing all wages and accounts for materials and implements used in the work to have been paid.

Unforeseen obstruction, delay or hindrance.

16. All loss arising from unforeseen obstructions or difficulties encountered in the performance of the work under these specifications, or from delay or hindrance from any cause during the prosecution of the same, shall be sustained by the contractor.

Suitable appliances to be used.

17. The contractor is to use such methods and appliances for the performance of all the operations connected with the work embraced under this contract as will secure a satisfactory quality of work and a rate of progress which will secure the completion of the work within the time specified.

A sub-contract.

18. The work to be performed under this contract, or any part thereof, or any money or orders payable under this contract, shall not be assigned nor sub-let by the contractor, without the pre-sanction of the council of the town of ———————. No sub-contract shall under any circumstances relieve the contractor of his liabilities and obligations under this contract. Should any sub-contractor fail to perform the work undertaken by him in a satisfactory manner, and should this provision be violated, the council of the town of ——————— may, at their option, end and terminate such contract.

Change in plans and specifications.

19. Should any changes or alterations in these specifications or plans in connection therewith, be, at any time, deemed necessary by the engineer, he shall have authority to make such changes or alterations, and, unless otherwise herein provided for, an amount proportionate to the prices contained in the tender upon which the contract was awared shall be added to or deducted from the original amount of the contract.

Contractor or his agent to be on work.

20. The contractor or his duly authorized agent or foreman shall at all times while work is in progress be on the ground, and instruction given by the engineer to such agent or foreman shall be of the same effect as if given to the contractor.

Engineer defined.

21. The word engineer, where and whenever used herein, refers to the engineer of the town of ——————— or his authorized assistants, or other person appointed by the council of the town of ——————— to have charge and oversight of the work.

Contractor defined.

The word contractor, wherever used herein, refers to the party or parties contracting to perform the work to be done under this contract, or the legal representatives or representative of such party or parties.

Tender to be accompanied by certified cheque.

22. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for the sum of $100 as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the person tendering, all such cheques to be retained in the possession of the town treasurer until the contract and bond for the performance of the work are signed and filed with the engineer.

Bond for $1,000.

23. Before the contract shall be signed or the work commenced the contractor shall furnish a bond for the sum of $1,000 for the satisfactory completion of the work, signed by two responsible sureties and approved by the chairman of the Board of Works.

Right to reject tenders.

24. The right to reject any or all tenders is reserved by the town of ———————, and the lowest or other tender is not necessarily accepted.

Form of tender.

25. Tenders for the work under these specifications must be made on the forms for this purpose, which may be had on application to the engineer.

Receiving tenders.

26. Sealed tenders, endorsed ..... will be received by the engineer, up to noon, the ..... day of ..... next.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industries

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

1905

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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To the Honourable

WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Report of The Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

NELSON MONTEITH,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1906.

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Ontario Bureau of Industries.

PART I—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

Under their respective headings, summary tables of temperature, precipitation, and sunshine are herewith presented:

TEMPERATURE. The following table gives the average temperature of the Province in each month for the last ten years, together with the mean annual temperature; also the mean temperature for the six months April-September—practically the growing season—together with the averages for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905:

Month.	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1882–1905
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	13.6	10.8	18.5	18.7	19.0	21.9	18.7	20.2	19.5	18.4	17.3
February	12.7	8.8	21.8	18.1	13.0	17.1	15.2	22.0	21.8	19.2	17.5
March	27.2	26.2	37.4	35.0	26.9	20.5	25.8	35.6	29.0	21.2	26.4
April	41.1	37.5	43.3	43.6	45.0	44.8	44.5	42.1	42.7	46.3	41.7
May	52.7	56.1	56.8	53.2	54.6	54.6	55.7	55.5	52.9	60.1	53.9
June	62.8	63.3	60.8	59.2	65.8	64.1	64.8	65.6	60.9	64.8	63.9
July	68.7	66.2	67.[illegible]	68.6	71.9	68.2	67.5	70.2	71.9	68.8	67.9
August	66.1	63.3	62.4	63.5	67.5	70.9	68.5	67.7	64.2	67.2	65.5
September	60.9	57.2	59.0	59.0	60.1	62.3	56.2	61.8	60.8	56.8	58.7
October	47.5	45.0	49.2	46.3	48.5	55.2	50.0	48.7	50.1	43.4	46.7
November	33.7	33.6	32.3	41.0	31.9	35.3	38.0	34.9	34.9	37.8	34.9
December	27.0	17.6	17.7	20.9	22.7	24.7	25.1	22.8	24.6	24.1	23.7
Annual mean	42.8	40.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	45.0	44.2	45.6	44.4	44.0	43.2
Mean for six months, April to September.	58.7	57.3	58.3	57.9	60.8	60.8	59.5	60.5	58.9	60.7	58.6

The mean annual temperature of the Province for the year 1905 was 42.8 degrees, which, while 2.3 degrees higher than in the year immediately preceding, was .4 degrees lower than the average temperature for the twenty-four years. The mean temperature of the six growing months was slightly above the average of the same term for 1882-1905. January and February were considerably below their respective averages, although not so low as in the preceding year. The only other months of the table worth noting were September and December, both of which were well above their own averages, especially in the case of the latter month.

Sunshine. In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual, derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay, Kingston, and Ottawa:

Months.	Sun above horizon.	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1882-1904
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	80.6	71.0	54.4	84.1	59.7	77.1	90.8	76.2	70.4	52.3	74.6
February....	291.4	116.1	109.0	90.9	127.7	115.7	109.8	112.8	69.3	93.7	104.0	101.4
March.....	369.9	157.7	109.2	99.8	138.8	96.9	161.4	133.2	157.5	148.3	188.1	145.5
April.....	406.4	169.8	124.6	184.7	144.1	154.5	214.0	223.2	230.2	174.2	180.3	187.4
May	461.1	206.5	211.4	284.1	207.8	177.3	247.9	210.9	196.3	196.9	262.1	217.9
June	465.7	210.4	228.9	196.0	199.3	366.5	305.3	278.2	237.1	212.8	302.1	242.7
July	470.9	236.8	237.3	261.2	241.5	268.2	266.3	302.2	307.8	258.7	237.8	263.7
August.....	434.5	261.6	256.6	180.6	245.2	208.0	271.4	262.1	225.2	262.4	262.6	241.1
September..	376.3	194.6	172.8	203.7	149.3	199.7	190.0	164.4	202.4	237.1	168.0	188.2
October	340.2	151.8	124.4	152.4	119.1	163.0	164.0	141.7	118.2	261.0	135.0	136.2
November..	286.9	95.9	100.1	114.0	76.6	80.3	82.4	78.6	89.0	60.8	69.8	78.2
December ..	274.3	63.8	60.9	59.5	71.0	62.9	46.6	60.2	56.6	40.6	80.8	59.6
Total for the year	4463.3	1945.6	1806.2	1881.3	1799.5	1852.7	2136.2	2058.3	1965.9	1923.9	2045.4	1935.5
Total for 6 months, April-Sept	2614.9	1279.7	1231.6	1310.3	1187.2	1274.2	1494.9	1411.0	1399.0	1349.1	1412.9	1341.0

There were 1,945.6 hours of sunshine registered in 1905, or 10.1 hours more than the average for the twenty-four years. The six growing months, April-September, however, had only 1,279.7 hours of sunshine, or 61.3 hours less than for the same term in 1882-1905. April, May, June, and July were the only months failing to equal their own averages of sunshine.

Precipitation. The fall of both rain and snow for the five months, including November, 1903, and March, 1904, is given in the following table for ten years, together with the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905. An inch of water is the equivalent of ten inches of snow:

Year.	November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total for five months.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1905.....	0.33	4.3	0.55	14.6	0.22	23.2	0.06	20.5	0.98	3.6	2.14	66.2
1904.....	0.98	7.2	0.71	24.1	0.48	24.9	1.04	14.7	1.78	9.4	4.39	80.3
1903.....	1.60	4.0	1.06	14.6	0.78	19.8	1.31	13.6	1.92	1.7	6.67	53.7
1902.....	1.25	8.0	1.85	14.2	0.10	20.4	0.56	12.1	2.34	2.5	6.10	57.2
1901.....	2.99	10.4	0.51	8.6	0.58	18.8	R	17.6	1.60	13.1	5.68	68.5
1900	1.13	1.0	2.15	14.5	0.72	15.8	1.68	26.8	0.53	18.8	6.21	76.9
1899.....	1.67	9.6	0.74	24.6	1.50	13.2	0.76	8.0	1.78	22.1	6.45	77.5
1898.....	3.40	8.9	1.73	17.5	1.47	18.2	0.60	18.9	2.42	1.0	9.62	64.5
1897.....	2.51	6.2	5.37	9.6	1.15	17.3	0.89	14.1	1.52	12.7	6.44	59.9
1896.....	2.47	7.7	2.22	13.2	0.65	17.1	0.46	24.5	0.74	11.4	6.54	73.9
1882-1905...	1.98	8.0	1.25	15.3	0.92	20.5	0.89	16.5	1.21	10.7	6.25	71.0

The total amount of rainfall for the five months was 2.14 inches, or only about one-third of the average rainfall of the same period for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905. The total snowfall was 66.2 inches, or 4.8 inches less than usual. The rainfall in February was only .06 inch, while the unusually heavy snowfall of that month amounted to 20.5 inches.

The six months, April-September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last ten years, and also the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905:

Months.	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1882-1905
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April	1.04	2.22	2.32	2.12	2.26	1.44	1.10	1.45	2.52	1.26	1.62
May	3.32	3.36	1.82	2.44	3.67	2.03	3.43	2.43	3.38	2.10	2.85
June	3.53	3.20	3.83	3.92	2.14	2.83	2 46	2.83	2.83	2.39	2.91
July	3.55	3.50	4.09	5.49	3.90	3.96	2.78	1.11	5.36	2.79	2.94
August	3.26	3.76	3.77	2.02	2.78	2.15	0.81	2.64	2.62	2.86	2.63
September	2.42	3.24	2.21	3.53	2.78	2.73	3.72	2.94	0.83	4.47	2.66
Total for 6 months.	17.12	19.28	18.04	19.52	17.53	15.14	14.30	13.40	17.54	15.87	15.61

The rainfall for the six months comprising the growing season was 17.12 inches, which was 1.51 inches more than the average for the twenty-four years, although not equalling the heavy precipitations of 1904, 1903, 1902, or even that of 1901. Notwithstanding the large average rainfall of the five months, April and September failed to show an average precipitation.

VEGETATION.

Growth in field and forest was hardly as advanced as usual on the 10th of May, the date when most of our correspondents filled in their returns, although even then a large number of cattle were reported to be on the grass. April proved to be a backward month for vegetation, but May weather was much more favorable, and soon there was a rapid growth of blade and leaf.

Spring Seeding. The sowing of spring grain averaged a week or two earlier than usual, in many instances being concluded in April. The seedbed was in ideal condition, and the catch was generally successful. In the Georgian Bay section, the Northern Districts, and some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, frequent rains delayed operations on low-lying fields, but on high lands work was well ahead. Peas were not sown early purposely by many farmers, in order to escape the weevil.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Fall Wheat. The bulletin issued in November, 1904, thus described the condition of the fall wheat crop at that time: "The acreage recently sown to fall wheat appears to be larger than that of the preceding year. Owing to the lateness of harvesting operations, most of the new fall wheat was got in a week or two later than usual. As a rule the ground was in good condition to receive the seed, and a good catch was made. The cool weather in the latter part of the fall, however, retarded growth somewhat, and many regard the crop as being short in the top, although otherwise looking vigorous

and promising. But little injury from Hessian fly was complained of compared with the ravages of this pest during the past three or four years. A few reports were received as to the presence of wire-worm. Correspondents mention forty-three different varieties of fall wheat as having been sown. Dawson's Golden Chaff is the favorite, with Red Clawson coming a fair second."

The state of the fall wheat fields in the spring gave much cause for encouragement. The May bulletin said: "Taking the Province over, the crop suffered less than usual from winter-killing, the county of Northumberland being an exception to the general rule The cold winds prevailing in April were very trying to fields in exposed places; nevertheless the crop picked up wonderfully with the more favorable weather which followed, and when correspondents reported as to conditions on the 10th of May, fall wheat had a very promising appearance in most quarters, more especially in the case of early sown fields. The more favorable statements, happily, come from the counties in which the crop has a large acreage. But little fall wheat has been plowed up compared with the two or three years immediately preceding, although in a number of instances barley or other grain has been drilled in on some of the bare spots. The disappearance of the Hessian fly—or, rather, the absence of any marked evidence of its presence—is one of the most gratifying features of the reports concerning fall wheat, for during the last four or five years the havoc wrought by this insect pest has been of a most extensive and costly nature."

The harvesting of fall wheat was begun rather later than usual in most sections, but the weather was favorable for cutting, and with the improved machinery now in use many had completed the work, and some had even threshed, before the 1st of August. It was then expected that the crop would be a big one as regards the yield per acre, more especially in the Lake Erie counties. Most of the fall wheat stood up well, and there was not so much "lodging" as is usual in the case of a heavy crop. A number of correspondents reported rust, but in almost every case it was described as being only slight. Some complained of the grain as being somewhat shrunken, while others spoke of it as being plump. It could be generally classified as a fair sample. Three or four correspondents mentioned injury from either midge or joint-worm, but all were silent as to the presence of the Hessian fly, which for the previous four years had been devastating our wheat fields. "In short," ran the August bulletin, "1905 may be classed as one of Ontario's best fall wheat years."

The November returns were thus summarized in the bulletin then issued: "While a majority of correspondents describe fall wheat as being of good quality, some speak of the grain as being rather shrunken and light in weight. All the cereals suffered more or less from a few days of exceedingly hot weather during the ripening stage, but most of the injury came from heavy rains during the latter part of harvesting. Rust in fall wheat was complained of by some correspondents, but very little harm to the crop was reported from Hessian fly or other insects."

The New Fall Wheat. The following appeared in the November bulletin: "The area of new fall wheat is larger than that of last year, taking the Province over, although a few counties may show a decrease. Sowing ranged from the last week in August to the first week in October, but the bulk of the crop was got in between the 8th and 19th of September. The ground was in good condition at seeding, and timely rains gave the crop a splendid start. The appearance of the young wheat when correspondents reported about the beginning of November was most favorable, although fears were expressed by some that there had been rather too vigorous a growth, giving the crop perhaps too much head. Scattering reports were made of the presence of the Hessian fly, white grub, and wire-worm, but not to a serious extent. Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most popular fall wheat sown, but some correspondents complain of this variety as having a tendency to smut."

Spring Wheat. Comparatively little spring wheat is now grown in the western half of the Province, and in the eastern half the crop appears to be also decreasing in

popularity. The fields were yet green as correspondents reported in the early part of August, but cutting was expected to be general during the week beginning the 14th. The crop was then described as being full in the head, with good straw, and promised more than an average yield. Odd mention only was made of rust.

The November bulletin said: "This class of wheat is not so widely grown as the fall varieties, but the quality of the season's crop is rated by correspondents as from medium to very good, and there are no complaints of the grain being under weight."

Barley. "This grain, like the other cereals," said the August bulletin, "will go considerably over the average in yield per acre. The condition of the crop is variable, some correspondents speaking of much injury from rain and lodging, while others describe it as being first-class both in point of yield and quality. However, most of the barley raised in Ontario is now fed to live stock on the farm, and the matter of discoloration of the grain is not so important as it was some years ago, when the bulk of the crop was raised for malting. While some were starting to cut about the 1st of August, most of the crop was more likely to be harvested about the middle of the month. Several correspondents speak of barley and oats being sown together as a popular feed mixture."

According to the November returns, barley was considered as above the average in both yield and quality. Some fields were more or less injured by rain, but most of the grain was of good color. It was relatively the best cereal crop of the year.

Oats. While in a few localities oats had been cut as correspondents reported at the beginning of August, the bulk of the crop had yet a week or two to ripen. The yield promised to be one of the largest, both as regards acreage and total yields, several correspondents classing it as the finest crop in years. High lands gave magnificent yields, but in low places it suffered considerably from the wet. The straw was described as being long, bright, and stiff, and the heads as being well-filled, although in some cases lodging was complained of. Rust was reported in a few instances, and two or three correspondents spoke of the presence of wire-worm.

The November bulletin stated: "Oats, ripening later than either wheat or barley, suffered more than these from rain. There was consequently a good deal of lodging, and a considerable amount of rust was also reported. While the yield per acre is a large one, some of the grain is described as being light in weight, although other correspondents speak of the quality as excellent. It must be admitted, however, that the general condition of the crop at the time of cutting was hardly up to the high expectations of the August returns."

Peas. The August bulletin contained the following: "During the last four or five years the acreage of peas in this Province has shrunk by about one-half, owing to the ravages of the pea weevil, or, as it is popularly called, the 'bug.' This season, happily, the pest is mentioned only by its absence. The crop has been injured more or less by rain, nevertheless the yield per acre will run about the average. In the newer districts of the northern portion of the Province the yields are among the best. The pea harvest was expected to cover about August 10-25, as most of the fields were quite green as correspondents wrote."

The remarks in the November bulletin concerning peas were to a similar effect to those quoted from the August returns. The crop suffered more from rain than from any other cause.

Beans. Where grown as a field crop, beans gave promise of a large yield per acre, in the early part of the season, notwithstanding damage from heavy rains at the time of planting. The crop had still two or three weeks to ripen when reports were received in the first week of August, but it was then looking well, although occasional mention was made of the presence of the cut-worm.

November returns were to the following effect: "Early sown beans did much better than those planted later. Reports regarding yields vary from 'light' to 'good.' In most cases, however, the sample is said to be of good quality."

Rye. The acreage of rye grown in the Province is comparatively small, and much of it is sown for pasture or soiling, and not for the grain. The yield per acre was above the average, and the grain was of good quality. The crop was harvested this year just a little before fall wheat.

Buckwheat. This crop is not a popular one with progressive farmers, but where grown it did well this season, both as regards yield and quality of the grain. The greatest injury to buckwheat came from rain storms beating down the rather too rank growth.

Corn. The August bulletin said: "While there is great diversity in the reports concerning the condition of corn, the general tone may be considered favorable. The crop got a decided setback about the time of planting, owing to cold and wet weather, and the early outlok for corn was most discouraging. The very favorable weather of July, brought growth along with a bound, and it is now likely that corn fields will give a full yield. Correspondents are generally of the opinion that corn for the silo will be relatively ahead of cob-corn in yield. A few reports question the possibility of the crop fully maturing before frost, but there are not enough of these to be regarded seriously. There are not so many complaints regarding poor quality of seed as in the preceding two or three years."

The following regarding corn appeared in the November bulletin: "Notwithstanding the setback the crop received at the time of planting, owing to the cold and wet weather then prevailing, midsummer conditions were so favorable that corn picked up in a wonderful way. While some poor fields are reported, most of the returns show about an average yield. Although the season for the maturing of corn was later than usual, but little injury from frost was sustained, and most of the corn put into silos was in excellent condition. A number of correspondents also speak of the plant as being well cobbed."

HAY AND CLOVER.

The May bulletin had the following mention of the crop: "The present indications are that there will be a full yield of clover this season, taking the Province as a whole. In the central and western counties clover fields are in really first-class condition, having suffered but little from winter-killing of any form. In the more eastern counties prospects are not so bright, but the fields are rapidly recovering from the heavy check given the crop by the raw winds of April. The general report is that new fields are particularly strong, the catch last year having been most successful."

August returns were on the whole very favorable, as will be seen by the following from the bulletin issued in that month: "The season has been a remarkable one for this crop cutting, ranging all the way from the last week of June to the end of July. In fact, on the 1st of August there was some hay yet to mow in various localities, fall wheat and other cereals having ripened before the heavily covered meadows could be cleared, and there being also a scarcity of labor. Hay cut early was more or less injured by rain, but that harvested later was housed in fine condition. The average yield for the Province will be among the best on record, although the big yields are chiefly in the western and central counties. In the opinion of most correspondents, timothy did relatively better than clover. Like the grain crops, hay is reported as being remarkably free from injury by insects."

Clover Seed. In most instances the immense growth of stalk, and the presence of the midge, prevented a large yield of clover seed, although a few correspondents spoke enthusiastically of results. Pastured fields gave more clover seed than those cut for hay. Red clover did better than either alsike or lucerne, although the last named crop is growing rapidly in favor. The catch of new clover this season has been all that could be desired.

FIELD ROOTS.

Potatoes. The August bulletin said: "A large yield of potatoes is promised, and of good quality. Some of the seed rotted on low land, owing to the wet weather just after planting, but comparatively few correspondents anticipate rot in the new crop. The bug, as usual, was present in large numbers, and in some cases an extra dose of Paris green had to be applied. Bordeaux mixture for potato blight appears to be coming into favor with Ontario farmers."

November returns were thus summarized: "Almost up to the time of digging an immense yield of potatoes was promised, but rot set in, and many correspondents report losses from this cause, in both pit and cellar, ranging from 10 to 75 per cent. Reports of freedom from rot have been the exception, and the most favorable accounts come from the newer Northern Districts. A number of correspondents used Bordeaux mixture for blight or rot with good results, but on low-lying lands even this remedy could not prevent loss. Potatoes had been stored as correspondents wrote."

Roots. The August reports concerning roots were to the following effect: The scarcity of labor, and the crowding of harvesting, forced a number of farmers to neglect their roots, and, when correspondents reported in the early part of August, some fields were rather weedy. Nevertheless, all classes of roots then promised a good yield, especially mangels and sugar beets, which were doing better than turnips.

Carrots. This class of roots is not now much in favor as a field crop, and mention of them is only occasional compared with turnips and mangels. Where grown, however, carrots gave a fair yield.

Mangel Wurzels. These roots, according to November accounts, did much better than turnips, both as regards yield and quality. They were described as being from fair to extra good. In most cases they were safely housed as correspondents wrote, in the early part of the month.

Turnips. The November bulletin said of turnips: "This crop may be classed as a comparative failure. The aphis popularly known as the turnip louse, appeared in greater force than for years, and hindered the development of the bulbs, which several correspondents describe as being rather small and rooty. The cabbage worm, or an insect closely resembling it, also attacked the plant in different parts of the Province. Favorable reports regarding the crop were rare. A considerable quantity of turnips remained to be pulled in some districts as returns were made, and in two or three of the more northern counties an early snow storm was making the work disagreeable."

Sugar Beets. This class of roots is increasing in favor as food for live stock. Correspondents claim that they were of good quality this year, both for sugar-making purposes and for feeding.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

The May bulletin contained the following: "A considerable loss is reported among plum trees, and some peach and other fruit trees are also said to have been winter-killed, although not to the same extent as last year. In fact much of the immediate loss of orchard trees is charged against the severe weather of the winter of 1903-4. Blossoming was starting as correspondents wrote, and cherries, plums and peaches were coming out profusely. Apples are not likely to be so heavy a crop. Field mice continue their attacks upon young fruit trees, and there are many complaints of serious injury. There are now but few counties exempt from the injury of this active pest."

August reports were to the following effect: "All varieties of berries have yielded well, and grapes give good promise. Apples will be poor in point of yield, but the quality will be rather above the average. In many sections there will be barely enough

for local consumption. Peaches have done better, and may be classed as from fair to good. Some correspondents report good yields of plums, while others claim an almost complete failure. The common red cherry did well, but other varieties were a disappointment. The reports regarding pears, as in the case of plums, vary much, but they have done better than apples. Correspondents account for the rather poor orchard crops, first, from lack of pollenization, owing to the wet and cold weather prevailing during the blossoming period, and, secondly, on account of many trees failing to fully recover from the effects of the severity of the last two winters."

The condition of fruit and fruit trees was thus described in the November bulletin: "Fruit trees generally are reported in good condition, although a small percentage have died during the summer, supposedly from the effects of the severe winter of 1903-4. There was a surplus of apples, pears, plums, and peaches. There would have been more first-class hand-picked apples on the market but for the heavy wind storms of October, which shook down and bruised a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. While injury from insect pests and fungi was not so great as in former years, still too much harm was done to apples by the codling moth and the scab. Grapes yielded largely and ripened well, and the vines are described as being in good condition for entering the winter. Small fruits generally were regarded as good crops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rape. This crop is highly spoken of by correspondents as used for finishing off sheep and other live stock turned upon it in the fall. The acreage is given as 45,614, which is less than that reported for 1904.

Tobacco. The growing of this crop is confined mainly to Essex and Kent. Although the plant suffered considerably from wet weather early in the season, it made a splendid recovery, and its general condition was classed as good by most of those who reported on it at the beginning of August. Early planting was then in better condition than that put in later. There were a few complaints of cut-worm. The acreage was placed at 5,702, or nearly double that of the preceding year.

Flax. Flax has not been so largely grown as formerly. The plant this season was generally described as being long, and of good quality of fibre, although owing to the crop being so heavy much of it got knocked down and tangled. Pulling had just commenced as correspondents wrote in the early part of August, and the weather was then most favorable for the operation. The acreage was 6,422, a slight increase over that of the previous year.

Hops. Very few correspondents outside of the county of Prince Edward have anything to say regarding hops. Those reporting were most favorable in their comments upon the condition of the crop. The acreage is given as 1,997.

November reports regarding the tobacco crop were on the whole most favorable. The leaf was described as being well matured, and of extra good quality generally.

Fall Plowing. Work in this line was about in the usual stage at the beginning of November. Some had already finished, others were just commencing, while the majority had got through with stubble land and were turning under sod. The ground was rather dry for plowing in the early part of the fall, but got into better condition later. A wider area than usual will likely be plowed this year.

Threshing and Marketing. The November bulletin said: "Threshing was well forward, and much of it completed, as correspondents wrote, and this notwithstanding the favorable weather for fall plowing and root-pulling. Marketing was also well advanced, especially in the case of fall wheat, but most of the other grains will be fed

to live stock on the farms unless the market takes an unusual rise. The bacon industry, for instance, now helps to dispose of most of the barley raised in the Province."

Farm Improvements. Considerable progress is reported in almost every line of farm improvement, and more would have been done but for the lack of skilled labor. The chief activity has been in the increased amount of under-draining; in the putting up of neat wire fences in place of the old rail and board ones formerly in use; in the erection of new barns with modern equipment, and also in the raising of old barns and putting cement stables under them.

LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

"Live stock of all classes came through the winter without any serious mishap," said the May bulletin, "any disease complained of being more or less local in character. Horses are described as being rather thin, but in good working condition otherwise, as the weather was not too warm during spring operations. There are the usual scattering reports of distemper, with but few fatalities. Cattle are also said to be on the lean side, but hearty. Like other live stock, they had to be carefully fed, owing to the lack of corn and the high price of mill feed, but they are now rapidly picking up in form on the grass. Sheep are generally reported as in good condition, except in some of the townships of Lambton, where there was an outbreak of scab, which fortunately was quickly stamped out. Ewes have been prolific this spring, and lambs are said to be remarkably strong and active. Several correspondents, however, state that sheep cannot be kept in large numbers in Ontario on account of dogs. Swine are more generally raised, but do not appear to be so plentiful as usual this spring. Occasional reports have been received of crippling from rheumatism or other causes, but these attacks are generally the result of local housing and feeding. New litters of pigs do not appear to have done so well in the eastern part of the Province as in the counties farther west. Generally speaking, there was a sufficiency of fodder, although many farmers were pinched for corn and straw."

The August bulletin said: "Reports are practically unanimous as to the favorable condition of pastures, several correspondents in various sections of the Province declaring that summer pastures were never better. Live stock of all classes were doing well, although in some of the St. Lawrence counties flies were very troublesome. There was a remarkably steady supply of milk during the season, but the flow was decreasing as August approached. Immense quantities of both butter and chees have been made, but very little of either article remains in the hands of manufacturers. The creamery industry appears to be still growing in favor. The prospects are good for fall pastures, and there will also be an abundance of hay, roots, corn, and other fodder for fall and winter requirements."

November returns were summarized as follows: "Pastures were in from fair to good condition during the summer and fall, and this favored all classes of live stock. Horses are in good general trim, and have been commanding encouraging prices. Cattle were reported to be rather thin but healthy. More beef animals are on hand than is usual at this time of year, owing to the comparatively low prices offered and the abundance of fodder on hand. Sheep are scarce, and are in good demand. It has been a good year for hog raisers, and as this class of live stock are "always kept moving," to quote a correspondent, considerable money is put into steady circulation. There are said to be less hogs available just now than is general at this season. There will be an abundant supply of nearly all classes of fodder, excepting turnips. A number of silos are reported to be unfilled this year, chiefly on account of the scarcity of labor to assist in the filling."

Poultry. The following appeared in the November bulletin: "Judging by the returns just to hand, poultry is assuming a more important place than ever before in farming operations. Prices have been strong for both eggs and meat. Correspondents speak of broilers more frequently than usual, and in this connection one of them remarks that the incubator is beginning to "loom large." Turkeys did not do so well as the other varieties of fowl, the spring being rather too cold and wet for them."

Values per Head. The statistics of live stock will be found on pages 35-41. The following table gives the average value per head of stock on hand for the past ten years:

Classes of Live Stock.	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Horses:										
Working horses	116	111	103	93	85	79	72	65	61	63
Breeding mares	121	114	106	95	87	81	74	68	64	64
Colts	78	73	67	62	57	53	49	44	41	41
Stallions	453	406	388	373	347	368	332	303	283	263
Cattle:										
Working oxen	42	44	45	42	42	42	46	43	42	43
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Milch cows	35 06	34 70	34 15	32 96	31 74	31 01	30 31	28 28	26 13	26 60
Store cattle	32 54	32 10	31 71	30 02	29 25	29 38	29 27	26 49	23 89	24 01
Other cattle	16 47	16 06	15 82	15 01	14 14	13 67	13 09	11 91	10 62	11 19
Sheep:										
Over one year	5 64	5 37	5 36	5 40	5 31	5 17	5 01	4 76	4 37	4 41
Under one year	3 59	3 34	3 35	3 37	3 37	3 31	3 15	2 91	2 62	2 65
Swine:										
Over one year	15 51	15 88	16 28	16 00	14 34	12 09	12 23	12 63	11 40	11 13
Under one year	4 97	4 90	5 07	5 15	4 81	4 24	3 92	3 91	3 67	3 70
Poultry:	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Turkeys	78	76	69	66	65	65	65	63	64	65
Geese	72	65	61	61	60	59	57	55	56	56
Ducks	38	36	33	33	31	30	29	.....	.....	.....
Other fowls	30	28	27	26	24	23	22	22	21	22

Bees and Honey. Bees came through the winter in good condition, considering the trying nature of the season, and there was active swarming—in many cases too much of it. According to the August bulletin: "There was an abundance of nectar, relatively more in the field than in the forest, but frequent rains prevented the bees from taking the fullest advantage of the situation. The average yield of the Province will be about 50 pounds to a colony, spring count, the yields, ranging from 10 to 125 pounds, according to locality and the skill of the apiarist. But little mention is made of foul brood or other disease, and bees were quite thrifty."

The following from the November bulletin summed up the fall situation: "Bees made but very little basswood honey this season, most of the product coming from the clovers. While many apiarists regard the yield as a fair average one, some claim that there will have to be much feeding back, which will not only cut into the owners' profits, but will also try the vitality of the colonies in the winter and early spring. Only casual mention is made of foul brood or other diseases."

The Dairy. Sufficient pasture, a steady flow of milk, and good prices for both butter and cheese, made the season a most successful one for dairying. With the advent of the separator, more butter is being made upon the farm, and the improvement of the

quality, and the increased demand, have raised the value of the article about two cents a pound higher than the figures of last year. Shorthorns and their grades are still the favorites in the west, but Ayrshire and Holstein cows are well to the front in the dairy counties of Eastern Ontario.

Cheese Factories. The number of cheese factories reported in operation in 1905 was 1,198. The output of cheese was 164,866,223 pounds, as compared with 154,879,438 in 1904, and 165,306,573 in 1903. In addition to the increase in quantity made, the average price realized advanced from 8.33 in 1904 to 10.56 in 1905, bringing the gross value up to $17,417,757, as compared with $12,908,118 in 1904 and $17,203,233 in 1903. The estimated amount paid to the 56,960 patrons was $15,599,602, or 89.6 cents per 100 pounds of milk, against 66.5 in 1904 and 88.7 in 1903. From this amount must be deducted the cost of collection or delivery to the factory.

Creameries. The following comparative table gives the statistics of the creameries operated in Ontario for the ten years 1895-1904, showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons, the average price of buttter per pound, and the amount paid to patrons for milk or cream supplied:

Year.	No. of creameries in operation.	Butter made.		Average No. of patrons.	Average price of butter per pound.	Amount paid to patrons for milk or cream delivered.
		Quantity.	Value.			
		lb.	$		cts.	$
1905	241	10,142,289	2,131,554	19,184	21.02	1,827,285
1904	248	9,625,021	1,785,911	18,330	18.55	1,497,160
1903	265	10,812,126	2,096,593	19,602	19.39	1,767,595
1902	282	11,082,078	2,181,400	21,672	19.68	1,887,026
1901	286	9,047,260	1,798,264	19,896	19.88	1,548,576
1900	308	9,041,468	1,819,290	21,809	20.12	1,589,291
1899	323	9,113,964	1,746,362	22,090	10.16	1,448,411
1898	282	9,008,992	1,632,234	22,741	18.12	1,294,220
1897	214	7,708,265	1,403,609	18,909	18.21	1,139,463
1896	170	6,033,241	1,101,232	12,245	18.25	.....

For 149 butter plants operated in winter in connection with cheese factories made 1,760,704 pounds, while the 92 creameries made 8,381,585 pounds.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Farm Labor. The labor situation was thus described in the May bulletin: "There is still a scarcity of farm help in most sections of the Province, although the situation has been considerably relieved by British immigration. While most of the new comers are inexperienced as regards farming operations, some of them have shown aptitude for the work, and are well spoken of by correspondents, while others again are described as being utterly useless from an agricultural standpoint. In order to meet the shortage of labor, many farmers are seeding down a greater acreage, and are going more extensively into grazing. The use of larger implements is also becoming more common on this account, and one man may now be seen driving three or four horses instead of two as formerly. Female help on the farm is as difficult to procure as ever."

According to the August returns there was more or less of a scarcity of farm labor all over the Province, notwithstanding that the situation had been considerably relieved

by the presence of fresh immigrants from Great Britain. "Farmers are utilizing improved machinery and newer methods more and more in order to get along with less manual aid. Skilled farm laborers receive from $30 to $40 a month, and from $1.50 to $2 a day, during harvesting, but inexperienced men get as low as half these wages."

The November bulletin said: "In most instances correspondents report a scarcity of farm laborers, more especially of those who have both fitness and experience. While some of the British immigrants who have come in recently have given good satisfaction, many of them are without previous knowledge of farm work, and are slowly adapting themselves to Canadian rural conditions. Regarding wages, correspondents differ as to whether they will rise or fall. The general opinion, however, appears to be that while skilled farm labor may command increased wages, the rate paid to green or unskilled men will remain about the same. In fact, farmers seem to be looking more to improved machinery to help them out rather than to immigration, unless old country farm laborers of experience can be had. Domestic servants on the farm are scarcer than ever, and, judging by the remarks of correspondents, the problem of their supply is stilll an unsolved one."

The following table gives the average rate of wages paid farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, for ten years, together with the average for twenty-two years; also the monthly wages paid domestic servants on the farm:

Farm Laborers.	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Per year in yearly engagements:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
With board	192	190	183	165	165	155	149	148	144	144
Without board	296	291	274	268	263	248	243	246	236	243
Per month for working season:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
With board	21 61	21 49	19 44	18 52	17 78	16 57	15 38	15 31	14 29	14 57
Without board	31 32	31 02	28 04	27 51	27 05	25 73	24 93	25 44	24 47	24 11
Domestic servants per month	8 86	8 07	7 84	157	6 91	6 65	6 19	6 09	5 97	6 11

TEMPERATURES OF 1905.

TABLE 1.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1905; also the annual mean for each station.

Months.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London	Woodstock	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	39.0	42.0	41.0	39.5	43.0	42.1	38.6	38.0	39.0	39.0
	Lowest	2.0	— 9.5	— 6.0	—26.0	— 3.0	— 7.1	-16.0	—32.0	—14.0	—40.0
	Mean highest	26.0	23.3	24.4	21.6	26.9	25.3	19.4	19.4	15.7	12.7
	Mean lowest	11.1	11.1	10.3	3.6	12.7	10.4	4.0	— 2.2	— 0.9	—13.4
	Monthly mean	18.5	17.2	17.4	17.1	20.7	17.8	11.7	8.6	7.4	— 0.3
February	Highest	36.0	33.8	36.0	35.0	40.0	37.8	35.3	35.0	34.0	34.0
	Lowest	8.1	—16.7	—17.0	—15.0	—13.0	— 8.2	-18.1	—33.0	—15.0	—35.0
	Mean highest	23.5	20.7	23.5	19.9	25.9	25.3	20.3	19.8	18.3	18.5
	Mean lowest	6.5	8.1	5.9	0.2	7.9	7.7	— 0.2	— 3.7	0.9	— 6.8
	Monthly mean	15.0	14.4	14.7	15.1	17.3	16.7	10.0	8.0	9.6	5.9
March	Highest	78.0	76.5	75.0	74.0	70.0	64.0	68.1	67.0	54.0	55.0
	Lowest	— 8.1	— 6.2	— 6.5	3.0	0.0	5.7	-10.6	—19.0	—12.0	—25.0
	Mean highest	38.5	39.5	41.4	34.2	40.0	38.7	35.1	35.8	33.0	35.4
	Mean lowest	16.2	22.2	20.6	19.1	20.6	22.5	13.2	11.0	14.9	5.8
	Monthly mean	27.4	30.8	31.0	29.8	30.7	30.3	24.2	23.4	24.0	20.6
April	Highest	74.0	73.3	73.5	72.5	76.0	67.0	71.6	70.0	73.0	75.0
	Lowest	21.6	24.2	21.5	17.0	25.0	24.6	16.0	14.0	22.0	19.1
	Mean highest	48.8	49.9	52.8	45.1	53.5	51.1	51.7	49.0	51.6	50.9
	Mean lowest	30.3	33.8	32.9	29.8	33.1	33.2	29.6	26.8	31.9	28.0
	Monthly mean	39.7	41.8	42.9	41.5	43.3	42.2	40.6	37.9	41.8	39.0
May	Highest	76.0	79.0	79.0	78.0	83.0	75.6	78.0	78.0	78.6	75.0
	Lowest	31.1	29.0	29.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	27.5	26.0	32.0	28.0
	Mean highest	60.9	63.1	65.4	66.6	64.6	62.8	64.7	62.2	64.6	63.8
	Mean lowest	40.3	44.4	43.4	44.8	43.1	42.9	41.6	38.5	44.9	37.4
	Monthly mean	50.4	53.7	54.4	53.1	53.8	52.2	53.2	51.4	54.7	50.6
June	Highest	80.1	84.1	85.0	84.5	87.0	85.2	86.7	87.0	85.0	89.0
	Lowest	36.1	36.2	37.0	41.0	38.0	39.9	39.0	34.0	42.0	35.0
	Mean highest	68.2	69.3	74.4	73.7	74.9	73.4	73.8	75.0	74.1	75.7
	Mean lowest	50.6	52.8	52.8	52.5	53.1	53.7	53.3	49.6	55.9	50.6
	Monthly mean	59.4	61.0	63.6	63.4	64.0	63.1	63.0	62.0	65.2	63.2
July	Highest	84.0	89.3	90.5	89.0	96.0	92.1	89.1	87.0	90.0	88.0
	Lowest	47.2	48.1	46.5	46.0	44.0	51.3	46.0	43.0	51.0	46.0
	Mean highest	74.5	76.0	79.3	77.5	80.9	78.8	79.0	78.2	78.6	78.3
	Mean lowest	58.7	59.2	59.2	57.9	61.1	60.6	59.4	57.8	61.4	56.5
	Monthly mean	66.6	67.6	69.2	68.3	71.0	69.6	69.2	67.8	70.0	67.4
August	Highest	84.0	85.0	88.0	86.5	94.0	88.8	89.7	85.0	86.0	85.0
	Lowest	42.6	43.5	42.0	43.0	45.0	48.9	43.8	40.0	48.0	41.0
	Mean highest	74.8	76.1	78.2	76.4	80.6	77.4	77.5	75.7	75.8	75.7
	Mean lowest	55.8	58.1	55.1	54.9	58.4	57.6	54.5	51.7	57.3	50.4
	Monthly mean	65.3	67.1	66.6	66.3	69.5	67.1	66.0	63.7	66.6	63.0
September	Highest	85.6	83.4	85.0	85.0	88.0	83.2	84.6	81.0	78.0	83.0
	Lowest	30.6	34.9	28.0	29.0	38.0	31.0	29.8	29.0	36.0	30.0
	Mean highest	69.4	71.1	72.9	71.5	74.6	71.5	71.4	70.2	68.4	69.4
	Mean lowest	52.8	51.1	50.0	49.1	53.6	53.1	49.8	48.5	51.3	47.9
	Monthly mean	61.0	61.1	61.4	60.8	64.1	61.7	60.6	59.4	59.8	58.6
October	Highest	77.0	77.7	81.5	78.5	86.0	78.0	82.8	79.0	74.0	83.0
	Lowest	23.6	26.9	19.0	20.0	20.0	25.2	23.6	15.0	20.0	14.0
	Mean highest	57.2	57.7	59.3	57.1	60.4	57.4	58.1	55.5	54.7	54.2
	Mean lowest	40.9	42.0	37.1	36.6	39.5	40.2	36.9	36.3	38.4	32.7
	Monthly mean	49.0	49.8	48.2	46.8	40.9	48.4	47.5	46.0	46.4	43.0
November	Highest	54.8	55.3	56.0	56.0	58.0	54.0	51.9	49.0	52.0	47.0
	Lowest	9.1	15.5	4.5	9.0	16.0	12.7	5.0	— 1.0	6.0	— 7.0
	Mean highest	41.7	42.0	43.1	42.2	45.6	43.6	39.6	38.0	37.9	35.9
	Mean lowest	28.7	29.7	26.7	25.6	30.5	30.2	24.2	24.1	25.3	20.7
	Monthly mean	35.2	35.8	34.9	34.4	38.0	36.0	31.9	31.1	31.6	28.3
December	Highest	43.2	45.1	47.0	45.5	51.0	45.9	42.8	42.0	42.0	40.0
	Lowest	— 2.0	10.0	— 3.0	7.0	10.0	6.9	— 3.8	—10.0	—10.0	—25.0
	Mean highest	35.3	34.4	35.6	34.6	39.1	36.8	31.6	32.1	29.1	25.4
	Mean lowest	23.8	23.8	23.6	23.1	27.1	25.7	19.0	17.6	14.2	7.1
	Monthly mean	29.5	29.1	29.6	29.5	33.1	31.2	25.3	24.9	21.7	16.2
Annual mean		43.1	44.1	44.5	43.9	46.3	44.7	41.9	40.4	41.6	38.0

AVERAGES OF TEMPERATURE FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the twenty-four years 1882-1905, also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Months.		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
January	Highest	43.9	45.5	45.7	45.4	50.5	44.5	41.2	41.1	39.7	37.3
	Lowest	— 7.3	— 9.8	— 9.9	—12.2	— 4.7	— 7.8	—20.4	—26.9	—22.0	—34.7
	Mean highest	27.8	26.5	28.2	27.3	32.0	28.5	23.8	23.7	19.4	17.9
	Mean lowest	12.9	14.1	13.2	10.8	17.6	13.7	6.1	3.5	1.1	—6.4
	Monthly mean	20.4	20.4	21.5	20.4	22.9	21.6	15.2	14.0	10.7	5.7
February	Highest	44.6	46.5	45.8	45.1	47.9	43.8	41.6	41.8	40.0	41.4
	Lowest	—11.0	—13.0	—11.8	—11.6	— 6.4	— 7.9	—17.9	—25.6	—21.1	—35.0
	Mean highest	27.4	26.9	28.1	27.6	30.9	28.4	25.2	24.9	21.9	21.8
	Mean lowest	10.9	12.7	11.6	10.3	15.2	13.0	5.6	3.5	3.2	— 0.5
	Monthly mean	18.8	19.5	20.4	20.2	22.8	21.2	15.7	14.7	13.0	8.5
March	Highest	53.7	58.1	58.0	56.1	59.4	53.3	50.5	50.3	47.2	50.3
	Lowest	— 2.7	— 3.4	— 2.1	— 2.6	5.2	3.7	— 7.2	—13.3	— 9.0	—24.3
	Mean highest	35.0	36.1	37.4	36.1	40.1	36.0	33.9	33.8	32.4	33.1
	Mean lowest	17.8	20.9	20.2	18.6	24.9	21.6	15.6	13.0	14.7	6.8
	Monthly mean	26.2	28.1	29.5	28.1	31.2	28.9	24.6	23.7	23.8	20 1
April	Highest	73.5	77.2	76.2	74.9	77.6	70.8	74.5	71.3	74.0	74.9
	Lowest	15.3	17.6	18.3	17.1	23.4	21.0	13.8	11.4	15.0	6.5
	Mean highest	49.6	52.5	53.1	52.5	53.6	50.8	52.1	50.2	51.2	51.5
	Mean lowest	31.3	34.0	32.7	31.9	36.1	33.9	30.7	29.0	31.3	26.3
	Monthly mean	39.9	43.1	44.3	42.8	43.9	42.2	41.0	39.6	41.6	38.5
May	Highest	19.7	82.5	82.2	80.9	84.3	78.4	82.2	81.3	82.9	84.9
	Lowest	28.6	29.2	30.0	29.3	34.0	32.2	28.3	27.5	31.2	24.2
	Mean highest	61.3	65.7	66.0	65.0	65.8	62.8	65.9	64.1	66.5	66.0
	Mean lowest	41.4	44.5	44.2	42.6	45.5	44.0	42.1	41.6	43.5	38.5
	Monthly mean	50.9	55.0	56.5	54.4	54.9	53.2	53.8	52.8	55.7	52.0
June	Highest	85.1	88.1	87.7	87.0	91.5	86.6	88.6	87.0	88.0	89.3
	Lowest	37.7	37.5	38.6	38.8	43.0	42.6	39.2	37.3	42.3	33.7
	Mean highest	70.7	75.6	76.1	75.5	77.5	73.8	75.9	74.9	75 9	75.9
	Mean lowest	50.7	53.5	53.4	51.8	55.9	53.8	51.3	51.0	53.8	47.8
	Monthly mean	60.5	64.4	65.9	64.5	66.0	63.6	63.6	63.1	65.3	61.6
July	Highest	87.3	92.2	91.6	90.4	95.6	90.4	91.3	89.4	91.1	90.7
	Lowest	43 3	42.7	44.0	44.0	49.1	48.0	43.6	43.1	47.1	40.0
	Mean highest	77.4	79.9	80.0	79.5	82.9	78.5	79.8	78.3	78.7	78.1
	Mean lowest	55.8	57.2	57.2	55.6	61.2	58.4	55.3	55.6	58.1	52.9
	Monthly mean	65.1	68.4	69.8	68.3	71.2	68.2	67.2	66.9	68.7	64.9
August	Highest	85.9	89.9	89.5	88.6	92.9	87.7	89.3	87.6	88.3	88.0
	Lowest	42.0	41.7	40.4	41.5	46.8	46.4	40.3	40.0	43.3	37.2
	Mean highest	73.6	77.0	77.5	77.2	80.6	76.1	77.3	75.8	76.0	75.0
	Mean lowest	54.9	55.5	54.2	51.8	58.8	52.7	53.1	53.2	55.1	50.0
	Monthly mean	65.7	65.9	66.8	65.6	69.4	66.1	64.5	64.1	65.7	61.3
September	Highest	84.6	87.1	86.0	85.8	90.3	84.2	85.9	83.7	84.3	84.4
	Lowest	33.5	33.3	31.4	31.1	36.4	36.2	30.9	31.1	32.8	28.8
	Mean highest	68.2	70.6	71.1	70.2	73.9	69.0	69 4	68.6	68.3	67.6
	Mean lowest	49.6	50.6	49.4	47.2	52.9	50.6	46.6	47.0	47.8	43.3
	Monthly mean	58.0	60.6	60.6	59.2	62.2	59.6	57.4	57.3	58.0	53.9
October	Highest	74.1	75.9	75.2	74.3	77.2	72.4	73.8	72.4	70.6	72.8
	Lowest	24.6	24.9	23.5	22.8	26.1	26.1	20.9	21.6	23.1	17.4
	Mean highest	56.2	57.1	57.7	56.4	61.2	55.9	55.2	55.3	53.7	53.2
	Mean lowest	39.5	40.5	38.2	36.8	42.0	39.9	36.1	36.9	36.6	32.9
	Monthly mean	47.1	48.8	48.3	47.1	50.1	47.9	44.9	45.5	45.5	42.1
November	Highest	61.0	62.9	62.3	61.7	66.0	59.9	59.3	58.9	57.4	56.3
	Lowest	13.5	12.7	11.6	10.5	16.5	13.6	4.4	6.6	5.5	— 1.2
	Mean highest	43.3	42.7	44.0	42.8	47.1	43.4	40.4	40.5	38.4	36.8
	Mean lowest	29.9	30.5	29.2	27.7	32.4	30.5	25.1	25.9	25·2	21.6
	Monthly mean	36.1	36.7	36.9	35.8	39.6	37.0	32.9	33.1	31.8	38.8
December	Highest	49.7	49.0	55.0	49.2	54.0	47.9	44.5	44.5	42 3	40.7
	Lowest	— 1.1	— 2.8	— 3.1	— 3.7	1.0	— 2.1	—13.6	—14.2	—16.5	—26.8
	Mean highest	33.3	31.7	33.0	32.1	36.3	33.5	28.9	29.2	24.7	23.8
	Mean lowest	20.2	20.6	19.7	17.9	22.8	20.6	13.3	12.8	8.9	3.7
	Monthly mean	26.7	26.2	26.9	25.8	29.8	27.4	21.6	21.8	17.2	13.6
Annual mean		43.0	44.8	45.6	44.4	47.0	44.6	41.9	41.4	38.4	43.3

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow; and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario during the year 1905 at stations reporting the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Stations.	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ALGOMA:				
Port Arthur	23.84	78	22.7	25
White River	17.47	96	82.9	100
Bruce Mines	23.17	71	74.9	35
Cockburn Island	24.32	85	53.2	30
Savanne	23.65	44	42.0	20
BRANT:				
Paris	24.43	89	32.5	14
Brantford	24.64	54	41.5	16
BRUCE:				
Lucknow	32.76	89	91.1	63
N. Bruce	30.15	109	61.8	57
Saugeen	28.42	106	99.7	83
Wiarton	30.72	83	95.8	37
CARLETON:				
Ottawa	20.53	90	83.0	43
DUFFERIN:				
Orangeville	27.28	64	85.9	54
DURHAM:				
Port Hope	23.93	71	77.9	35
ESSEX:				
Cottam	25.43	55	32.9	13
Windsor	29.30	70	33.2	18
ELGIN:				
Port Stanley	22.16	107	63.9	55
Cowal	17.78	47	19.0	15
Port Burwell	21.31	78	55.3	32
FRONTENAC:				
Arden	30.46	123	82.0	31
Kingston	32.09	108	51.2	56
Sydenham	30.94	49	68.0	22
GREY:				
Owen Sound	23.63	70	125.3	65
Meaford	23.97	88	98.0	52
HALTON:				
Georgetown	26.69	101	63.7	60
HASTINGS:				
Madoc	27.93	91	128.0	51
HURON:				
Goderich	17.52	51	65.0	30
Clinton	31.64	107	68.1	50
KENT:				
Chatham	22.57	56	31.5	10
LAMBTON:				
Wyoming	26.55	55	38.0	19
Sarnia	20.03	40	32.5	20
Birnam	28.14	70	58.4	32
LANARK:				
Montague	25.45	56	45.0	21
Smiths Falls	22.85	57	74.7	26
LEEDS:				
Lansdowne	22.15	61	35.0	16
Westport	23.24	75	87.5	42
LENNOX:				
Parma	29.32	66	69.5	26
MIDDLESEX:				
London	26.60	107	81.7	51
Westminster	22.85	57	74.7	26
MUSKOKA:				
Beatrice	26.70	83	152.5	47
Emsdale	29.00	106	93.0	51
Gravenhurst	27.78	79	96.4	63
Bala	29.82	78	119.6	54
NIPISSING:				
Calvin	24.54	71	92.3	41
Haileybury	22.64	92	95.6	61
NORFOLK:				
Port Dover	24.45	106	66.8	44
NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Wooler	25.54	75	64.5	24
OXFORD:				
Woodstock	24.20	92	44.3	27
Princeton	25.90	76	70.0	33
ONTARIO:				
Uxbridge	23.92	98	90.0	45
PARRY SOUND:				
Uplands	18.94	65	148.5	62
Parry Sound	30.17	96	128.2	55
PEEL:				
Alton	26.47	86	71.9	45
PETERBOROUGH:				
Peterborough	18.82	61	89.9	33
Lakefield	19.03	65	70 9	35
Otonabee	18.45	54	77.0	30
RAINY RIVER:				
Kenora	21.87	34	33.9	22
RENFREW:				
Clontarf	29.38	74	74.5	35
Rockliffe	22.08	87	87.4	57
SIMCOE:				
Midland	26.36	82	94.4	56
VICTORIA:				
Lindsay	25.30	103	128.6	59
WELLINGTON:				
Guelph	23.06	64	52.3	45
WENTWORTH:				
Stoney Creek	29.58	69	42.0	23
YORK:				
Aurora	27.06	75	51.4	38
Scarboro	27.15	78	38.4	24
Deer Park	24.20	108	49.4	22
Toronto	25.82	97	54.3	49
Agincourt	20.81	47	40.3	22
Sutton West	26.22	102	35.0	21
Average for the Province . 1905	24.90	78	64.3	39
1904	25.60	77	75.0	43
1903	26.44	78	69.8	40
1902	28.29	97	54.8	32
1901	24.12	79	76.3	43
1900	25.28	81	64.6	34
1899	25.13	87	60.5	54
1898	24.90	81	74.2	44
1897	28.30	88	73.0	49
1896	22.36	82	73.4	43
1882-05	24.46	88	74.6	40

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV.—Monthly summary of inches of rain and show in precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1905; also the average derived from the twenty-four years, 1882-1905.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
West and Southwest:		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain.	1905	0.44	0.09	0.95	1.43	3.51	3.17	3.17	3.06	2.01	2.59	2.75	1.56	24.69
	1882-05	1.09	1.29	1.37	1.84	3.23	3.06	2.97	2.60	2.61	2.68	2.29	1.51	26.54
Snow.	1905	16.1	20.5	1.9	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	3.6	44.0
	1882-05	15.6	12.9	8.6	2.7	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	5.6	12.1	57.8
Northwest and North:														
Rain.	1905	0.05	0.01	1.26	0.84	3.72	3.37	3.92	2.64	3.15	4.13	1.60	0.64	25.33
	1882-05	0.74	0.53	0.99	1.43	2.71	2.83	2.96	2.82	3.11	3.01	1.86	1.00	23.99
Snow.	1905	27.6	22.3	5.6	3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.5	11.6	13.2	83.9
	1882-05	26.6	20.5	13.3	3.4	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	12.9	22.0	100.4
Centre:														
Rain.	1905	0.27	0.18	0.73	1.03	3.10	3.82	3.30	4.09	1.94	3.49	1.75	1.23	24.93
	1882-05	1.03	1.04	1.31	1.72	2.82	2.87	2.79	2.48	2.44	2.41	2.01	1.36	24.28
Snow.	1905	19.9	17.5	3.1	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.8	8.0	54.0
	1882-05	18.3	14.9	9.5	3.1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.4	5.6	11.4	63.3
East and Northeast:														
Rain.	1905	0.14	.....	0.98	0.85	2.94	3.77	3.82	3.23	2.60	3.15	1.74	1.47	24.69
	1882-05	0.83	0.68	1.16	1.48	2.66	2.89	3.03	2.62	2.50	2.27	1.75	1.17	23.04
Snow.	1905	29.3	21.6	3.8	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	7.9	10.5	75.4
	1882-05	21.5	17.8	11.3	3.3	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	7.8	14.5	76.9
The Province:														
Rain.	1905	0.22	0.06	0.98	1.04	3.32	3.53	3.55	3.26	2.42	3.34	1.96	1.22	24.90
	1882-05	0.92	0.89	1.21	1.62	2.85	2.91	2.94	2.63	2.66	2.59	1.98	1.26	24.46
Snow.	1905	23.2	20.5	3.6	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	6.0	8.8	64.3
	1882-05	20.5	16.5	10.7	3.1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	8.0	15.0	74.6

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1905, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the twenty-four years, 1882-1905.

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Sun above horizon		285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock.	1905	84.1	92.6	155.8	152.6	205.2	229.0	240.8	261.4	197.2	136.0	102.0	61.4	1928.1
	1882-05	61.5	87.3	124.9	175.5	207.2	242.4	272.5	236.6	183.8	133.9	72.1	53.9	1851.6
Toronto	1905	83.8	116.7	166.9	180.2	218.6	217.5	265.7	266.1	214.5	159.4	107.1	67.7	2064.2
	1882-05	79.0	106.9	151.9	193.0	221.0	258.4	281.3	251.5	210.2	148.4	83.2	61.3	2049.9
Lindsay	1905	70.3	107.9	157.0	157.3	187.1	186.7	223.4	245.1	203.9	140.6	64.9	54.4	1798.6
	1882-05	74.0	103.5	153.7	195.8	214.3	245.5	259.7	243.0	194.7	136.4	70.8	56.4	1947.8
Kingston	1905	85.4	142.3	139.7	183.1	202.1	213.5	249.2	275.0	201.3	169.2	116.1	66.9	2043.8
	1882-05	76.2	108.4	152.8	189.2	220.0	245.9	265.7	242.6	192.2	138.6	79.2	68.8	1979.6
Ottawa	1905	79.6	120.8	169.1	175.7	219.6	195.5	205.0	260.6	155.9	153.8	89.4	68.8	1893.8
	1882-05	82.4	100.9	139.1	182.6	226.9	221.1	239.5	231.7	160.3	123.6	85.7	54.4	1848.2
Average of five stations	1905	80.6	116.1	157.7	169.8	206.5	210.4	236.8	261.6	194.6	151.8	95.9	63.8	1945.7
	1904	71.0	109.0	109.2	124.6	211.4	228.9	231.3	256.6	172.8	124.4	100.1	60.9	1806.2
	1882-05	74.6	101.4	144.5	187.4	217.9	242.7	263.7	241.1	188.2	136.2	78.2	59.6	1735.4

TORONTO OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

TABLE VI.—Comparative Meterological Register for the seven years 1899-1905, at Toronto Observatory in Lat. 43°. 40 N., and Lon. 5 h. 17m. 34.65s. W. Height above the sea 350 feet.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Average temperature	41°53	42°.20	45°.58	45°.57	45°.55	46°.89	45°.83
Difference from average (65) years	0.17	— 2.16	+ 1.22	1.21	1.19	2.53	+ 1.47
Thermic Anomaly (Lat. 43° 40')	6.49	8.82	— 5.44	— 5.45	— 5.47	— 4.13	— 5.19
Highest temperature	92.1	93.0	91.5	91.0	97.1	98.0	92.1
Lowest temperature	— 8.2	— 15.1	— 9.7	— 3.3	— 10.9	— 9.6	12.0
Annual range	100.3	108.1	101.2	94.3	108.0	107.6	104.1
Average daily range	17.01	17.29	16.68	16.81	16.90	16.70	17.51
Greatest daily range	35.6	36.0	34.5	33.2	43.0	37.6	35.0
Average height of barometer at 32° Fah	29.6273	29.6380	29.6203	29.5940	29.5988	29.6213	29.6368
Difference from average (64 years)	.0081	.0188	.0011	— .0204	— .0204	.0021	.0176
Highest barometer	30.493	30.449	30.309	30.394	30.328	30.224	30.403
Lowest barometer	28.840	28.752	28.742	28.712	28.868	28.802	28.657
Annual range	1.553	1.697	1.567	1.682	1.460	1.422	1.746
Average humidity of the air	78	79	76	77	77	76	76
Difference from average	1	2	— 1	0	0	— 1	— 1
Average of cloudiness	0.58	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.56
Difference from average	— .03	— .01	— .00	.01	.00	— .04	— .05
Resultant direction of wind	S 87° W	N 67° W	W	N 60° W	N 55° W	S 88° W	S 77° W
Resultant velocity of wind	2.73	2.09	2.45	2.53	2.99	3.09	2.66
Average velocity (miles per hour)	9.72	10.17	10.83	10.98	10.26	10.97	10.14
Difference from average	— 0.64	— 0.19	0.47	0.62	— 0.10	0.61	— 0.22
Highest velocity in month and year	54.0	50.0	40.0	44.0	45.9	44.0	50.0
Total amount of rain in inches	25.825	30.040	25.631	26.105	25.200	22.130	25.795
Difference from average (65 years)	— 1.217	2.998	— 1.411	— 0.937	— 1.842	— 4.912	— 1.247
Number of days of rain	97	100	100	116	102	99	105
Total amount of snow in inches	54.3	56.5	50.0	49.2	70.7	74.6	31.8
Difference from average (65 years)	—12.53	10.33	—16.83	—17.63	3.87	7.77	— 35.03
Number of days of snow	49	53	52	57	54	42	40
Number of fair days	190	175	171	181	183	187	185
Number of days completely clouded	59	61	61	59	58	51	44
Number of auroras observed	6	2	5	2	2	3	10
Possible to see auroras (No. of nights)	196	177	184	185	201	224	226
Number of thunder storms	30	37	26	34	29	34	29
Number of fogs	23	26	22	31	29	29	31
Number of hours of bright sunshine	2064.2	1964.9	2039.9	1958.9	1981.6	2305.0	2148.2
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4464.1	4475.2	4464.1	4464.1	4464.1	4461.1	4464.1

RURAL AREAS ASSESSED.

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by municipal assessors for 1905; also the comparative totals for the Province for the ten years 1896-1905.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.	Acres cleared.	Acres of woodland.	Acres of slashland.	Acres in swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
Algoma	477,305	56,579	316,741	24,551	79,434	11.9
Brant	215,629	176,930	13,899	11,651	13,149	82.1
Bruce	918,268	542,717	129,779	92,003	153,769	59.1
Carleton	566,109	335,396	73,216	55,291	102,206	59.2
Dufferin	356,373	253,235	28,946	34,829	39,363	71.1
Dundas	236,786	161,471	34,715	9,384	31,216	68.2
Durham	369,908	299,843	39,068	2,066	28,931	81.1
Elgin	434,473	339,265	75,601	12,916	6,691	78.1
Essex	427,530	316,512	66,185	35,264	9,569	74.0
Frontenac	694,728	270,866	165,310	136,814	121,738	39.0
Glengarry	287,875	193,326	67,819	13,899	12,831	67.2
Grenville	272,794	179,887	35,283	20,035	37,589	65.9
Grey	1,068,039	683,368	144,829	91,717	148,125	64.0
Haldimand	281,230	235,225	33,915	6,956	5,134	83.6
Haliburton	586,538	40,014	341,979	27,044	177,501	6.8
Halton	223,774	168,165	25,783	23,864	5,962	75.2
Hastings	1,052,022	438,539	296,899	124,641	191,943	41.7
Huron	798,653	641,900	61,468	22,319	72,966	80.4
Kent	569,496	456,499	66,937	25,175	20,885	80.2
Lambton	660,015	451,610	90,459	100,967	16,979	68.4
Lanark	675,677	317,582	176,873	30,112	151,110	47.0
Leeds	467,157	261,647	93,969	34,483	77,058	56.0
Lennox & Addington	440,957	272,958	86,469	10,858	70,672	61.9
Lincoln	189,717	161,500	20,565	5,423	2,229	85.1
Manitoulin	254,323	43,509	123,149	64,735	22,930	17.1
Middlesex	758,731	648,605	80,411	17,816	11,899	85.5
Muskoka	550,706	61,787	391,591	27,726	69,602	11.2
Nipissing	483,345	37,665	393,374	8,990	43,316	7.8
Norfolk	398,954	270,240	77,179	25,324	26,211	67.7
Northumberland	436,702	338,925	41,671	19,863	36,243	77.6
Ontario	505,277	363,064	34,338	44,148	63,727	71.9
Oxford	471,106	390,910	43,055	11,878	25,263	83.0
Parry Sound	591,837	72,300	433,125	10,657	75,755	12.2
Peel	287,916	261,844	13,843	4,587	7,642	90.9
Perth	517,896	443,866	38,102	22,529	13,399	85.7
Peterborough	572,917	256,854	128,603	67,132	120,328	44.8
Prescott	289,393	199,624	41,521	33,241	15,007	69.0
Prince Edward	231,165	190,636	21,609	3,761	15,159	82.5
Rainy River	230,176	15,620	122,958	69,250	22,348	6.8
Renfrew	1,021,091	340,102	414,662	76,240	190,087	33.3
Russell	253,610	119,588	104,035	25,676	4,311	47.2
Simcoe	968,014	618,851	151,906	121,805	75,452	63.9
Stormont	247,797	144,708	46,273	39,143	17,673	58.4
Thunder Bay	272,379	7,639	204,740		60,000	2.8
Victoria	600,060	279,289	33,113	112,775	174,883	46.5
Waterloo	307,274	250,596	34,684	4,681	17,313	81.6
Welland	226,661	181,356	23,753	7,096	14,456	80.0
Wellington	628,402	490,233	41,782	18,208	78,179	78.0
Wentworth	270,264	210,309	23,043	12,367	24,545	77.8
York	537,491	438,283	45,446	10,102	43,660	81.5
The Province:						
1905	24,184,540	13,931,437	5,594,673	1,811,992	2,846,438	57.6
1904	24,138,846	13,809,368	6,670,902	.....	3,658,576	57.2
1903	23,930,512	13,643,069	6,719,720	.....	3,567,723	57.0
1902	23,727,010	13,570,229	6,684,512	.....	3,472,269	57.2
1901	23,636,178	13,436,482	6,715,872	.....	3,483,824	56.8
1900	23,568,104	13,297,206	7,127,363	.....	3,143,535	56.4
1899	23,451,092	13,111,292	7,149,404	.....	3,190,396	55.9
1898	23,392,584	12,993,614	7,198,905	.....	3,200,065	56.5
1897	23,360,428	12,853,081	7,294,026	.....	3,213,321	55.0
1896	23,172,408	12,671,851	7,284,167	.....	3,236,390	54.7

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce, and market value of the crops of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905; also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.				Spring Wheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	504	14,112	28.0	$ 10,796	1,369	26,832	19.6	$ 20,097
Brant	24,118	504,066	20.9	385,610	220	4,070	18.5	3,049
Bruce	36,143	834,903	23.1	638,701	1,456	30,430	20.9	22,792
Carleton	696	17,678	25.4	13,524	8,104	171,805	21.2	128,682
Dufferin	3,416	68,320	20.0	52,265	4,493	84,468	18.8	63,266
Dundas	340	8,772	25.8	6,711	976	19,422	19.9	14,547
Durham	6,916	149,386	21.6	114,280	13,152	243,312	18.5	182,241
Elgin	25,632	620,294	24.2	474,525	95	1,910	20.1	1,430
Essex	12,145	285,408	23.5	218,337	827	15,713	19.0	11,769
Frontenac	604	12,865	21.3	9,842	3,883	63,681	16.4	47,697
Glengarry	86	1,634	19.0	1,250	4,135	77,325	18.7	57,916
Grenville	244	4,636	19.0	3,558	1,285	24,158	18.8	18,094
Grey	27,980	612,762	21.9	468,763	5,260	96,258	18.3	72,097
Haldimand	25,531	566,788	22.2	433,593	430	8,299	19.3	6,216
Haliburton	52	952	18.3	728	659	9,819	14.9	7,354
Halton	27,107	604,486	22.3	462,432	495	10,395	21.0	7,786
Hastings	8,494	174,976	20.6	133,857	6,242	97,375	15.6	72,934
Huron	44,271	1,009,379	22.8	772,175	1,547	29,702	19.2	22,247
Kent	48,240	1,143,288	23.7	874,615	929	20,438	22.0	15,308
Lambton	32,597	899,677	27.6	688,253	328	5,970	18.2	4,472
Lanark	1,100	29,810	27.1	22,805	6,956	140,511	20.2	105,243
Leeds	1,896	43,987	23.2	33,650	3,664	70,715	19.3	52,966
Lennox and Ad.	2,006	36,108	18.0	27,622	3,427	56,888	16.6	42,609
Lincoln	17,809	390,017	21.9	298,363	114	2,052	18.0	1,537
Manitoulin	383	10,264	26.8	7,852	486	9,720	20.0	7,280
Middlesex	48,567	1,277,312	26.3	977,134	219	4,314	19.7	3,231
Muskoka	175	3,500	20.0	2,677	608	9,910	16.3	7,423
Nipissing	28	728	26.0	557	470	10,058	21.4	7,533
Norfolk	31,736	641,067	20.2	490,416	253	3,365	13.3	2,520
Northumberland	11,154	217,503	19.5	166,390	10,211	166,439	16.3	124,663
Ontario	12,800	273,920	21.4	209,549	16,307	324,509	19.9	243,057
Oxford	36,998	832,455	22.5	636,828	212	4,176	19.7	3,128
Parry Sound	26	556	21.4	425	930	17,484	18.8	13,096
Peel	25,145	558,219	22.2	427,037	2,108	40,263	19.1	30,157
Perth	39,058	828,030	21.2	633,443	614	11,605	18.9	8,692
Peterborough	9,677	229,345	23.7	175,449	7,664	127,989	16.7	95,864
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,582	81,101	17.7	60,745
Prince Edward	4,632	80,134	17.3	61,302	2,250	39,150	17.4	29,323
Renfrew	1,273	26,224	20.6	20,061	29,045	540,238	18.6	404,638
Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,514	29,977	19.8	22,453
Simcoe	74,459	1,556,193	20.9	1,190,487	10,517	186,151	17.7	139,427
Stormont	27	559	20.7	427	1,808	33,990	18.8	25,459
Victoria	9,168	210,864	23.0	161,311	12,305	242,409	19.7	181,564
Waterloo	36,288	747,533	20.6	571,863	121	2,335	19.3	1,749
Welland	17,245	400,084	23.2	306,064	271	4,607	17.0	3,451
Wellington	17,109	337,047	19.7	257,841	5,269	118,026	22.4	88,401
Wentworth	27,898	619,336	22.2	473,792	125	2,500	20.0	1,873
York	44,440	1,048,784	23.6	802,320	12,181	260,763	21.4	195,311
The Province:								
1905	796,213	17,933,961	22.5	13,719,480	190,116	3,582,627	18.8	2,683,387
1904	605,458	9,160,623	15.1	9,041,535	225,027	3,471,103	15.4	3,269,779
1903	665,028	17,242,763	25.9	12,949,315	248,518	4,650,707	18.7	3,460,126
1902	748,592	20,233,669	27.0	14,305,204	303,115	6,048,024	20.0	4,209,425
1901	911,587	15,943,229	17.5	10,538,474	358,048	5,498,751	15.4	3,673,166
1900	1,068,640	23,369,737	21.9	15,517,505	376,905	6,940,333	18.4	4,684,725
1899	1,049,691	14,439,827	13.3	9,631,365	398,726	7,041,317	17.7	4,682,476
1898	1,048,182	25,158,713	24.0	17,460,147	389,205	6,873,785	17.7	3,756,659
1897	950,222	23,988,051	25.2	18,758,656	323,305	4,868,101	15.1	3,826,627
1896	876,055	15,078,441	17.2	10,705,693	255,361	3,519,322	13.3	2,484,641
1882-1905	881,321	17,993,604	20.4	14,126,053	423,575	6,693,371	15.8	5,405,174

* Including Rainy River and Thunder Bay in this and succeeding tables.

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Barley and Oats for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years, 1882–1905; also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.				Oats.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.
Algoma	2,680	82,544	30.8	$ 35,411	16,234	660,724	40.7	$ 222,003
Brant	16,478	527,296	32.0	226,210	29,322	1,281,371	43.7	430,541
Bruce	24,288	791,789	32.6	339,677	101,102	3,912,647	38.7	1,314,649
Carleton	9,258	322,178	34.8	138,214	73,561	3,030,713	41.2	1,018,319
Dufferin	17,687	597,821	33.8	256,465	69,821	2,806,805	40.2	943,086
Dundas	4,106	129,750	31.6	55,663	37,677	1,476,938	39.2	496,251
Durham	30,546	840,015	27.5	360,366	57,390	2,163,603	37.7	726,970
Elgin	14,838	500,041	33.7	214.518	47,146	2,088,568	44.3	701,759
Essex	12,315	370,682	30.1	159,023	72,382	2,837,374	39.2	953,358
Frontenac	7,226	191,489	26.5	82,149	48,498	1,435,541	29.6	482,342
Glengarry	6,929	222,421	32.1	95,419	38,075	1,408,775	37.0	473,348
Grenville	2,972	89,754	30.2	38,504	34,859	1,209,607	34.7	406,428
Grey	33,232	1,113,272	33.5	477,593	143,327	5,346,097	37.3	1,796,289
Haldimand	8,106	230,210	28.4	98,760	34,900	1,305,260	37.4	438,567
Haliburton	490	11,662	23.8	5,003	6,327	191,075	30.2	64,201
Halton	12,276	417,384	34.0	179,058	26,011	1,128,877	43.4	379,303
Hastings	25,038	696,056	27.8	298,608	69,463	2,431,205	35.0	816,885
Huron	38,534	1,333,276	34.6	571,975	123.394	5,133,190	41.6	1,724,752
Kent	29,224	1,022,840	35.0	438,798	76,077	3,598,442	47.3	1,209,077
Lambton	27,180	799,092	29.4	342,810	90,064	3,809,707	42.3	1,280,062
Lanark	7,052	217,907	30.9	93,482	46,500	1,757,700	37.8	590,587
Leeds	6,854	194,654	28.4	83,507	52,149	1,913,868	36.7	643,060
Lennox and Add.	17,646	437,621	24.8	187,739	47,765	1,676,552	35.1	563,321
Lincoln	2,537	71,543	28.2	30,692	20,992	871,168	41.5	292,712
Manitoulin	1,909	61,852	32.4	26,535	6,511	247,418	38.0	83,132
Middlesex	27,136	914,483	33.7	392,313	95,865	4,352,271	45.4	1,462,363
Muskoka	816	19,421	23.8	8,332	12,209	369,933	30.3	124,297
Nipissing	542	17,073	31.5	7,324	7,330	268,278	36.6	90,141
Norfolk	9,685	288,613	29.8	123,815	37,234	1,448,403	38.9	486,663
Northumberland..	19,893	574,908	28.9	246,636	54,589	1,992,499	36.5	669,480
Ontario	32,486	932,348	28.7	399,977	86,853	2,883,520	33.2	968,863
Oxford	22,722	786,181	34.6	337,271	80,766	3,731,389	46.2	1,253,747
Parry Sound	1,234	34,552	38.0	14,823	15,140	549,582	36.3	184,660
Peel	29,187	904,797	31.0	388,158	47,267	2,060,841	43.6	692,443
Perth	31,376	1,073,059	34.2	460,342	104,037	4,494,398	43.2	1,510,118
Peterborough	9,884	298,497	30.2	128,055	49,925	1,707,435	34.2	573,698
Prescott	3,960	113,652	28.7	48,757	38,556	1,388,016	36.0	466,373
Prince Edward	15,997	399,925	25.0	171,568	23,848	732,134	30.7	245,997
Renfrew	4,491	128,892	28.7	55,295	54,709	1,914,815	35.0	643,378
Russell	3,222	96,338	29.9	41,329	26,428	1,035,978	39.2	348,089
Simcoe	56,896	1,706,880	30.0	732,252	111,678	4,321,939	38.7	1,452,172
Stormont	4,067	124,044	30.5	53,215	29,730	1,162,443	39.1	390,581
Victoria	15,478	445,766	28.8	191,234	73,582	2,428,206	33.0	815,877
Waterloo	22,707	794,745	35.0	340,946	59,160	2,674,032	45.2	898,475
Welland	2,089	54,941	26.3	23,570	25,305	905,919	35.8	304,389
Wellington	37,920	1,327,200	35.0	569,369	130,043	5,539,832	42.6	1,861,384
Wentworth	13,780	435,448	31.6	186,807	34,572	1,486,596	43.0	499,496
York	47,664	1,520,482	31.9	652,287	100,043	4,391,888	43 9	1,475,674
The Province:								
1905	772,633	24,265,394	31.4	10,409,854	2,668,416	105,563,572	39.6	35,469.360
1904	772,434	24,567,825	31.8	10,736,140	2,654,936	102,173,443	38.5	33,002,022
1903	709,839	24,378,817	34.3	10,263,482	2,638,665	109,874,053	41.6	32,193,097
1902	661,622	21,890,602	33.1	9,872,661	2,500,758	106,431,439	42.6	37,038,141
1901	637,201	16,761,076	26.3	7,542,484	2,408,464	78,334,490	32.5	28,357,085
1900	577,810	16,909,751	29.3	6,577,893	2,398,834	89,693,327	37.4	23,768,732
1899	490,374	14,830,891	30.2	5,858,202	2,363,778	89,897,724	38.0	24,901,670
1898	438,784	12,663,668	28.9	4,812,194	2,376,360	86,858,293	36.6	22,409,440
1897	451,515	12,021,779	26.6	3,245,880	2,432,491	86,318,128	35.5	19,502,897
1896	462,792	12,669,744	27.4	4,003,639	2,425,107	82,979,992	34.2	16,595,998
1882–1905	639,096	17,483,516	27.4	8,213,604	2,083,910	75,018,465	36.0	23,711,414

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Peas and Beans for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905; also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Peas				Beans.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.	Market Value.
Algoma	3,270	72,267	22.1	$ 47,190	13	260	20.0	$ 343
Brant	3,289	69,069	21.0	45,102	509	9,620	18.9	12,698
Bruce	30,393	471,092	15.5	307,623	71	1,278	18.0	1,687
Carleton	3,382	78,462	23.2	51,236	384	8,448	22.0	11,151
Dufferin	9,880	160,056	16.2	104,517	74	1,184	16.0	1,563
Dundas	369	8,192	22.2	5,349	149	2,816	18.9	3,717
Durham	17,179	334,991	19 5	218,749	468	7,207	15.4	9,513
Elgin	3,703	71,098	19 2	46,427	4,902	96,569	19.7	127,471
Essex	1,385	32,963	23.8	21,525	208	3,910	18.8	5,161
Frontenac	1,152	21,312	18.5	13,917	365	6,132	16.8	8,094
Glengarry	493	7,444	15.1	4,861	161	3,220	20.0	4,250
Grenville	623	12,834	20.6	8,381	117	2,036	17.4	2,688
Grey	35,295	656,487	18.6	428,686	97	1,649	17.0	2,177
Haldimand	12,126	187,953	15.5	122,733	335	5,695	17.0	7,517
Haliburton	1,384	25,327	18.3	16,538	6	120	20.0	158
Halton	6,622	137,738	20.8	89,943	42	840	20.0	1,109
Hastings	8,454	143,718	17.0	93,848	441	6,042	13.7	7,975
Huron	11,970	253,764	21.2	165,708	281	5,620	20.0	7,418
Kent	2,495	54,391	21.8	35,517	32,610	515,238	15.8	680,114
Lambton	4,032	71,770	17.8	46,866	1,298	22,715	17.5	29,984
Lanark	3,703	63,692	17.2	41,591	247	4,125	16.7	5,445
Leeds	1,707	34,994	20.5	22,851	218	4,796	22.0	6,331
Lennox & Add.	3,667	64,539	17.6	42,144	136	2,842	20.9	3,751
Lincoln	3,723	73,343	19.7	47,893	263	5,260	20.0	6,943
Manitoulin	2,921	69,520	23.8	45,397	37	740	20.0	977
Middlesex	4,921	110,230	22.4	71,980	663	12,464	18.8	16,453
Muskoka	2,149	46,848	21.8	30,592	29	435	15.0	574
Nipissing	1,584	33,581	21.2	21,928	20	400	20.0	528
Norfolk	6,997	132,243	18.9	86,355	1,931	35,917	18.6	47,411
Northumberland	15,695	279,371	17.8	182,429	479	9,436	19.7	12,456
Ontario	11,085	216,158	19.5	141,151	191	3,820	20.0	5,042
Oxford	4,242	89,082	21.0	58,170	95	1,349	14.2	1,781
Parry Sound	3,182	68,095	21.4	44,466	13	221	17.0	292
Peel	8,410	170,723	20.3	111,482	71	1,420	20.0	1,874
Perth	9,880	180,804	18.3	118,065	9	180	20.0	238
Peterborough	17,222	327,218	19.0	213,673	74	1,347	18.2	1,778
Prescott	1,040	17,784	17.1	11,613	158	3,002	19.0	3,964
Prince Edward	6,975	135,315	19.4	88,361	234	3,744	16.0	4,942
Renfrew	18,327	350,046	19.1	228,580	322	5,635	17.5	7,438
Russell	561	12,847	22.9	8,389	145	2,494	17.2	3,292
Simcoe	32,945	622,661	18.9	406,598	817	14,869	18.2	19,627
Stormont	243	4,860	20.0	3,174	205	4,141	20.2	5,466
Victoria	13,489	281,920	20.9	184,094	157	3,140	20.0	4,145
Waterloo	4,250	86,700	20.4	56,615	27	540	20.0	713
Welland	2,675	48,885	18.2	31,922	1,009	15,438	15.3	20,378
Wellington	16,514	345,143	20.9	225,378	42	840	20.0	1,109
Wentworth	6,612	134,885	20.4	88,080	111	1,687	15.2	2,227
York	12,303	227,606	18.5	148,627	309	5,562	18.0	7,342
The Province:								
1905	374,518	7,100,021	19.0	4,636,314	50,543	846,443	16.7	1,117,305
1904	339,260	6,629,866	19.5	4,176,816	50,892	912,849	17.9	1,113,676
1903	407,133	8,924,650	21.9	5,738,550	53,039	978,246	18.4	1,379,327
1902	532,639	7,664,679	14.4	7,664,679	53,964	670,633	12.4	905,355
1901	602,724	10,089,173	16.7	10,089,173	53,688	824,122	15 4	1,030,153
1900	661,592	14,058,198	21.2	14,058,198	44,053	820,373	18.6	817,912
1899	743,139	15,140,790	20.4	15,140,790	40,485	651,009	16.1	703,090
1898	865,951	13,521,263	15.6	13,521,263	45,220	759,657	16.8	531,760
1897	896,735	13,867,093	15.5	13,867,053	50,591	981,340	19.4	639,834
1896	829,601	17,493,148	21.1	17,491,148	68,369	1,197,535	17.5	819,114
1882-1905	668,390	12,992,910	19.4	7,577,642	41,124	702,420	17.1	756,265

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years, and the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905, also the average per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.				Buckwheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	139	3,086	22.2	$ 1,753	63	1,260	20.0	$ 630
Brant	3,671	64,243	17.5	36,490	1,676	34,693	20.7	17,347
Bruce	1,173	23,460	20.0	13,325	1,052	23,775	22.6	11,887
Carleton	709	12,762	18.0	7,249	1,856	42,317	22.8	21,158
Dufferin	3,182	57,594	18.1	32,713	3,309	89,674	27.1	44,837
Dundas	182	4,113	22.6	2,336	1,053	25,693	24.4	12,846
Durham	6,979	108,872	15.6	61,839	4,686	111,995	23.9	55,998
Elgin	2,674	52,945	19.8	30,073	2,382	45,734	19.2	22,867
Essex	1,508	32,724	21.7	18,587	1,450	24,795	17.1	12,397
Frontenac	1,296	23,198	17.9	13,177	1,333	30,392	22.8	15,196
Glengarry	205	3,280	16.0	1,863	680	18,700	27.5	9,350
Grenville	257	4,600	17.9	2,613	3,164	76,569	24.2	38,285
Grey	293	5,860	20.0	3,329	3,356	77,524	23.1	38,762
Haldimand	2,630	44,184	16.8	25,097	969	19,477	20.1	9,738
Haliburton	32	480	15.0	273	252	5,594	22.2	2,797
Halton	630	10,836	17.2	6,155	265	6,625	25.0	3,312
Hastings	7,024	110,979	15.8	63,036	4,785	98,571	20.6	49,286
Huron	1,074	22,232	20.7	12,628	1,601	32,981	20.6	16,490
Kent	1,284	28,120	21.9	15,972	808	13,736	17.0	6,868
Lambton	820	14,678	17.9	8,337	573	8,022	14.0	4,011
Lanark	388	7,954	20.5	4,518	2,777	53,874	19.4	26,937
Leeds	613	12,321	20.1	6,998	3,557	76,476	21.5	38,238
Lennox & Addington	3,838	55,651	14.5	31,610	5,503	123,818	22.5	61,909
Lincoln	2,002	38,038	19.0	21,606	390	7,800	20.0	3,900
Manitoulin	113	2,543	22.5	1,444	26	650	25.0	325
Middlesex	837	17,744	21.2	10,079	756	13,306	17.6	6,653
Muskoka	113	2,068	18.3	1,175	150	3,195	21.3	1,598
Nipissing	20	404	20.2	229	55	1,650	30.0	825
Norfolk	10,164	154,493	15.2	87,752	9,794	199,798	20.4	99,899
Northumberland	8,693	133,872	15.4	76,039	7,511	160,735	21.4	80,368
Ontario	5,338	102,490	19.2	58,214	5,152	111,283	21.6	55,642
Oxford	1,717	29,189	17.0	16,579	1,922	39,593	20.6	19,796
Parry Sound	129	2,606	20.2	1,480	80	1,504	18.8	752
Peel	2,192	35,072	16.0	19,921	690	13,110	19.0	6,555
Perth	152	2,432	16.0	1,381	269	5,380	20.0	2,690
Peterborough	2,288	36,150	15.8	20,533	1,689	35,469	21.0	17,735
Prescott	110	1,870	17.0	1,062	1,099	21,980	20.0	10,990
Prince Edward	6,633	100,158	15.1	56,890	4,665	82,571	17.7	41,285
Renfrew	1,782	28,868	16.2	16,397	867	18,727	21.6	9,364
Russell	45	900	20.0	511	837	23,018	27.5	11,509
Simcoe	5,890	102,486	17.4	58,212	5,066	108,412	21.4	54,206
Stormont	71	1,505	21.2	855	1,615	41,667	25.8	20,833
Victoria	2,062	35,879	17.4	20,379	4,329	119,480	27.6	59,740
Waterloo	2,301	43,949	19.1	24,963	423	7,445	17.6	3,723
Welland	1,880	32,712	17.4	18,580	2,046	35,191	17.2	17,595
Wellington	684	11,081	16.2	6,294	1,628	40,700	25.0	20,350
Wentworth	2,179	38,568	17.7	21,907	1,408	18,304	13.0	9,152
York	3,296	55,702	16.9	31,639	1,974	46,389	23.5	23,195
The Province:								
1905	101,292	1,714,951	16.9	974,092	101,591	2,199,652	21.7	1,099,826
1904	130,702	2,001,826	15.3	1,153,052	100,608	2,066,234	20.5	1,004,190
1903	179,277	2,970,768	16.6	1,443,793	95,487	2,049,169	21.5	907,782
1902	189,318	3,509,332	18.5	1,772,213	93,324	1,911,683	20.5	917,608
1901	158,236	2,545,268	16.1	1,254,817	88,266	1,757,071	19.9	850,422
1900	142,213	2,357,635	16.6	1,143,453	102,570	1,874,261	18.3	819,052
1899	137,824	2,284,846	16.6	1,142,423	132,082	2,203,299	16.7	1,002,501
1898	165,089	2,673,234	16.2	1,162,857	150,394	2,373,645	15.8	906,732
1897	187,785	3,382,005	18.0	1,275,016	151,669	3,464,186	22.8	1,039,256
1896	148,680	2,230,873	15.0	816,500	145,606	2,603,669	17.9	704,119
1882-1905	122,034	1,996,535	16.4	1,034,274	99,723	1,952,901	19.6	803,584

CORN.*

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the fourteen years, 1892-1905, also the average per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for husking.				Corn for silo.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Tons (green.)	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	45	1,350	30.	$ 498	128	1,366	10.67	$ 2,732
Brant	5,071	400,609	79.	147,825	4,118	47,522	11.54	95,044
Bruce	560	33,600	60.	12,399	3,767	46,259	12.28	92,518
Carleton	1,393	75,222	54.	27,757	7,875	110,250	14.00	220,500
Dufferin	22	1,100	50.	405	241	2,410	10.00	4,820
Dundas	1,993	139,510	70.	51,479	5,583	79,781	14.29	159,562
Durham	1,679	92,345	55.	34,075	2,712	30,130	11.11	60,260
Elgin	22,061	1,853,124	84.	683,803	4,914	43,243	8.80	86,486
Essex	75,254	4,966,764	66.	1,832,736	2,056	18,915	9.20	37,830
Frontenac	2,616	240,672	92.	88,808	3,489	46,683	13.38	93,366
Glengarry	1,001	75,075	75.	27,703	4,167	66,672	16.00	133,344
Grenville	3,423	236,187	69.	87,153	4,311	53,888	12.50	107,776
Grey	260	15,600	60.	5,756	3,172	46,533	14.67	93,066
Haldimand	3,105	183,195	59.	67,599	2,368	28,416	12.00	56,832
Haliburton	90	4,500	50.	1,661	90	990	11.00	1,980
Halton	330	26,400	80.	9,742	3,620	41,847	11.56	83,694
Hastings	4,431	310,170	70.	114,452	7,672	93,905	12.24	187,810
Huron	1,209	70,122	58.	25,875	7,784	108,198	13.90	216,396
Kent	65,254	4,633,034	71.	1,709,590	3,020	18,120	6.00	36,240
Lambton	19,157	1,455,932	76.	537,239	7,670	64,888	8.46	129,776
Lanark	1,287	66,924	52.	24,695	5,783	83,044	14.36	166,088
Leeds	5,174	377,702	73.	139,372	5,057	66,752	13.20	133,504
Lennox & Add.	3,235	262,035	81.	96,691	2,019	21,078	10.44	42,156
Lincoln	7,738	502,970	65.	185,596	1,682	21,866	13.00	43,732
Manitoulin	27	1,080	40.	399	97	1,164	12.00	2,328
Middlesex	14,660	1,260,760	86.	465,220	10,920	132,569	12.14	265,138
Muskoka	185	13,875	75.	5,120	138	2,070	15.00	4,140
Nipissing	35	1,400	40.	517	49	294	6.00	588
Norfolk	15,790	1,121,090	71.	413,682	4,541	40,052	8.82	80,104
Northumberland.	3,088	209,984	68.	77,484	4,277	46,662	10.91	93,324
Ontario	2,132	142,844	67.	52,709	6,322	74,284	11.75	148,568
Oxford	8,402	655,356	78.	241,826	10,331	138,022	13.36	276,044
Parry Sound	100	4,800	48.	1,771	61	732	12.00	1,464
Peel	449	33,675	75.	12,426	3,298	48,547	14.72	97,094
Perth	449	26,940	60.	9,941	8,160	101,021	12.38	202,042
Peterborough	320	16,000	50.	5,904	1,942	24,158	12.44	48,316
Prescott	2,736	213,408	78.	78,748	2,047	27,293	13.33	54,586
Prince Edward.	6,036	319,908	53.	118,046	3,129	37,266	11.91	74,532
Renfrew	263	13,150	50.	4,852	2,875	38,813	13.50	77,626
Russell	726	59,532	82.	21,967	1,941	27,950	14.40	55,900
Simcoe	1,010	50,500	50.	18,635	2,990	23,249	11.12	46,498
Stormont	1,281	190,951	71.	70,461	3,924	51,561	13.14	103,122
Victoria	218	10,900	50.	4,022	2,212	25,283	11.43	50,566
Waterloo	598	34,086	57.	12,578	4,411	65,062	14.75	130,124
Welland	7,518	360,864	48.	133,159	1,611	11,970	7.43	23,940
Wellington	151	9,060	60.	3,343	2,423	29,076	12.00	58,152
Wentworth	2,034	124,074	61.	45,783	4,934	57,382	11.63	114,764
York	409	24,540	60.	9,055	8,853	137,576	15.54	275,152
The Province :								
1905	295,005	20,922,919	70.9	7,720,557	184,784	2,284,812	12.36	4,569,624
1904	329,882	20,241,914	61.4	7,570,476	193,115	2,023,340	10.48	4,046,680
1903	378,924	29,287,888	77.3	10,807,230	209,727	2,564,400	12.23	5,128,800
1902	371,959	20,512,194	55.1	8,327,951	209,859	2,611,334	12.44	5,222,668
1901	323,923	24,838,105	76.7	9,438,480	197,932	2,359,514	11.92	4,719,028
1900	330,772	27,093,561	81.9	8,588,659	179,798	2,147,532	11.94	4,295,064
1899	333,590	21,673,234	65.0	4,291,300	171,935	1,697,755	9.87	3,395,510
1898	330,748	23,442,593	70.9	4,711,961	189,948	2,128,073	11.20	4,256,146
1897	333,030	24,663,998	73.6	4,858,808	209,005	2,669,822	12.77	5,339,644
1896	317,667	24,071,364	75.8	4,717,987	178,962	1,948,780	10.89	3,897,560
1892-1905 (14 yrs)	308,324	21,653,249	70.2	6,255,233	169,542	1,947,087	11.48	3,894,173

*The combined average area for corn for the twenty-four years 1882-1905, is 360,371 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being $7,464,076.

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years 1882-1905 also the average per acre.

Counties and Districts	Potatoes.				Carrots.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market Value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market Value.
Algoma	1,611	278,703	173	$128,203	122	38,186	313	$ 4,773
Brant	2,163	248,745	115	114,423	42	16,170	385	2,021
Bruce	3,268	388,892	119	178,890	211	56,548	268	7,069
Carleton	3,673	591,353	161	272,022	208	78,000	375	9,750
Dufferin	2,063	278,505	135	128,112	25	7,375	295	922
Dundas	2,097	293,580	140	135,047	105	22,050	210	2,756
Durham	2,562	320,250	125	147,315	81	39,123	483	4,890
Elgin	2,591	326,466	126	150,174	103	41,200	400	5,150
Essex	2,830	257,530	91	118,464	92	27,600	300	3,450
Frontenac	3,863	467,423	121	215,015	206	57,680	280	7,210
Glengarry	1,842	211,830	115	97,442	54	18,738	347	2,342
Grenville	2,837	306,396	108	140,942	157	41,134	262	5,142
Grey	4,823	631,813	131	290,634	164	61,172	373	7,647
Haldimand	1,235	67,925	55	31,246	43	11,782	274	1,473
Haliburton	536	72,89	136	33,532	27	5,400	200	675
Halton	1,382	154,784	112	71,201	54	10,800	200	1,350
Hastings	4,615	415,350	90	191,061	181	56,110	310	7,014
Huron	3,535	477,225	135	219,524	157	58,875	375	7,359
Kent	2,969	279,086	94	128,380	76	24,700	325	3,087
Lambton	3,049	277,459	91	127,631	172	54,524	317	6,816
Lanark	2,343	238,986	102	109,934	83	33,200	400	4,150
Leeds	3,004	297,396	99	136,802	133	29,925	225	3,741
Lennox & Add	3,263	179,465	55	82,554	62	12,586	203	1,573
Lincoln	1,897	163,142	86	75,045	149	45,594	306	5,699
Manitoulin	495	80,190	162	36,887	42	14,700	350	1,838
Middlesex	4,858	607,250	125	279,335	202	82,618	409	10,327
Muskoka	1,108	189,468	171	87,155	83	25,315	305	3,164
Nipissing	958	165,734	173	76,238	37	16,021	433	2,003
Norfolk	2,741	243,949	89	112,217	174	62,988	362	7,873
Northumberland	4,222	388,424	92	178,675	167	61,790	370	7,724
Ontario	3,418	352,054	103	161,945	81	25,110	310	3,139
Oxford	2,632	294,784	112	135,601	47	17,249	367	2,156
Parry Sound	1,189	200,941	169	92,433	77	30,877	401	3,860
Peel	2,754	311,202	113	143,153	117	41,535	355	5,192
Perth	2,926	289,674	99	133,250	86	28,638	333	3,580
Peterborough	2,549	341,566	134	157,120	170	45,050	265	5,631
Prescott	2,626	362,388	138	166,698	118	27,730	235	3,466
Prince Edward	2,034	201,366	99	92,628	148	49,284	333	6,160
Renfrew	3,210	349,890	109	160,949	165	66,000	400	8,250
Russell	1,049	174,134	166	80,102	119	41,650	350	5,206
Simcoe	6,590	83,693	127	38,499	316	107,124	339	13,390
Stormont	1,776	303,696	171	139,700	83	28,552	344	3,569
Victoria	2,411	301,375	125	138,633	60	24,240	404	3,030
Waterloo	2,776	352,552	127	162,174	105	39,585	377	4,948
Welland	2,610	167,040	64	76,838	73	30,441	417	3,805
Wellington	4,177	530,479	127	244,020	119	40,460	340	5,058
Wentworth	3,055	293,280	96	134,909	81	40,014	494	5,002
York	6,315	555,720	88	255,631	132	51,216	388	6,402
The Province:								
1905	132,530	14,366,049	108	6,608,383	5,509	1,846,659	335	230,832
1904	133,819	15,479,122	116	7,847,915	6,634	2,022,945	305	252,868
1903	139,011	16,676,447	120	7,354,313	7,805	2,612,778	335	326,597
1902	144,733	12,942,502	89	7,312,514	8,625	3,227,161	374	403,395
1901	154,155	18,116,637	118	7,717,687	9,221	3,199,967	347	399,996
1900	163,754	21,476,439	131	5,605,351	10,320	3,469,123	336	433,640
1899	168,148	19,933,366	119	6,538,144	11,891	3,674,035	309	459,254
1898	169,946	14,358,625	84	6,332,154	12,418	4,313,861	347	539,233
1897	169,333	16,100,797	95	6,424,218	12,025	4,433,628	369	554,204
1896	178,965	21,305,477	119	5,582,035	12,333	4,618,441	374	577,305
1882-1905	156,212	17,954,889	115	7,307,961	10,185	3,546,183	348	443,273

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905, also the average per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.				Turnips.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.
Algoma	75	25,200	336	$ 2,016	968	435,600	450	$ 43,560
Brant	1,765	1,034,290	586	82,743	3,121	1,426,297	457	142,630
Bruce	3,590	1,669,350	465	133,548	8,160	3,361,920	412	336,192
Carleton	1,233	700,344	568	56,027	2,289	1,407,735	615	140,774
Dufferin	457	197,424	432	15,794	4,586	1,733,508	378	173,351
Dundas	139	34,750	250	2,780	112	23,744	212	2,374
Durham	2,098	1,174,880	560	93,990	5,864	2,632,936	449	263,294
Elgin	1,060	485,480	458	38,838	289	109,820	380	10,982
Essex	643	290,636	452	23,251	101	25,250	250	2,525
Frontenac	619	227,173	367	18,174	405	138,915	343	13,891
Glengarry	245	106,085	433	8,487	354	183,018	517	18,302
Grenville	287	114,800	400	9,184	174	78,996	454	7,900
Grey	3,524	1,476,556	419	118,124	11,593	4,289,410	370	428,941
Haldimand	525	157,500	300	12,600	101	20,200	200	2,020
Haliburton	39	13,650	350	1,092	175	66,150	378	6,615
Halton	1,700	885,700	521	70,856	1,327	482,664	364	48,266
Hastings	916	299,532	327	23,963	1,850	629,000	340	62,900
Huron	5,364	2,553,264	476	204,261	8,324	3,221,388	387	322,139
Kent	863	368,501	427	29,480	130	45,500	350	4,550
Lambton	1,844	940,440	510	75,235	220	89,320	406	8,932
Lanark	647	277,563	329	22,205	1,165	606,965	521	60,696
Leeds	504	172,872	343	13,830	653	222,020	340	22,202
Lennox & Addington	289	97,393	337	7,791	296	74,000	250	7,400
Lincoln	589	287,432	488	22,995	194	60,140	310	6,014
Manitoulin	59	24,308	412	1,945	416	195,936	471	19,594
Middlesex	2,881	1,492,358	518	119,389	2,075	964,875	465	96,487
Muskoka	52	15,600	300	1,248	594	227,502	383	22,750
Nipissing	31	11,253	363	900	272	115,600	425	11,560
Norfolk	939	432,879	461	34,630	1,068	409,044	383	40,904
Northumberland	1,427	682,106	478	54,568	4,689	2,292,921	489	229,292
Ontario	3,720	1,852,560	498	148,205	11,445	5,985,735	523	598,574
Oxford	3,297	1,763,895	535	141,112	6,123	2,828,826	462	282,883
Parry Sound	60	27,000	450	2,160	1,036	418,544	404	41,854
Peel	1,363	712,849	523	57,028	1,935	826,245	427	82,624
Perth	4,888	2,346,240	480	187,699	5,328	2,243,088	421	224,309
Peterborough	1,415	592,885	419	47,431	2,201	1,080,691	491	108,069
Prescott	197	88,650	450	7,092	261	130,500	500	13,050
Prince Edward	397	208,425	525	16,674	130	52,000	400	5,200
Renfrew	601	246,410	410	19,713	772	231,600	300	23,160
Russell	289	144,500	500	11,560	566	268,850	475	26,885
Simcoe	3,132	1,475,172	471	118,014	9,347	3,897,699	417	389,770
Stormont	146	55,918	383	4,473	149	29,800	200	2,980
Victoria	1,766	768,210	435	61,457	5,091	2,525,136	496	252,514
Waterloo	2,269	1,021,050	450	81,684	4,912	1,699,552	346	169,955
Welland	386	165,594	429	13,248	149	38,740	260	3,874
Wellington	4,027	2,045,716	508	163,657	14,517	5,676,147	391	567,615
Wentworth	1,951	1,131,580	580	90,526	2,048	831,488	406	83,149
York	4,727	2,320,957	491	185,677	7,773	3,319,071	427	331,907
The Province :								
1905	69,035	33,216,930	481	2,657,354	135,348	57,654,086	426	5,765,409
1904	71,344	33,595,440	471	2,687,635	133,207	64,861,703	487	6,486,170
1903	80,918	41,768,239	516	3,341,459	134,469	69,316,341	515	6,931,634
1902	76,553	39,140,924	511	3,131,274	136,725	71,740,204	525	7,174,020
1901	61,095	29,683,324	486	2,374,666	145,909	68,287,467	468	5,828,747
1900	54,543	24,728,525	453	1,978,282	156,583	59,330,395	379	5,933,040
1899	53,401	20,898,387	391	1,671,871	153,440	58,078,390	379	5,807,839
1898	47,923	21,957,564	458	1,756,605	151,601	64,727,882	427	6,472,788
1897	41,175	18,103,387	440	1,448,271	149,336	68,297,148	457	8,829,715
1896	36,101	16,849,401	467	1,347,952	148,234	69,814,841	471	6,981,484
1882-1905	37,215	17,156,239	461	1,372,499	127,499	55,317,894	434	5,531,789

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crop of Hay and Clover for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years 1882-1905; also the average per acre. It also shows the aggregate area and the market value of all the field crops enumerated in Tables VIII-XV.

Counties and Districts.	Hay and clover.				All field crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Market value.	Per acre.
Algoma	31,419	50,899	1.62	$ 392,940	58,640	$ 912,945	$15 57
Brant	33,418	76,193	2.28	588,210	128,981	2,329,943	18 06
Bruce	118,914	221,180	1.86	1,707,510	334,148	5,118,467	15 32
Carleton	77,927	137,152	1.76	1,058,813	192,548	3,175,176	16 49
Dufferin	46,812	87,538	1.87	675,793	166,068	2,497,909	15 04
Dundas	46,648	99,360	2.13	767,059	101,529	1,718,477	16 93
Durham	48,777	98,530	2.02	760,652	201,089	3,094,432	15 39
Elgin	67,517	135,709	2.01	1,047,673	199,907	3,642,176	18 22
Essex	49,565	114,991	2.32	887,731	232,761	4,306,144	18 50
Frontenac	84,639	174,356	2.06	1,346,028	160,194	2,454,906	15 32
Glengarry	59,623	110,899	1.86	856,140	118,050	1,792,017	15 18
Grenville	45,525	76,937	1.69	593,954	100,235	1,470,602	14 67
Grey	144,704	245,997	1.70	1,899,097	417,080	6,130,961	14 70
Haldimand	65,346	143,108	2.19	1,104,794	157,750	2,418,785	15 33
Haliburton	14,291	20,722	1.45	159,974	24,450	302,581	12 38
Halton	35,803	69,100	1.93	533,452	117,664	1,947,659	16 55
Hastings	107,367	195,408	1.82	1,508,550	256,973	3,632,179	14 13
Huron	124,961	227,429	1.82	1,755,752	374,006	6,044,699	16 16
Kent	76,155	169,826	2.23	1,311,056	340,134	6,498,652	19 11
Lambton	95,715	191,430	2.00	1,477,840	284,719	4,768,264	16 75
Lanark	68,811	130,741	1.90	1,009,321	148,842	2,287,697	15 37
Leeds	75,515	158,582	2.10	1,224,253	160,698	2,561,305	15 94
Lennox & Addington	85,142	167,730	1.97	1,294,876	178,294	2,493,746	13 99
Lincoln	43,166	83,742	1.94	646,488	103,245	1,689,215	16 36
Manitoulin	17,877	29,140	1.63	224,961	31,399	460,894	14 68
Middlesex	112,739	224,351	1.99	1,731,990	327,299	5,908,092	18 05
Muskoka	26,164	43,694	1.67	337,318	44,573	637,563	14 30
Nipissing	15,718	26,563	1.69	205,066	27,149	425,937	15 69
Norfolk	48,231	93,568	1.94	722,345	181,278	2,836,586	15 65
Northumberland	63,497	109,850	1.73	848,042	209,592	3,047,570	14 54
Ontario	61,961	126,400	2.04	975,808	259,291	4,170,443	16 08
Oxford	71,949	156,849	2.18	1,210,874	251,455	4,617,796	18 36
Parry Sound	27,033	38,928	1.44	300,524	50,290	704,060	14 00
Peel	45,329	93,378	2.06	720,878	170,315	2,796,022	16 42
Perth	84,528	172,437	2.04	1,331,214	291,760	4,827,004	16 54
Peterborough	49,809	80,691	1.62	622,935	156,829	2,222,191	14 17
Prescott	56,409	98,716	1.75	762,087	113,899	1,689,231	14 83
Prince Edward	42,331	90,595	2.14	699,393	119,442	1,712,301	14 34
Renfrew	82,174	161,883	1.97	1,249,737	200,876	2,929,438	14 58
Russell	37,600	63,168	1.68	487,657	75,042	1,124,849	14 99
Simcoe	101,373	191,595	1.89	1,479,113	423,026	6,156,900	14 55
Stormont	41,274	78,008	1.89	602,222	86,399	1,426,537	16 51
Victoria	47,143	89,572	1.90	691,496	189,471	2,820,062	14 88
Waterloo	48,896	103,171	2.11	796,480	189,244	3,256,990	17 21
Welland	55,926	111,852	2.00	863,497	120,793	1,844,310	15 27
Wellington	101,568	209,230	2.06	1,615,256	336,191	5,687,227	16 92
Wentworth	46,855	95,584	2.04	737,908	147,643	2,495,375	16 90
York	86,218	170,712	1.98	1,317,897	336,637	5,718,116	16 99
The Province:							
1905	3,020,365	5,847,494	1.94	45,142,654	8,897,898	142,804,431	16 05
1904	2,926,207	5,259,189	1.80	41,915,736	8,673,525	134,304,690	15 48
1903	2,783,565	4,336,562	1.56	34,432,302	8,731,405	136,657,807	15 65
1902	2,646,202	4,955,438	1.87	40,386,820	8,677,988	146,421,171	16 87
1901	2,557,263	4,632,317	1.81	37,012,213	8,667,512	128,325,648	14 81
1900	2,526,566	3,133,045	1.24	26,568,222	8,794,953	114,758,761	13 05
1899	2,505,422	3,498,705	1.40	27,010,003	8,753,926	105,771,321	12 08
1898	2,453,503	4,399,063	1.79	27,362,172	8,835,272	110,528,947	12 51
1897	2,341,488	3,811,518	1.63	27,366,699	8,701,705	106,952,471	12 29
1896	2,426,711	2,260,240	.93	21,879,123	8,511,444	88,900,135	10 44
1882-1905	2,478,713	3,663,934	1.48	32,233,338	8,129,368	115,980,950	14 27

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1905 per 1000 acres of cleared land; together with the average for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-four years, 1882-1905.

Counties and Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzels.	Turnips.	Hay and Clover.	Total.
Algoma, R. R. & T. B..	6.3	17.1	33.6	203.3	40.9	.2	1.7	.8	2.2	20.2	1.5	1.0	12.1	393.4	734.3
Brant	136.3	1.2	93.1	165.7	18.6	2.9	20.7	9.5	51.9	12.2	.2	10.0	17.7	188.9	728.9
Bruce	66.6	2.7	44.8	186.2	56.0	.1	2.2	1.9	8.0	6.0	.4	6.6	15.0	219.1	615.6
Carleton	2.1	24.2	27.6	219.3	10.1	1.1	2.1	5.6	27.6	11.0	.6	3.7	6.8	232.3	574.1
Dufferin	13.5	17.7	69.8	275.7	39.0	.3	12.6	13.1	1.0	8.1	.1	1.8	18.1	184.9	655.7
Dundas	2.1	6.0	25.4	233.3	2.3	.9	1.1	6.5	46.9	13.0	.7	.9	.7	288.9	628.7
Durham	23.1	43.9	101.9	191.4	57.3	1.6	23.3	15.6	14.6	8.5	.3	7.0	19.5	162.6	670.6
Elgin	75.6	.3	43.7	139.0	10.9	14.4	7.9	7.0	79.5	7.6	.3	3.1	.9	199.0	589.2
Essex	38.4	2.6	38.9	228.7	4.4	.7	4.8	4.6	244.2	8.9	.3	2.0	.3	156.6	735.4
Frontenac	2.2	14.3	26.7	179.0	4.3	1.3	4.8	4.9	22.6	14.3	.7	2.3	1.5	312.5	591.4
Glengarry	.4	21.4	35.8	197.0	2.6	.8	1.1	3.5	26.7	9.5	.3	1.3	1.8	308.4	610.6
Grenville	1.3	7.1	16.5	193.8	3.5	.6	1.4	17.6	43.0	15.8	.9	1.6	1.0	253.1	557.2
Grey	10.8	7.7	48.6	209.7	51.7	.2	.4	4.9	5.0	7.1	.3	5.2	17.0	211.7	610.3
Haldimand	108.5	1.8	34.4	148.4	51.6	1.4	11.2	4.1	23.3	5.3	.2	2.2	.4	277.8	670.6
Haliburton	1.3	16.5	12.2	158.1	34.6	.1	.8	6.3	4.5	13.4	.7	1.0	4.1	357.1	611.0
Halton	161.2	2.9	73.0	154.7	39.4	.2	3.7	1.6	23.5	8.2	.3	10.1	7.9	212.9	699.6
Hastings	19.4	14.2	57.1	158.4	19.3	1.0	16.0	10.9	27.6	10.5	.4	2.1	4.2	244.8	585.9
Huron	69.0	2.4	60.0	192.2	18.7	.4	1.7	2.5	14.0	5.5	.2	8.4	13.0	191.7	582.7
Kent	105.7	2.0	64.0	166.7	5.5	71.4	2.8	1.8	149.6	6.5	.2	1.9	.2	166.8	745.1
Lambton	72.2	.7	60.2	199.4	8.9	2.9	1.8	1.3	59.4	6.8	.4	4.0	.5	211.9	630.4
Lanark	3.5	21.9	22.2	146.4	11.7	.8	1.2	8.7	22.3	7.4	.2	2.0	3.7	216.7	468.7
Leeds	7.3	14.0	26.2	199.3	6.5	.8	2.3	13.6	39.1	11.5	.5	1.9	2.5	288.6	614.1
Lennox & Addington	7.3	12.6	64.6	175.0	13.4	.5	14.1	20.2	19.2	12.0	.2	1.1	1.1	311.9	653.2
Lincoln	110.3	.7	15.7	130.0	23.1	1.6	12.4	2.4	58.3	11.7	.9	3.6	1.2	267.3	639.2
Manitoulin	8.8	11.2	43.9	149.6	67.1	.8	2.6	.6	2.8	11.4	1.0	1.4	9.6	410.9	721.7
Middlesex	74.9	.3	41.8	147.8	7.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	39.4	7.5	.3	4.5	3.2	173.8	504.6
Muskoka	2.9	9.8	13.2	197.6	34.8	.5	1.8	2.4	5.2	17.9	1.4	.8	9.6	423.5	721.4
Nipissing	.7	12.5	14.4	194.6	42.2	.5	.5	1.5	2.2	25.4	1.0	.8	7.2	417.3	720.8
Norfolk	117.4	.9	35.8	137.8	25.9	7.2	37.6	36.2	75.2	10.2	.6	3.5	4.0	178.5	670.8
Northumberland	32.9	30.1	58.7	161.1	46.3	1.4	25.6	22.2	21.7	12.5	.5	4.2	13.8	187.4	618.4
Ontario	35.3	44.9	39.5	239.2	30.5	.5	14.7	14.2	23.3	9.4	.2	10.2	31.6	170.7	714.2
Oxford	94.7	.5	58.1	206.6	10.9	.2	4.4	4.9	47.9	6.7	.1	8.4	15.7	184.1	643.2
Parry Sound	.4	12.9	17.1	209.4	44.0	.2	1.8	1.1	2.2	16.4	1.1	.8	14.3	373.9	695.6
Peel	96.0	8.1	111.5	180.5	32.1	.3	8.4	2.6	14.3	10.5	.4	5.2	7.4	173.1	650.4
Perth	88.0	1.4	70.7	234.4	22.3	.0	.3	.6	19.4	6.6	.2	11.0	12.0	190.4	657.3
Peterborough	37.7	29.8	38.5	194.4	67.0	.3	8.9	6.6	8.8	9.9	.7	5.5	8.6	193.9	610.6
Prescott	....	23.0	19.8	193.1	5.2	.8	.6	5.5	23.9	13.2	.6	1.0	1.3	282.6	570.6
Prince Edward	21.3	11.8	83.9	125.1	36.6	1.2	34.8	24.5	48.1	10.7	.7	2.0	.7	222.1	626.5
Renfrew	3.7	85.4	13.2	160.9	53.9	.9	5.2	2.5	9.3	9.4	.5	1.8	2.3	241.6	590.6
Russell	....	12.7	26.9	221.0	4.7	1.2	.4	7.0	22.3	8.8	1.0	2.4	4.7	314.4	627.5
Simcoe	120.3	17.0	92.0	180.5	53.2	1.8	9.5	8.2	6.4	10.7	.5	5.1	15.1	163.8	683.6
Stormont	.2	12.5	28.1	205.4	1.7	1.4	.5	11.2	36.0	12.3	.6	1.0	1.0	285.2	597.1
Victoria	32.8	41.1	55.4	263.5	48.3	.6	7.4	15.5	8.7	8.6	.2	6.3	18.2	168.8	678.4
Waterloo	144.8	.5	90.6	236.1	17.0	.1	9.2	1.7	20.0	11.1	.4	9.0	19.6	195.1	755.2
Welland	95.1	1.5	11.5	139.5	14.7	5.6	10.4	11.3	50.3	14.4	.4	2.1	.8	308.4	666.0
Wellington	34.9	10.8	77.4	265.3	33.7	.1	1.4	3.3	5.2	8.5	.2	8.2	29.6	207.2	685.8
Wentworth	132.7	.6	65.5	164.4	31.4	.5	10.3	6.7	33.2	14.5	.4	9.3	9.7	222.8	702.0
York	101.4	27.8	108.8	228.3	28.1	.7	7.5	4.5	21.1	14.4	.3	10.8	17.7	196.7	768.1
The Province:															
1905	57.2	13.6	55.5	191.5	26.9	3.6	7.3	7.3	31.4	9.5	.4	5.0	9.7	216.8	638.7
1904	43.8	16.3	55.9	192.2	24.6	3.7	9.5	7.3	37.9	9.7	.5	5.2	9.6	211.9	628.1
1903	48.8	18.2	52.0	193.4	29.9	3.9	13.1	7.0	43.2	10.2	.6	5.9	9.9	204.0	640.1
1902	55.2	22.3	48.8	184.3	39.2	4.0	13.9	6.9	42.9	10.7	.6	5.6	10.1	195.0	639.5
1901	67.8	26.6	47.4	179.3	44.9	4.0	11.8	6.6	38.8	11.5	.7	4.5	10.9	190.3	645.1
1900	80.4	28.3	43.4	180.4	49.8	3.3	10.7	7.7	38.4	12.3	.8	4.1	11.8	190.0	661.4
1899	80.1	30.4	37.4	180.3	56.7	3.1	10.5	10.1	38.6	12.8	.9	4.0	11.7	191.1	667.7
1898	80.7	30.0	33.8	182.9	66.6	3.4	12.7	11.5	40.1	13.1	1.0	3.7	11.7	188.8	680.0
1897	73.9	25.2	35.1	189.3	69.8	3.9	14.6	11.8	42.3	13.2	.9	3.2	11.6	182.2	677.0
1896	69.2	20.2	36.5	191.4	65.5	5.4	11.7	11.5	39.2	14.1	.9	2.8	11.7	191.5	671.6
1882-1905	72.2	34.7	52.4	170.8	54.8	3.4	10.0	8.2	29.5	12.8	.8	3.1	10.5	203.2	666.4

PASTURE—ORCHARD—VINEYARD—APPLES.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area in pasture (cleared land), Orchard and Garden, and Vineyard, for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number of apple trees and the yield.

Counties and Districts.	Pasture.	Orchard and garden.	Vineyards.	Apple trees 15 years and over.			No. of trees under 15 years in orchards.
				No. of trees.	Bushels.	Bush. per tree.	
Algoma	12,234	1,049	2	4,756	19,119	4.02	21,722
Brant	29,053	6,283	53	105,326	563,494	5.35	36,992
Bruce	154,877	10,432	66	255,705	700,632	2.74	71,128
Carleton	99,412	3,449	3	58,678	374,952	6.39	69,886
Dufferin	50,368	3,294	24	60,248	266,296	4.42	35,466
Dundas	47,179	3,305	53	77,707	533,847	6.87	29,216
Durham	51,337	8,065	60	182,954	1,028,201	5.62	161,430
Elgin	97,370	10,826	39	206,359	701,621	3.40	62,592
Essex	38,664	13,863	1,632	183,294	925,635	5.05	72,314
Frontenac	88,151	5,081	34	108,632	769,115	7.08	44,190
Glengarry	53,934	2,404	23	55,028	352,179	6 40	21,542
Grenville	61,236	3,480	51	76,864	463,490	6.03	52,035
Grey	167,201	14,708	62	308,600	969,004	3.14	178,957
Haldimand	40,727	7,169	51	147,246	507,999	3.45	31,308
Haliburton	9,818	593	8	6,516	30,560	4.69	10,449
Halton	30,721	9,011	478	178,681	677,201	3.79	42,451
Hastings	108,757	10,630	82	186,909	977,534	5.23	157,146
Huron	198,199	14,513	38	347,800	1,231,212	3.54	98,420
Kent	72,588	16,622	292	326,087	1,480,435	4.54	100,837
Lambton	120,655	12,430	288	269,862	893,243	3.31	84,219
Lanark	117,692	3,014	10	64,058	340,789	5.32	35,652
Leeds	97,663	4,260	16	89,699	644,039	7.18	51,720
Lennox & Addington	82,673	7,252	.....	101,957	554,646	5.44	98,369
Lincoln	22,440	16,956	4,940	201,290	613,935	3.05	20,837
Manitoulin	7,152	590	6	3,813	16,091	4.22	16,112
Middlesex	231,068	16,694	119	351,963	1,548,637	4.40	95,017
Muskoka	13,907	1,057	11	4,895	17,818	3.64	18,451
Nipissing	7,800	363	8	672	3,615	5.38	3,521
Norfolk	43,190	10,578	220	186,614	640,086	3.43	32,384
Northumberland	75,176	17,095	121	410,637	2,422,758	5.90	329,544
Ontario	59,105	9,948	1	221,987	944,502	4.25	113,502
Oxford	94,726	11,238	26	196,704	814,355	4.14	53,903
Parry Sound	13,705	615	27	1,803	8,222	4.56	7,188
Peel	54,468	7,422	151	147,121	628,207	4.27	39,259
Perth	106,063	8,035	37	159,389	838,386	5.26	42,323
Peterborough	64,980	3,857	33	71,520	430,550	6.02	39,238
Prescott	46,567	2,089	35	40,733	242,769	5.96	36,617
Prince Edward	45,264	12,557	6	236,760	1,119,875	4.73	194,820
Renfrew	89,422	2,421	30	29,462	163,514	5.55	39,575
Russell	29,300	1,007	15	11,394	53,438	4.69	16,378
Simcoe	104,495	12,723	188	233,605	1,088,599	4.66	174,335
Stormont	51,087	2,544	15	59,089	424,850	7.19	30,064
Victoria	55,709	4,155	39	77,709	411,858	5.30	41,872
Waterloo	31,813	5,987	19	115,680	549,480	4.75	37,073
Welland	35,205	10,116	1,480	215,090	494,707	2.30	17,431
Wellington	92,086	7,871	48	167,621	744,590	4.46	50,805
Wentworth	32,502	16,457	2,759	223,129	988,461	4.43	35,416
York	53,496	12,505	20	247,077	1,166,203	4.72	129.337
The Province :							
1905	3,291,235	366,613	13,719	7,018,723	31,380,749	4.47	3,183,043
1904	3,183,973	369,495	14,357	7,103,566	49,687,423	6.99	3,329,379
1903	3,057,576	365,851	15,269	7,095,554	43,659,413	6.15	3,456,053
1902	2,879,972	356,251	14,028	7,024,890	47,648,743	6.78	3,446,904
1901	2,777,983	346,915	12,227	6,777,935	14,430,650	2.13	3,392,701
1900	2,694,600	339,411	10,687	6,518,048	36,993,017	5.68	3,430,670
1899	2,710,268	338,073	10,802	6,324,842	19,126,439	3.02	3,445,135
1898	2,708,043	335,420	10,118	6,221,324	†	.....	3,458,820
1897	2,658,245	326,341	11,100	6,102,399	13,343,720	2.19	3,435,018
1896	2,669,744	*320,122	.....	5,913,906	55,895,755	9.45	3,548,058

* Including vineyard.

† No estimate made.

HORSES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Horses on hand on July 1, 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of horses sold during the year ending June 30.

Counties and Districts	On hand July 1.					Sold in Year.	
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Other horses.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	No.	Value.
Algoma	2,419	495	616	3,530	$421,773	280	$31,640
Brant	5,871	1,215	2,080	9,166	946,665	683	75,813
Bruce	12,894	4,293	6,304	23,491	2,758,980	2,712	355,272
Carleton	8,324	2,160	3,957	14,441	1,588,983	1,367	162,673
Dufferin	6,567	2,193	2,917	11,677	1,357,523	1,078	134,750
Dundas	5,318	1,293	2,122	8,733	847,339	850	90,100
Durham	9,018	2,079	3,197	14,294	1,695,695	1,408	174,592
Elgin	10,000	2,557	4,141	16,698	1,687,605	1,927	221,605
Essex	11,577	3,032	5,306	19,915	2,065,600	1,511	176,787
Frontenac	7,079	1,726	2,597	11,402	1,093,368	876	85,848
Glengarry	5,868	2,116	2,715	10,699	1,007,088	893	92,872
Grenville	5,020	924	1,644	7,588	674,003	564	58,656
Grey	17,224	5,118	6,983	29,325	3,317,004	3,171	361,494
Haldimand	6,631	1,600	2,288	10,519	1,085,909	1,046	121,336
Haliburton	1,105	378	497	1,980	190,221	186	17,856
Halton	5,610	1,223	1,595	8,428	1,022,117	682	79,794
Hastings	11,884	2,116	3,722	17,722	1,734,564	1,198	115,008
Huron	15,896	5,697	7,486	29,079	3,560,932	3,548	493,172
Kent	15,767	3,651	6,340	25,758	2,564,056	1,883	210,896
Lambton	11,876	3,800	6,268	21,944	2,321,472	2,009	233,044
Lanark	6,955	1,503	2,484	10,942	1,173,272	1,234	138,208
Leeds	7,939	1,608	2,882	12,429	1,077,105	805	75,670
Lennox & Addington	8,215	1,920	3,489	13,624	1,280,035	861	82,656
Lincoln	6,266	1,188	1,736	9,190	975,187	663	77,571
Manitoulin	1,276	464	712	2,452	260,530	247	23,465
Middlesex	17,031	5,162	7,792	29,985	3,329,596	3,477	441,579
Muskoka	2,099	585	666	3,350	362,246	347	31,577
Nipissing	1,500	286	625	2,411	303,772	168	19,152
Norfolk	8,316	1,879	3,501	13,696	1,329,029	1,322	137,488
Northumberland	10,123	2,154	4,061	16,338	1,854,181	1,569	171,021
Ontario	11,413	3,410	4,592	19,415	2,326,756	1,732	223,428
Oxford	12,447	3,016	4,225	19,688	2,166,480	1,817	230,759
Parry Sound	2,149	494	682	3,325	387,501	332	33,200
Peel	7,460	2,403	3,039	12,902	1,543,871	1,207	155,703
Perth	12,763	4,174	5,950	22,887	2,783,538	2,711	357,852
Peterborough	7,320	1,481	2,450	11,251	1,185,692	934	104,608
Prescott	4,640	1,646	2,200	8,486	839,038	748	82,280
Prince Edward	6,327	1,177	2,381	9,885	945,859	628	64,056
Renfrew	8,040	2,093	3,054	13,187	1,575,852	1,264	139,040
Russell	3,007	1,122	1,369	5,498	565,134	501	58,116
Simcoe	18,553	5,472	7,566	31,591	3,910,108	3,085	404,135
Stormont	4,369	1,149	1,804	7,322	647,533	521	51,579
Victoria	7,619	2,761	3,846	14,226	1,622,351	1,485	157,410
Waterloo	8,569	2,006	2,556	13,131	1,490,661	1,290	150,930
Welland	6,678	1,148	2,280	10,106	1,030,134	887	103,779
Wellington	13,578	4,172	5,620	23,370	2,681,359	2,080	266,240
Wentworth	7,942	1,676	2,756	12,374	1,375,886	761	85,993
York	14,704	3,929	4,698	23,331	2,947,574	2,040	259,080
The Province:							
1905	403,246	107,744	161,791	672,781	73,911,177	62,588	7,419,783
1904	399,262	102,658	153,634	655,554	68,138,228	63,310	6,836,499
1903	392,619	98,485	148,477	639,581	61,811,456	61,967	6,448,523
1902	393,307	93,425	139,374	626,106	55,173,637	54,538	5,079,127
1901	398,358	90,148	131,837	620,343	50,038,465	50,755	4,347,582
1900	405,883	90,136	121,290	617,309	46,916,999	47,926	3,774,480
1899	418,490	86,614	110,420	615,524	42,713,557	45,367	3,204,006
1898	430,504	77,886	102,851	611,241	38,659,896	44,404	2,884,107
1897	436,921	69,940	106,809	613,670	36,111,805	43,511	2,700,479
1896	434,384	66,883	123,482	614,749	37,185,693	44,458	2,712,888

CATTLE.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Cattle on hand on July 1, 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; and also the number and value of cattle sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and Districts.	On hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year.	
	Milch cows.	Store cattle over 2 years.	Young and other cattle.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	No.	Value.
Algoma	6,551	3,612	10,319	20,482	$451,009	4,318	$120,213
Brant	13,102	4,317	16,039	33,458	876,520	8,233	279,346
Bruce	31,228	28,473	55,090	114,791	3,317,412	33,482	1,393,856
Carleton	36,509	13,973	31,999	82,481	2,078,531	20,080	654,608
Dufferin	13,619	13,124	21,458	48,201	1,289,560	11,280	438,454
Dundas	28,636	2,154	12,691	43,481	1,150,181	5,034	128,417
Durham	16,816	8,436	23,282	48,534	1,325,550	12,030	437,411
Elgin	26,744	18,285	33,611	78,640	2,329,720	25,645	949,121
Essex	19,974	8,270	25,972	54,216	1,372,983	15,042	423,282
Frontenac	33,172	8,993	20,300	62,465	1,524,277	10,945	296,719
Glengarry	31,057	4,894	15,950	51,901	1,256,221	6,436	162,702
Grenville	22,338	3,363	10,398	36,099	835,700	5,514	155,329
Grey	39,438	32,973	67,796	140,207	3,793,178	39,821	1,553,815
Haldimand	14,358	5,073	20,805	40,236	952,689	10,039	348,253
Haliburton	4,138	1,564	6,195	11,897	207,620	2,843	48,644
Halton	11,623	7,220	14,650	33,493	888,170	10,666	458,638
Hastings	49,350	7,589	34,982	91,921	2,033,916	15,162	375,108
Huron	33,241	43,304	63,550	140,095	4,479,922	41,874	1,903,173
Kent	23,718	23,798	37,408	84,924	2,496,317	22,254	829,852
Lambton	26,206	22,241	48,630	97,077	2,643,298	27,244	1,056,250
Lanark	28,782	12,513	28,894	70,189	1,622,022	15,616	521,262
Leeds	40,944	5,828	20,169	66,941	1,681,282	8,918	241,143
Lennox & Add.	28,467	5,394	21,764	55,625	1,267,508	10,624	308,415
Lincoln	9,809	2,176	9,028	21,013	581,417	5,333	193,748
Manitoulin	3,963	2,700	7,315	13,978	313,813	3,084	93,538
Middlesex	42,792	42,316	62,693	147,801	4,866,924	47,721	2,004,759
Muskoka	6,046	2,507	8,903	17,456	363,988	3,885	107,925
Nipissing	3,223	1,098	4,027	8,348	190,456	1,965	50,599
Norfolk	19,967	4,203	18,870	43,040	1,049,041	10,913	274,353
Northumberland	27,555	7,217	24,717	59,489	1,446,184	12,095	322,574
Ontario	24,341	13,024	37,757	75,122	2,156,130	18,615	768,613
Oxford	43,667	14,660	37,517	95,844	2,887,490	25,180	895,653
Parry Sound	6,309	3,160	10,016	19,485	411,697	4,724	118,572
Peel	15,795	12,412	18,083	46,290	1,368,000	15,430	664,416
Perth	34,257	21,878	53,554	109,689	3,015,805	28,374	1,123,610
Peterborough	23,049	7,497	24,000	54,546	1,128,028	10,460	267,567
Prescott	23,822	3,296	14,033	41,151	835,540	5,975	139,935
Prince Edward	17,350	2,049	10,430	29,829	722,008	4,936	119,303
Renfrew	28,721	16,924	35,073	80,718	1,653,431	14,245	371,510
Russell	15,900	3,265	10,041	29,206	676,556	4,370	98,806
Simcoe	34,769	22,234	54,177	111,180	2,757,265	25,431	901,275
Stormont	26,645	2,144	11,926	40,715	1,015,904	4,726	113,708
Victoria	19,124	15,131	31,462	65,717	1,493,850	14,310	442,465
Waterloo	15,829	6,455	21,502	43,786	1,211,952	19,014	776,532
Welland	11,314	3,408	12,442	27,164	702,952	7,318	232,712
Wellington	28,045	22,387	48,046	98,478	3,012,956	29,720	1,412,294
Wentworth	15,832	4,122	16,130	36,084	1,039,648	9,478	348,790
York	28,849	12,249	24,922	66,020	1,989,861	23,605	944,200
The Province:							
1905	1,106,984	533,903	1,248,616	2,889,503	76,764,482	714,007	25,871,468
1904	1,078,992	504,954	1,192,358	2,776,304	72,821,003	730,212	26,342,872
1903	1,050,108	484,276	1,139,877	2,674,261	69,289,924	719,911	25,867,813
1902	1,010,746	458,834	1,093,004	2,562,584	63,517,342	673,544	23,340,908
1901	984,012	445,868	1,077,740	2,507,620	59,527,119	610,880	20,286,963
1900	976,124	392,665	6,060,541	2,429,330	56,320,810	560,893	18,017,989
1899	974,474	356,505	987,376	2,318,355	52,938,500	555,583	17,303,426
1898	965,021	345,695	905,227	2,215,943	47,286,254	552,485	16,121,559
1897	940,236	365,406	876,684	2,182,326	42,683,557	503,007	13,350,223
1896	920,346	370,409	891,203	2,181,958	44,383,633	436,451	12,381,248

SHEEP.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Sheep on hand July 1, 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of sheep sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and Districts.	On hand July 1.				Sold or slaughtered in year.	
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	No.	Value.
Algoma	9,447	7,310	16,757	$ 71,047	6,294	$ 26,309
Brant	8,576	6,598	15,174	84,570	5,994	27,093
Bruce	42,543	38,040	80,583	411,407	37,498	166,866
Carleton	8,620	8,316	16,936	68,768	7,916	29,289
Dufferin	20,172	19,184	39,356	185,425	17,782	83,398
Dundas	2,113	2,312	4,425	18,732	2,250	8,662
Durham	18,196	15,440	33,636	175,270	13,417	64,670
Elgin	15,621	15,617	31,238	149,791	15,536	75,350
Essex	8,019	6,747	14,766	60,955	5,043	18,256
Frontenac	14,720	13,702	28,422	117,390	15,177	55,244
Glengarry	5,880	4,373	10,253	47,610	3,647	14,697
Grenville	3,180	2,656	5,836	22,496	4,539	15,523
Grey	54,287	51,347	105,634	487,522	49,494	201,441
Haldimand	8,390	7,948	16,338	85,298	9,281	41,857
Haliburton	5,976	4,386	10,362	40,149	4,639	15,401
Halton	8,041	7,516	15,557	87,821	6,910	33,375
Hastings	23,956	19,101	43,057	164,380	15,982	58,974
Huron	26,913	26,797	53,710	270,842	25,150	110,660
Kent	10,524	9,678	20,202	90,536	12,435	57,574
Lambton	18,003	18,141	36,144	178,044	18,235	82,787
Lanark	20,741	19,800	40,541	167,782	17,525	66,946
Leeds	7,086	7,363	14,449	60,312	6,848	28,008
Lennox & Addington	9,812	7,856	17,668	75,533	9,136	37,001
Lincoln	6,374	5,774	12,148	62,730	5,973	27,297
Manitoulin	12,023	9,865	21,888	84,947	8,381	30,172
Middlesex	21,152	19,444	40,596	238,186	19,443	97,798
Muskoka	12,489	10,221	22,710	96,310	9,147	32,838
Nipissing	3,256	2,191	5,447	21,866	1,774	7,043
Norfolk	7,561	6,834	14,395	62,006	8,423	37,482
Northumberland	11,519	10,474	21,993	102,694	8,973	36,071
Ontario	22,535	20,119	42,654	232,266	16,765	76,113
Oxford	6,788	6,266	13,054	62,435	7,563	33,731
Parry Sound	12,857	11,349	24,206	91,367	11,423	37,696
Peel	10,334	8,306	18,640	96,222	7,936	38,252
Perth	11,910	11,075	22,985	115,682	12,166	56,815
Peterborough	12,406	10,540	22,946	97,483	9,695	35,096
Prescott	8,346	6,860	15,206	55,817	6,466	20,691
Prince Edward	3,883	4,034	7,917	30,548	4,235	15,246
Renfrew	34,779	29,553	64,332	215,204	22,264	75,252
Russell	4,013	3,688	7,701	35,109	4,396	16,485
Simcoe	45,174	36,914	82,088	369,529	33,814	144,386
Stormont	4,464	4,203	8,667	42,674	3,952	16,836
Victoria	21,936	17,275	39,211	177,535	17,809	69,455
Waterloo	6,636	5,930	12,566	65,258	7,003	33,124
Welland	5,809	5,031	10,840	50,827	5,072	25,461
Wellington	36,468	33,922	70,390	374,705	34,469	170,966
Wentworth	8,953	8,545	17,498	91,511	8,177	37,124
York	18,831	14,200	33,031	197,183	17,689	93,398
The Province :						
1905	701,312	622,841	1,324,153	6,191,774	603,736	2,584,209
1904	772,730	682,752	1,455,482	6,425,100	687,144	2,896,391
1903	860,718	781,909	1,642,627	7,228,498	727,850	3,074,393
1902	915,217	800,296	1,715,513	7,634,284	732,994	3,110,882
1901	947,614	814,185	1,761,799	7,772,793	729,148	3,103,513
1900	949,597	847,616	1,797,213	7,711,496	790,058	2,872,609
1899	930,314	842,290	1,772,604	7,315,729	665,238	2,629,201
1898	877,872	799,142	1,677,014	6,499,695	664,239	2,460,379
1897	897,685	792,265	1,690,350	6,003,194	732,872	2,538,171
1896	995,616	853,732	1,849,348	6,552,202	766,896	2,646,709

SWINE.

TABLE XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Swine on hand July 1, 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of the Swine sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and Districts.	On hand July 1.				Sold or slaughtered in year.	
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total. No.	Total. Value.	No.	Value.
Algoma	1,364	5,182	6,546	$42,546	6,817	$74,033
Brant	4,736	32,636	37,372	243,493	40,354	389,416
Bruce	7,928	48,265	56,193	372,496	76,402	740,335
Carleton	4,620	23,460	28,080	196,493	28,472	276,178
Dufferin	4,567	31,652	36,219	225,739	44,461	425,936
Dundas	3,802	21,337	25,139	170,023	32,711	310,427
Durham	6,090	32,657	38,747	280,404	47,753	482,305
Elgin	8,389	61,509	69,898	433,269	81,440	783,453
Essex	18,477	95,758	114,235	650,567	102,880	997,936
Frontenac	3,525	17,961	21,486	142,658	24,707	247,070
Glengarry	4,172	16,575	20,747	137,662	20,981	202,676
Grenville	2,911	15,387	18,298	124,280	21,799	201,641
Grey	10,459	70,515	80,974	529,184	105,917	1,040,105
Haldimand	3,255	24,260	27,515	163,078	32,779	307,467
Haliburton	674	2,262	2,936	17,551	2,984	28,676
Halton	3,000	20,758	23,758	156,206	32,561	320,400
Hastings	7,901	40,010	47,911	326,390	57,027	536,054
Huron	8,734	70,038	78,772	509,882	99,437	993,376
Kent	14,306	97,035	111,341	674,947	117,007	1,147,839
Lambton	7,666	48,818	56,484	345,504	70,701	678,730
Lanark	3,833	20,178	24,011	145,447	26,269	264,003
Leeds	5,248	26,945	32,193	221,202	37,235	366,020
Lennox and Addington	3,224	17,628	20,852	137,113	30,781	305,655
Lincoln	2,779	18,339	21,118	143,767	26,465	264,650
Manitoulin	1,031	4,133	5,164	29,998	5,965	55,236
Middlesex	8,683	59,900	68,583	447,456	87,408	842,613
Muskoka	990	3,492	4,482	30,567	5,378	49,209
Nipissing	1,568	2,974	4,542	36,212	3,820	42,784
Norfolk	5,419	37,914	43,333	258,831	54,540	515,948
Northumberland	6,045	35,735	41,780	281,589	55,416	561,364
Ontario	6,595	51,226	57,821	353,950	68,382	679,033
Oxford	8,363	65,315	73,678	474,908	90,375	879,349
Parry Sound	1,217	4,408	5,625	36,493	6,869	66,561
Peel	4,231	26,376	30,607	185,647	39,680	373,786
Perth	8,816	67,149	75,965	523,974	91,548	897,170
Peterborough	4,139	25,404	29,543	167,871	39,410	373,213
Prescott	4,295	11,266	15,561	121,239	12,556	153,811
Prince Edward	3,353	17,834	21,187	149,804	25,861	253,611
Renfrew	7,479	18,473	25,952	174,463	18,613	202,882
Russell	2,265	7,773	10,038	65,930	9,901	99,802
Simcoe	12,649	81,883	94,532	588,272	112,888	1,149,200
Stormont	3,050	15,405	18,455	118,965	21,808	207,830
Victoria	5,257	31,243	36,500	233,730	42,640	434,502
Waterloo	5,331	44,362	49,693	340,558	62,884	629,953
Welland	2,576	16,176	18,752	130,649	23,196	221,058
Wellington	8,587	66,873	75,460	506,351	94,358	924,708
Wentworth	3,847	26,461	30,308	199,101	41,216	409,275
York	9,014	59,060	68,074	434,208	84,931	794,954
The Province:						
1905	266,460	1,640,000	1,906,460	12,280,667	2,267,583	22,202,233
1904	279,502	1,729,482	2,008,984	12,921,743	2,240,083	22,665,164
1903	267,796	1,709,590	1,977,386	13,023,743	2,168,598	22,532,862
1902	238,992	1,445,643	1,684,635	11,262,265	1,991,907	20,154,190
1901	222,916	1,268,969	1,491,885	9,298,712	1,973,405	17,548,490
1900	265,457	1,506,184	1,771,641	9,598,153	2,056,049	15,800,799
1899	295,349	1,675,721	1,971,070	10,180,338	1,875,466	14,157,394
1898	265,048	1,375,739	1,640,787	8,720,242	1,592,697	11,852,535
1897	235,479	1,049,484	1,284,963	6,533,210	1,399,967	10,080,812
1896	243,756	1,025,875	1,269,631	6,505,227	1,304,359	10,022,525

POULTRY.

TABLE XXII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Poultry on hand July 1, 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also, the number and value of Poultry sold or killed during the year ending June 30.

Counties and Districts.	On hand July 1.				Total value.	Sold or killed.	
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowls.		No.	Value.
Algoma	2,789	1,568	688	49,874	$20,253	19,374	$7,556
Brant	1,893	2,337	2,683	117,951	44,877	51,106	20,953
Bruce	17,877	14,957	14,797	262,709	103,389	80,321	29,719
Carleton	16,233	11,081	6,569	194,568	93,560	89,716	39,475
Dufferin	11,923	7,938	6,103	109,399	47,752	45,427	16,353
Dundas	12,549	3,647	2,370	142,891	53,990	44,935	17,075
Durham	11,380	8,758	5,433	192,726	77,498	68,502	27,401
Elgin	25,590	5,640	7,308	235,053	92,593	109,913	43,965
Essex	24,195	8,537	14,238	318,599	110,931	137,088	47,981
Frontenac	14,491	2,565	4,694	110,487	55,620	57,874	21,413
Glengarry	4,212	1,993	1,229	118,722	43,363	46,714	16,817
Grenville	8,891	3,760	1,494	102,693	41,404	44,551	17,374
Grey	23,295	15,346	13,725	349,107	131,804	123,089	49,236
Haldimand	9,104	4,600	3,281	121,755	46,996	58,492	21,642
Haliburton	1,526	697	325	18,307	7,534	5,922	1,895
Halton	5,372	4,579	6,533	118,733	53,435	56,573	23,761
Hastings	7,691	6,225	3,813	209,739	75,565	77,460	27,886
Huron	31,566	13,565	17,979	404,527	150,156	131,746	52,698
Kent	22,598	7,009	12,390	353,638	126,254	132,387	47,659
Lambton	29,891	8,934	16,284	340,463	124,749	127,272	48,363
Lanark	10,270	5,641	2,286	142,498	55,904	41,349	16,540
Leeds	12,446	4,552	2,930	139,143	56,351	49,633	19,357
Lennox & Addington	6,685	3,025	4,493	152,382	58,386	56,792	19,877
Lincoln	3,958	1,422	5,092	120,832	47,749	58,817	24,703
Manitoulin	856	1,157	545	22,875	7,774	6,702	2,748
Middlesex	53,474	9,879	13,660	438,059	182,700	178,242	67,732
Muskoka	3,028	934	1,161	42,415	18,293	20,341	7,730
Nipissing	1,069	409	323	22,471	9,658	9,274	3,895
Norfolk	15,344	4,640	4,268	222,434	78,039	85,878	33,492
Northumberland	10,178	4,618	4,280	204,168	70,943	69,890	27,956
Ontario	9,449	11,053	8,661	261,289	100,511	99,169	41,651
Oxford	14,742	5,247	7,206	256,032	92,863	92,605	36,116
Parry Sound	2,452	1,393	534	44,090	16,188	16,022	5,608
Peel	13,623	6,845	9,347	147,826	70,899	85,493	37,617
Perth	15,659	11,834	16,973	311,740	106,979	87,616	33,294
Peterborough	15,900	7,722	3,672	159,295	61,625	58,080	23,232
Prescott	4,536	4,249	1,798	105,354	38,798	39,413	13,400
Prince Edward	6,231	2,080	2,434	115,385	43,579	42,936	15,467
Renfrew	7,714	7,132	1,937	143,725	56,002	51,775	19,157
Russell	2,802	1,947	1,140	56,260	24,557	29,122	10,484
Simcoe	19,704	15,107	14,211	376,422	141,321	134,663	51,172
Stormont	4,760	2,279	669	111,199	39,149	39,850	13,161
Victoria	9,334	7,500	5,099	176,476	70,851	59,722	22,097
Waterloo	1,918	3,165	5,192	156,536	49,642	48,816	17,574
Welland	5,884	1,938	5,019	127,851	51,810	67,570	24,325
Wellington	15,123	15,127	11,784	268,247	111,953	106,470	42,588
Wentworth	3,606	3,230	6,569	142,393	53,847	66,625	29,315
York	12,257	9,544	11,757	250,706	117,566	129,475	60,853
The Province:							
1905	566,068	287,405	294,976	8,590,044	3,335,660	3,340,802	1,300,253
1904	578,219	288,723	301,711	8,244,030	3,077,029	3,537,358	1,354,486
1903	647,056	317,910	358,802	8,359,805	2,973,646	3,684,451	1,407,340
1902	732,359	332,781	397,333	8,300,335	2,957,286	3,674,198	1,398,289
1901	825,823	360,278	435,094	8,124,041	2,859,172	3,495,999	1,305,555
1900	890,933	398,890	457,072	7,794,346	2,727,363	3,164,287	1,176,740
1899	927,456	421,830	458,497	7,536,241	2,658,321	3,102,614	1,162,991
1898	1,024,285	454,335	7,605,653		2,578,136	3,072,767	1,131,923
1897	890,228	409,715	7,135,398		2,318,038	2,965,221	1,083,914
1896	715,770	391,547	6,626,850		2,130,807	2,711,771	985,629

WOOL.—BEES.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number, weight and value of fleeces of the Wool Clip in 1905, together with the totals of the Province for the past ten years; also the number of colonies of Bees and the value of apiaries.

Counties and Districts.	Clip of Wool.				Colonies of Bees.		
	No.	Pounds	Lbs. per Fleece.	Value.	No.	Value (includ'g outfit)	Value per hive
				$		$	$ c.
Algoma	9,320	58,798	6.31	9,702	101	505	5 00
Brant	8,599	61,855	7.19	10,206	4,383	27,087	6 18
Bruce	42,846	281,686	6.57	46,478	6,157	37,989	6 17
Carleton	8,388	47,912	5.71	7,905	5,054	25,169	4 98
Dufferin	20,558	128,673	6.26	21,231	4,001	24,606	6 15
Dundas	2,258	13,238	5.86	2,184	3,399	14,786	4 35
Durham	18,400	148,908	8.09	24,570	3,807	19,720	5 18
Elgin	15,574	103,366	6.64	17,055	5,014	28,931	5 77
Essex	7,718	52,746	6.83	8,703	8,009	48,775	6 09
Frontenac	14,466	85,144	5.89	14,049	5,561	32,532	5 85
Glengarry	6,014	38,214	6.35	6,305	4,657	23,285	5 00
Grenville	3,206	17,913	5.59	2,956	4,976	27,119	5 45
Grey	55,631	355,535	6.39	58,663	6,496	42,289	6 51
Haldimand	8,392	63,809	7.60	10,528	6,718	36,546	5 44
Haliburton	5,960	35,193	5.90	5,807	883	4,415	5 00
Halton	7,960	60,848	7.64	10,040	988	6,481	6 56
Hastings	23,737	133,792	5.64	22,076	5,255	28,324	5 39
Huron	26,697	167,290	6.27	27,603	9,207	58,464	6 35
Kent	10,810	86,492	8.00	14,271	5,399	29,263	5 42
Lambton	18,304	122,568	6.70	20,224	7,593	39,711	5 23
Lanark	20,732	119,403	5.76	19,701	7,070	33,370	4 72
Leeds	7,228	42,170	5.83	6,958	7,462	38,579	5 17
Lennox & Addington	10,027	66,488	6.63	10,971	4,882	25,728	5 27
Lincoln	6,124	38,175	6.23	6,299	1,805	11,173	6 19
Manitoulin	11,756	71,057	6.04	11,724	1,077	5,826	5 41
Middlesex	21,096	158,487	7.51	26,150	12,959	71,404	5 51
Muskoka	12,542	66,439	5.30	10,962	258	1,406	5 45
Nipissing	3,272	18,504	5.66	3,053	49	259	5 28
Norfolk	7,590	46,871	6.18	7,734	4,919	27,842	5 66
Northumberland	11,879	73,773	6.21	12,173	6,435	33,333	5 18
Ontario	23,239	199,569	8.59	32,929	3,132	19,826	6 33
Oxford	6,709	47,797	7.12	7,887	3,623	20,832	5 75
Parry Sound	12,616	80,115	6.35	13,219	233	1,398	6 00
Peel	10,466	78,539	7.50	12,959	2,429	14,623	6 02
Perth	11,688	76,495	6.54	12,622	4,621	27,310	5 91
Peterborough	12,679	77,036	6.08	12,711	976	4,978	5 10
Prescott	8,021	45,074	5.62	7,437	8,202	48,720	5 94
Prince Edward	3,949	23,854	6.04	3,936	1,818	8,199	4 51
Renfrew	34,405	173,671	5.05	28,656	6,058	29,927	4 94
Russell	4,265	24,864	5.83	4,103	832	3,744	4 50
Simcoe	44,493	326,074	7.33	53,802	4,628	24,204	5 23
Stormont	4,604	28,554	6.20	4,711	3,896	19,519	5 01
Victoria	21,437	133,293	6.22	21,993	4,976	31,150	6 26
Waterloo	6,496	45,848	7.06	7,565	1,320	8,276	6 27
Welland	5,745	33,213	5.78	5,480	4,268	23,858	5 59
Wellington	37,260	269,665	7.24	44,495	1,630	9,209	5 65
Wentworth	9,173	68,764	7.50	11,346	3,121	20,244	6 48
York	19,059	137,150	7.20	22,630	3,696	24,985	6 76
The Province:							
1905	703,388	4,634,922	6.59	764,762	204,033	1,145,919	5 62
1904	778,837	4,972,042	6.38	581,729	201,064	1,146,592	5 70
1903	865,503	5,419,900	6.26	541,990	207,936	1,180,165	5 68
1902	916,092	5,690,673	6.21	728,406	202,529	1,150,523	5 68
1901	950,229	5,834,097	6.14	781,769	202,247	1,114,099	5 51
1900	957,307	5,805,921	6.06	894,112	216,734	1,139,559	5 26
1899	928,184	5,525,122	5.95	790,092	203,343	1,053,454	5 18
1898	865,179	5,104,686	5.90	847,378	190,080	998,049	5 25
1897	887,003	6,139,984	5.79	945,757	166,811	885,196	5 31
1896	991,371	5,581,387	5.63	1,026,975	160,076	854,408	5 34

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the aggregate value of live stock sold or slaughtered as determined from Tables xviii-xxii.

Counties and Districts.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.	Value of Live Stock sold or killed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma	4,991,670	1,306,733	473,147	1,006,628	7,778,178	259,751
Brant	9,105,832	4,589,897	985,026	2,196,125	16,876,880	792,621
Bruce	24,262,967	9,202,682	2,254,153	6,963,684	42,683,486	2,686,048
Carleton	17,491,417	6,225,037	1,624,061	4,026,335	29,366,850	1,162,223
Dufferin	10,784,143	4,164,582	1,010,128	3,105,999	19,064,852	1,098,891
Dundas	8,424,745	3,788,357	1,041,622	2,240,265	15,494,989	554,681
Durham	12,881,527	5,363,557	1,357,022	3,554,417	23,156,523	1,186,379
Elgin	17,675,226	7,120,236	1,790,533	4,692,978	31,278,973	2,073,494
Essex	17,969,141	6,724,795	2,001,485	4,261,036	30,956,457	1,664,242
Frontenac	9,700,937	3,772,306	1,174,267	2,933,313	17,580,823	706,294
Glengarry	8,418,907	3,795,292	1,117,883	2,491,944	15,824,026	489,764
Grenville	6,956,425	3,362,170	846,461	1,697,883	12,862,939	448,523
Grey	24,404,298	11,046,676	2,992,115	8,258,692	46,701,781	3,206,091
Haldimand	8,191,736	4,194,786	1,104,554	2,333,970	15,825,046	840,555
Haliburton	1,219,349	456,083	169,588	463,075	2,308,095	112,472
Halton	9,274,655	4,351,560	919,833	2,207,749	16,753,797	915,968
Hastings	16,341,895	6,285,848	1,915,854	4,334,815	28,878,412	1,113,030
Huron	31,238,946	12,418,630	2,873,077	8,971,734	55,502,387	3,553,079
Kent	26,273,574	9,485,841	2,717,033	5,952,110	44,428,558	2,293,820
Lambton	21,874,348	7,573,650	2,105,525	5,613,067	37,166,590	2,099,174
Lanark	11,122,791	4,318,949	1,149,529	3,164,427	19,755,696	1,006,959
Leeds	11,917,680	4,915,177	1,279,036	3,096,252	21,208,145	730,198
Lennox and Add	10,341,368	4,612,355	1,238,874	2,818,575	19,011,172	753,604
Lincoln	9,730,807	4,354,699	1,055,100	1,810,850	16,951,456	587,969
Manitoulin	1,375,201	536,338	218,814	697,062	2,827,415	205,159
Middlesex	33,057,244	12,452,180	2,856,895	9,064,862	57,431,181	3,454,481
Muskoka	2,560,056	1,080,883	375,188	871,404	4,887,531	229,279
Nipissing	2,015,092	562,840	259,330	561,964	3,399,226	123,473
Norfolk	11,840,724	5,345,027	1,502,199	2,776,946	21,464,896	998,763
Northumberland	13,334,610	6,258,712	1,625,423	3,755,591	24,974,336	1,118,986
Ontario	17,763,359	7,564,265	1,806,151	5,169,613	32,303,388	1,788,838
Oxford	21,832,970	9,266,907	2,093,903	5,684,176	38,877,956	2,075,608
Parry Sound	2,177,211	896,571	370,456	943,246	4,387,484	261,637
Peel	11,854,063	5,699,033	1,343,637	3,264,639	22,161,372	1,269,774
Perth	23,227,281	9,770,722	2,322,391	6,545,978	41,866,372	2,468,741
Peterborough	10,855,560	3,516,411	1,030,580	2,640,699	18,043,250	803,716
Prescott	8,241,963	3,399,057	962,457	1,890,432	14,493,909	410,117
Prince Edward	7,557,358	3,730,513	1,014,923	1,891,798	14,194,592	467,683
Renfrew	11,957,752	4,509,945	1,452,914	3,674,952	21,595,563	807,841
Russell	6,097,573	2,094,511	716,260	1,367,286	10,275,630	283,693
Simcoe	28,342,329	10,916,254	3,095,057	7,766,495	50,120,135	2,650,168
Stormont	7,251,067	3,317,287	833,827	1,864,225	13,266,406	403,104
Victoria	12,651,495	4,420,608	1,308,357	3,598,317	21,978,777	1,125,929
Waterloo	12,950,985	6,009,710	1,375,621	3,158,071	23,494,387	1,608,113
Welland	8,773,002	4,124,693	1,002,283	1,966,372	15,866,350	607,335
Wellington	22,926,866	9,622,694	2,235,329	6,687,324	41,472,213	2,816,796
Wentworth	13,431,532	5,920,960	1,354,839	2,759,993	23,467,324	910,497
York	26,531,687	9,938,495	2,276,806	5,686,392	44,433,380	2,152,485
The Province:						
1905	649,201,364	264,384,514	68,629,546	172,483,760	1,154,699,184	59,378,046
1904	640,544,541	257,995,484	65,992,210	163,383,103	1,127,915,338	60,095,412
1903	620,869,475	247,629,153	63,996,190	154,327,267	1,086,822,085	59,330,931
1902	604,860,063	237,289,668	62,199,787	140,544,814	1,044,894,332	53,083,396
1901	585,354,294	226,575,228	59,897,513	129,496,261	1,001,323,296	46,592,103
1900	574,727,610	219,488,370	57,324,130	123,274,821	974,814,931	41,642,617
1899	563,271,777	213,440,281	54,994,857	115,806,445	947,513,360	38,457,018
1898	556,246,569	210,054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,420	34,450,583
1897	554,054,552	206,090,159	51,299,098	93,649,804	905,093,613	29,753,599
1896	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730,358	96,857,566	910,291,623	28,748,995

FARM VALUES AND RENTALS.

TABLE XXV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, average values per acre of farm property in 1905 and rentals of leased farms based upon (1) the total acreage occupied, and (2) the area cleared, together with the average for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values, average per acre occupied.					Value buildings, implements and livestock per acre cleared.	Rent per acre on land.	
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total.		Occupied.	Cleared.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	5 09	1 33	48	1 03	7 93	34 90	73	2 20
Brant	42 23	21 29	4 57	10 18	78 27	43 92	2 34	2 79
Bruce	26 42	10 02	2 46	7 58	46 48	33 94	1 65	2 19
Carleton	30 90	10 99	2 87	7 11	51 87	35 41	1 76	2 27
Dufferin	30 26	11 69	2 83	8 72	53 50	32 70	1 90	2 27
Dundas	35 57	16 00	4 40	9 47	65 44	43 79	2 03	2 92
Durham	34 82	14 50	3 67	9 61	62 60	34 27	2 24	2 62
Elgin	40 68	16 39	4 12	10 80	71 99	40 10	2 52	3 04
Essex	42 03	15 73	4 68	9 97	72 41	41 03	2 55	3 13
Frontenac	13 96	5 43	1 69	4 22	25 30	29 09	1 43	2 03
Glengarry	29 24	13 18	3 88	8 66	54 96	38 30	1 68	2 32
Grenville	25 50	12 33	3 10	6 22	47 15	32 83	1 26	1 75
Grey	22 84	10 35	2 80	7 74	43 73	32 63	1 41	1 92
Haldimand	29 13	14 91	3 93	8 30	56 27	32 45	1 67	2 09
Haliburton	2 08	78	29	79	3 94	27 21	61	1 19
Halton	41 45	19 45	4 11	9 86	74 87	44 48	2 15	2 96
Hastings	15 53	5 98	1 82	4 12	27 45	28 59	1 39	1 98
Huron	39 11	15 55	3 60	11 23	69 49	37 80	2 13	2 53
Kent	46 14	16 66	4 77	10 46	78 03	39 77	2 82	3 30
Lambton	33 14	11 48	3 19	8 50	56 31	33 86	1 74	2 30
Lanark	16 46	6 39	1 70	4 69	29 24	27 18	1 50	2 12
Leeds	25 51	10 52	2 74	6 63	45 40	35 51	1 65	2 37
Lennox & Addington	23 45	10 46	2 81	6 39	43 11	31 76	1 61	2 00
Lincoln	51 29	22 95	5 56	9 55	89 35	44 71	2 09	2 49
Manitoulin	5 41	2 10	86	2 74	11 11	33 38	62	1 56
Middlesex	43 56	16 41	3 77	11 95	75 69	37 58	2 10	2 64
Muskoka	4 64	1 96	68	1 58	8 86	37 67	58	2 06
Nipissing	4 17	1 16	54	1 16	7 03	36 75	65	1 92
Norfolk	29 68	13 40	3 76	6 96	53 80	35 61	1 92	2 48
Northumberland	30 53	14 33	3 72	8 60	57 18	34 34	2 08	2 53
Ontario	35 16	14 97	3 57	10 23	63 93	40 05	2 34	2 78
Oxford	46 34	19 67	4 44	12 07	82 52	43 60	2 62	3 22
Parry Sound	3 68	1 51	63	1 59	7 41	30 57	43	1 82
Peel	41 17	19 79	4 67	11 34	76 97	39 36	2 28	2 73
Perth	44 84	18 88	4 48	12 64	80 84	41 99	2 29	2 62
Peterborough	18 95	6 13	1 80	4 61	31 49	27 98	1 35	2 09
Prescott	28 48	11 74	3 33	6 53	50 08	31 32	1 63	2 70
Prince Edward	32 69	16 14	4 39	8 18	61 40	34 82	2 41	2 73
Renfrew	11 71	4 42	1 42	3 60	21 15	28 34	1 16	2 11
Russell	24 04	8 26	2 83	5 39	40 52	34 94	1 75	2 08
Simcoe	29 28	11 28	3 20	8 02	51 78	35 19	1 89	2 43
Stormont	29 26	13 39	3 37	7 52	53 54	41 57	1 57	2 26
Victoria	21 08	7 37	2 18	6 00	36 63	33 40	1 88	2 59
Waterloo	42 15	19 56	4 47	10 28	76 46	42 07	2 22	2 67
Welland	38 71	18 20	4 42	8 67	70 00	39 11	1 84	2 08
Wellington	36 49	15 31	3 56	10 64	66 00	37 83	1 96	2 46
Wentworth	49 70	21 91	5 01	10 21	86 83	47 72	2 50	2 92
York	49 36	18 49	4 24	10 58	82 67	40 85	2 90	3 31
The Province								
1905	26 84	10 92	2 84	7 14	47 74	36 28	1 96	2 55
1904	26 53	10 69	2 73	6 77	46 72	35 29	1 91	2 49
1903	25 95	10 35	2 67	6 45	45 42	34 15	1 89	2 47
1902	25 49	10 00	2 62	5 93	44 04	32 43	1 85	2 47
1901	24 76	9 59	2 53	5 48	42 36	30 96	1 82	2 46
1900	24 37	9 31	2 43	5 23	41 34	30 09	1 80	2 48
1899	24 02	9 10	2 34	4 94	40 40	29 31	1 77	2 51
1898	23 78	8 98	2 26	4 44	39 46	28 23	1 76	2 50
1897	23 72	8 82	2 20	4 01	38 75	27 31	1 73	2 44
1896	24 06	8 85	2 19	4 18	39 28	27 84	1 88	2 54

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XXVI. The following table is compiled from thirty-three well distributed market points from quotations in the local press. The figures for the four months, September-December, 1905, are also given, together with the average price for the past ten years, and the average for twenty-four years, 1882-1905.

Counties and Districts.	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.	Wool, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.	cts.
Amherstburg	77.5		32.9	29.7			55.0		37.4	12 00	35.0	
Barrie	75.0		44.5	34.3	68.5		64.3	49.7		7 62	41.9	16.5
Belleville	75.3	72.4	45.8	34.4			61.4	52.1		9 03	54.8	23.8
Bracebridge			55.0	48.2	80.0					8 53	42.5	14.5
Brampton	75.3	70.4	46.1	32.0	69.7		55.5				41.1	
Brantford	76.4	76.4	42.3	32.5	66.6		61.6	50.3	37.8	7 00	54.7	
Chatham	77.3		43.3	30.2		1.33			36.4	7 08	39.8	
Cornwall			45 0	34.3				50.0		8 14	43.0	
Dunnville	72.2	72.2	42.4	28.9	63.9		52.0	47.9	36.7	5 50	43.3	15.0
Forest	74.0		40.0	31.2	60.0	1.13			43.3	5 50	50.0	
Goderich	72.9	72.6	40.9	30.2	65.8		45.7	45.5		6 40	34.4	
Hamilton	78.0		45.0	36.5			58 0				56.7	
Ingersoll	75.3			34.2						7 85	49.2	
Lindsay	72.1	67.2	40.8	31.2	69.0		59.4	52.1		7 56	37.8	
London	74.7		41.2	33.4	74.2		54.5	52.5	35.7	8 08	50.1	16.3
Mount Forest	72.4	67.9	39.8	31.6	64.9					5 50	34.3	14 0
Oakville	74.4	71.9	43.5	31.6	65.3		56.6			7 00	55.3	
Orangeville	72.4	72.4	41.1	29.0	54.6		55.2	42.7		6 50	40.0	14.7
Ottawa				36.4				55.8		9 98	44 8	
Owen Sound	71.1		44.3	33.4	67.1			52.3		7 50	34.9	
Pembroke	98.1	97.3	44.5	43.2	62.4	1.52	53.0		36.7	8 62	61.0	
Perth				33.6	64.4			45.7			46.7	20.0
Peterborough	77.5	76.1	40.9	33.3	65.5		62.6	43.1		8 00	60.0	
Picton	90.0	90.0	42.0	41.3	60.0	1.25	50.0	45.0		7 09	41.0	15.0
St. Thomas	82.9		43.0	32.3	42.5				39.3	8 00	49.7	15.5
Simcoe	73.5		43.5	30.2	67.5		58.2	50.1	31.7	6 00		
Stratford	74.9		36.8	30.0	58.3					5 06		
Toronto	76.8	72.4	51.2	36.8	72.2	1.56	65.1	55.1		9 97	52.1	
Walkerton	77.4		41.5	32.9	66.6					7 50	35.3	
Waterloo	75.5		41.5	34.0	62.7					8 50	49.0	
Welland	76.4	76.4	45.0	34.6	60.0		50.0		40.0	6 77	43.7	
Whitby	77.5	72.5	40.9	29.8	63.5	1.25	52.5	57.9		8 50		16.8
Woodstock	73.9		44.2	32.8	73.0			47.3		7 50	55.0	14.0
The Province:												
September	77.1	75.3	41.4	32.9	63.2	1.38	54.2	49.2	36.9	7 81	46.5	16.4
October	74.9	73.4	42.1	32.5	64.8	1.29	54.3	49.0	37.2	7 69	44.3	16.5
November	76.9	75.9	43.6	34.5	65.7	1.28	58.3	50.5	37.1	7 69	45.2	16.4
December	77.0	75.1	44.4	34.4	67.4	1.33	60.0	50.9	36.4	7 69	48.2	16.7
1905	76.5	74.9	42.9	33.6	65.3	1.32	56.8	50.0	36.9	7 72	46.0	16.5
1904	98.7	94.2	43.7	32.3	63.0	1.22	57.6	48.6	37.4	7 97	50.7	11.7
1903	75.1	74.4	42.1	29.3	64.3	1.41	48.6	44.3	36.9	7 94	44.1	10.0
1902	70.7	69.6	45.1	34.8	71.0	1.35	50.5	48.0	40.6	8 15	56.5	12.8
1901	66.1	66.8	45.0	36.2	65.3	1.25	49.3	48.4	38.0	7 99	42.6	13.4
1900	66.4	67.5	38.9	26.5	57.1	1.00	48.5	43.7	31.7	8 48	26.1	15.4
1899	66.7	66.5	39.5	27.7	57.3	1.08	50.0	45.5	19.8	7 72	32 8	14.3
1898	69.4	69.2	38.0	25.8	52.2	.70	43.5	38.2	20.1	6 22	44.1	16.6
1897	78.2	78.6	27.0	22 6	42.1	.65	37.7	30.0	19.7	7 18	39.9	18.4
1896	71.0	70.6	31.6	20.0	44.0	.68	36.6	30.5	19.6	9 68	26.2	18.4
1882-1905	78.5	80.8	47.0	31.6	58.3	1.08	51.8	41.1	*28.9	8 80	40.7	17.0

* Average for the fourteen years 1892-1905.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of Cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese made, the number of patrons, and the amount paid to patrons for milk delivered at the factories in 1905, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average number of patrons.	Estimated amount paid to patrons at the factory.
		Milk used.	Cheese made.			
		lbs.	lbs.	$		$
Brant	9	14,922,043	1,381,475	152,117	621	136,838
Bruce	11	10,155,802	943,794	99,526	790	89,456
Carleton	66	82,162,099	7,765,243	824,769	2,512	733,139
Dufferin	3	2,557,795	235,401	24,795	171	21,829
Dundas	71	110,583,335	10,665,816	1,122,749	2,230	1,006.492
Durham	11	10,391,828	963,021	100,760	719	89,849
Elgin	21	51,404,664	4,760,774	499,879	1,801	450,272
Essex	2	365,866	36,498	3,966	50	3,565
Frontenac	75	100,886,578	9,693,418	1,022,930	2,631	920,471
Glengarry	70	81,371,975	7,696,877	839,369	2,308	750,701
Grenville	48	64,653,306	6,050,798	629,417	2,022	561,103
Grey	2	1,211,563	112,005	11,893	84	10.542
Haldimand	9	12,800,146	1.183,810	123,178	820	108,949
Haliburton	3	1,181,061	117.609	12,528	78	10,572
Hastings	98	144,903,429	13,604,630	1,437,817	4,129	1,301,771
Huron	6	7,041,471	655,650	68,189	466	61,167
Kent	2	693,681	63,611	6,696	113	5,870
Lambton	11	13,219,344	1,250,786	131,623	989	116,076
Lanark	48	70,680,316	6,652,436	711,830	2,447	637,389
Leeds	96	154,292,532	14,846,168	1,593,988	3,046	1,439,885
Lennox and Addington	32	75,134,255	7,257,321	765,008	2,496	677,557
Lincoln	5	6,319,327	600,157	61,459	458	55,427
Middlesex	31	64,920,727	6,172,610	636,976	1,988	571,855
Muskoka & Parry Sound	3	871,821	85,305	9,381	78	8,157
Nipissing	3	269,075	25,073	2,561	30	2,183
Norfolk	23	36,036,514	3,311,080	346,794	1,774	310,505
Northumberland	43	70,997,991	6,566,322	691,904	2,561	614,750
Oxford	45	125,130,517	11,534,557	1,217,352	3,277	1,102,006
Peel	2	964,380	93,904	9,838	30	8,698
Perth	26	50,443,412	4,661,201	493,878	2,310	443,071
Peterborough	41	48,483,026	4,515,139	477,704	2,066	426,638
Prescott	69	60,114,780	5,900,593	607,518	1,973	535,236
Prince Edward	23	57,874,160	5,530,609	586,611	1,916	521,848
Renfrew	24	25,137,056	2,403,088	255,662	1,208	222,067
Russell	65	60,155,786	5,831,982	612,623	1,926	545,497
Simcoe	9	4,139,650	390,890	41,094	346	35,629
Stormont	54	75,457,705	7,260,748	757.526	1,944	681,506
Victoria	16	15,515,175	1,440,977	154,175	903	136,422
Waterloo	4	5,706,636	531,381	56,092	327	50,162
Welland	2	2,673,745	249,439	26,001	211	23,377
Wellington	8	11,001,857	1,008,669	106,038	607	95,598
Wentworth	5	6,929,848	640,385	65,239	360	57,413
York and Ontario	3	1,778,599	174,973	18,304	144	18,064
The Province :						
1905	1,198	1,741,534,876	164,866,223	17,417,757	56,960	15,599,602
1904	1,141	1,639,121,124	154,879,438	12,908,118	57,485	10,904,159
1903	1,126	1,734,676,167	165,306,573	17,203,233	57,102	15,393,250
1902	1,127	1,537,532,591	146,805,776	14,792,924	55,843	13,153,255
1901	1,167	1,434,540,520	134,942,517	12,269.073	59,377	10,814,538
1900	1,173	1,366,433,199	127,789,543	13,023,025	59,294	11.682,470
1899	1,203	1,311,530,927	123,323,923	12,120,887	60,443	10,682,193
1898	1,187	1,374,399,482	128,116,924	10,252,240	65,121	8,417,535
1897	1,161	1,455,937,148	137,362,916	11,719,468	66,104	9,709,004
1896	1,147	1,108,124,659	104,393,985	8,646,735	57,635	7,040,927

CROPS IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Year.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1898	307,580	5,542,478	105,077	3,040,307	17,092	449,512	.....	.....
1899	363,523	6,915,623	134,938	4,686,036	14,276	357 421	.....	.....
1900	412,864	4,028,294	175,439	4,226,152	17,044	355 216	.....	.....
1901	504,697	12,808,447	229,439	11,013,066	24,702	795,100	.....	.....
1902	625,728	13,956,850	310,367	10,661,295	36,445	870,417	17,067	158,185
1903	837,234	16,029,149	440,662	14,179,705	68,974	1,842,824	32,431	292,852
1904	957,253	16,723,412	523,634	16,335,519	86,154	2,205,434	16,264	171,279
1905	1,237,611	28,413,810	692,737	28,727,235	97,476	2,667,300	25,896	406,736

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1889	623,245	7,201,519	218,744	3,415,104	80,238	1,051,551	.....	.....
1890	746,058	14,655,769	235,534	9,513,443	60,035	2,069,415	.....	.....
1891	916,614	23,191,599	305,644	14,752,605	89,828	3,197,876	.....	.....
1892	875,990	14,453,835	332,974	11,654,090	97,644	2,831,676	.....	.....
1893	1,003,640	15,615,923	388,529	9,823,935	114,762	2,547,653	9,737	116,454
1894	1,010,186	17,172,883	413,686	11,907,854	119,528	2,981,716	30,500	336,000
1895	1,140,276	32,775,038	482,653	22,555,733	153,839	5,645,036	.....	1,281,354
1896	999,598	14,371,806	442,445	12,502,318	127,885	3,171,747	.....	259,143
1897	1,290,882	18,261,950	468,141	10,629,513	153,266	3,183,602	.....	247,836
1898	1,488,232	25,313,745	514,824	17,308,252	158,058	4,277,927	.....	350,000
1899	1,629,995	27,922,230	575,136	22,318,378	182,912	5,379,156	21,780	304,420
1900	1,457,396	13,025,252	429,108	8,814,312	155,111	2,939,477	20,437	164,313
1901	2,011,835	50,502,085	689,951	27,796,588	191,009	6,536,155	20,978	266,420
1902	2,039,940	53,077,267	725,060	34,478,160	329,790	11,848,422	41,200	564,440
1903	2,442,873	40,116,878	855,431	33,035,774	326,537	8,707,252	55,900	586,950
1904	2,412,235	39,162,458	943,574	36,289,979	361,004	11,177,970	35,428	464,106
1905	2,643,588	55,761,417	1,031,239	45,484,025	432,298	14,064,176	24,770	326,964

CROPS IN MANITOBA.—*Continued.*

Year.	Rye.		Peas.		Potatoes.		Roots.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1893	2,229	29,422	.....	.....	.....	1,649,385	20,919	3,896,798
1894	.....	59,924	.....	18,434	.....	2,035,336	7,880	1,841,942
1895	.....	81,082	.....	28,229	16,716	4,042,562	6,785	2,285,283
1896	.....	52,255	.....	23,383	12,260	1,962,490	6,715	1,898,805
1897	.....	48,344	.....	33,380	13,576	2,033,298	6,130	1,220,070
1898	.....	63,860	.....	31,880	19,781	3,253,038	8,448	2,471,715
1899	3,217	64,340	1,366	20,490	19,151	3,226.395	10,079	2,670,108
1900	2,480	25,792	780	9,048	16,880	2,226,880	7,482	1,452,780
1901	2,707	62,261	879	16,349	24,429	4,797,433	10,214	2,925,362
1902	2,559	49,900	1,596	34,154	22,005	3,459,325	12,175	3,230,995
1903	4,899	88,182	2,357	41,483	27,198	4,757,000	12,251	3,452,340
1904	6,293	125,860	2,562	51,240	24,471	3,799,569	14,870	3,741,580
1905	6,923	173,075	2,081	53,706	25,835	4,759,646	13,411	3,481,653

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wheat.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Total value.
1905	47,854,079	692,979,489	14.5	$518,372,727
1904	44,074,875	552,399,517	12.5	510,489,874
1903	49,464,967	637,821,835	12.9	443,024,826
1902	46,202,424	670,063,008	14.5	422,224,117
1901	49,895,514	748,460,218	15.0	467,350,156
1900	42,495,385	522,229,505	12.3	323,525,177
1899	44,592,516	547,303,846	12.3	319,545,259
1898	44,055,278	675,148,705	15.3	392,770,320
1897	39,465,066	530,149,168	13.4	428,547,121
1896	34,618,646	427,684,346	12.4	310,602,539
1895	34,047,332	467,102,947	13.7	237,938,998
1894	34,884,436	460,267,416	13.2	225,902,025
1893	34,629,418	396,131,725	11.4	213,171,381
1892	38,554,430	515,949,000	13.4	322,111,881
1891	39,916,897	611,780,000	15.3	513,472,711

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Total value.
1905	94,011,369	2,707,993,540	28.8	$1,116,696,738
1904	92,231,581	2,467,480,934	26.8	1,087,461,440
1903	88,091,993	2,244,176,925	25.5	952,868,801
1902	94,043,613	2,523,648,312	26.8	1,017,017,349
1901	91,349,928	1,522,519,891	16.7	921,555,763
1900	83,320,872	2,105,102,526	25.3	751,220,034
1899	82,108,587	2,078,143,933	25.3	629,210,110
1898	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	24.8	552,023,428
1897	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	23.8	501,072,952
1896	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	28.2	491,006,967
1895	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	26.2	544,985,534
1894	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	19.4	554,719,162
1893	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	22.5	591,625,627
1892	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	23.1	642,146,630
1891	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	27.0	836,439,228
1881	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	18.6	759,482,170

Other Crops.

	1905.		1904.		1903.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Oats	28,046,746	953,216,197	27,842,669	894,595,552	27,638,126	784,094,199
Barley	5,095,528	136,651,020	5,145,878	139,748,958	4,993,137	131,861,391
Rye	1,730,159	28,485,952	1,792,673	27,241,515	1,906,894	29,363,416
Buckwheat	760,118	14,585,082	793,625	15,008,336	804,393	14,243,644

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1905, against (1) all occupations, (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel Mortgages against all occupations.				Chattel Mortgages against Farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amt.
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	282	*1,099,745	5	15,495	168	40,470	2	1,028
Brant	220	641,924			110	68,505		
Bruce	461	199,600	2	800	266	69,772		
Carleton	659	784,734	8	9,314	82	33,443	2	343
Dufferin	142	49,237			99	31,638		
Elgin	464	186,364			198	82,002		
Essex	687	276,555	1	1	278	81,206	1	1
Frontenac	377	222,760			231	74,494		
Grey	620	815,033	1	800	437	129,004		
Haldimand	124	310,040			84	32,903		
Haliburton	89	17,116			75	8,403		
Halton	73	37,043			32	14,668		
Hastings	574	256,343	11	4,230	428	118,121	6	1,325
Huron	253	231,420	1	300	123	91,877		
Kent	1,082	305,555	1	3,500	908	225,988		
Lambton	543	381,161			353	122,126		
Lanark	133	54,199			67	22,016		
Leeds and Grenville	331	156,120			184	70,021		
Lennox and Addington	183	84,591	1	150	107	46,116	1	150
Lincoln	157	†602,708			46	22,041		
Manitoulin	121	57,959			83	20,939		
Middlesex	402	299,473	8	24,744	132	70,777		
Muskoka	231	203,261			127	25,641		
Nipissing	436	‡919,532	2	3,315	208	47,234	1	1,489
Norfolk	233	352,904			171	56,171		
Northumberland and Durham	415	241,361			289	153,665		
Ontario	211	120,384	3	1,550	136	65,673	2	1,250
Oxford	223	188,499	1	1,000	89	40,240		
Parry Sound	194	††879,194	9	36,697	76	93,412		
Peel	110	55,644	3	750	75	38,034	2	700
Perth	166	132,870			68	48,667		
Peterborough	221	223,192			115	65,707		
Prescott and Russell	136	146,749			79	25,347		
Prince Edward	121	142,776	1	50	76	42,790		
Rainy River	115	§333,873			36	9,672		
Renfrew	256	122,112	3	‡‡251,500	183	79,661		
Simcoe	629	794,119			380	125,391		
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	275	420,076	14	15,729	168	70,047	7	1,791
Thunder Bay	53	65,771			12	3,329		
Victoria	174	67,516			128	44,711		
Waterloo	191	417,571			37	29,020		
Welland	224	‖811,514	5	17,000	72	17,297		
Wellington	214	163,950			76	47,045		
Wentworth	1,257	378,314	11	**753,643	130	66,791	5	2,267
York	2,293	2,967,168	5	13,760	181	85,971		
The Province:								
1905	16,355	17,218,030	96	1,154,328	7,403	2,758,046	29	10,344
1904	15,568	13,656,740	94	472,761	7,100	2,559,195	42	25,034
1903	14,885	14,354,605	187	491,978	7,085	2,548,758	88	19,446
1902	15,684	10,890,615	142	1,099,188	7,193	2,616,538	42	21,387
1901	16,299	10,613,564	247	237,445	7,757	2,854,759	134	30,207
1900	17,321	11,669,806	307	499,184	8,440	3,110,543	121	30,840
1899	18,216	11,067,664	291	324,628	9,392	2,988,853	124	34,798
1898	19,526	12,001,075	283	281,142	10,514	3,547,554	117	32,943
1897	21,144	13,004,342	382	377,853	11,902	3,889,190	201	44,410
1896	21,402	13,180,205	387	381,511	11,638	3,826,582	206	51,416

* Including 2 mining companies for $102,500 and 11 lumbermen for $866,829.
† Including 1 Paper Co. for $150,000 and 2 Power Cos. for $325,000.
‡ Including 15 lumbermen for $683,411.
†† Including 15 lumbermen for $726,600.
§ Including 6 miners for $152,384.
‡‡ Including one miner for $200,000.
‖ Including 1 manufacturer for $300,000 and 2 gas companies for $325,000.
** Including 1 lumber Co. for $175,000, 1 Gas Co. for $250,000 and Pipe Line Co. for $300,000.

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1905.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1905.

PART III---MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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PART III. MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The following statement is compiled from the summarized tables and gives population, total assessment, amount of taxes imposed, the amount of debenture and floating debt, all municipalities of the Province for the twenty years, 1886-1905.

Year.	Population.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.			Debenture debt.		Floating Debt.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar.	Total.	Rate per head.	
		$	$	$ c.		$	$ c.	$
1905	2,101,260	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.0	*	*	*
1904	2,076,970	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.2	68,195,775	32 83	9,509,932
1903	2,056,516	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.6	63,927,539	31 09	8,526,493
1902	2,037,267	859,943,263	14 146,831	6 94	16.5	61,179,468	30 03	7,760,872
1901	2,028,889	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	16.0	59,496,650	29 32	7,223,781
1900	2,013,860	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.8	57,172,802	28 39	7,768,033
1899	2,010,748	816,765,473	12,535,284	6 23	15.35	56,389,603	28 04	6,302,266
1898	2,001,350	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 10	15.11	54,506.372	27 11	6,883,735
1897	1,990,977	803,625,377	12,206,325	6 13	15.19	53,577,475	26 91	6,482,953
1896	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	52,948,275	26 85	6,261,394
1895	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	51,895,991	26 51	5,834,129
1894	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25 68	6,669,567
1893	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	48,083,243	25 17	6,796,422
1892	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24 70	6,469,899
1891	1,922,121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37	43,888,853	22 83	7,629,730
1890	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	40,720,985	21 24	8,387,186
1889	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,249,198	5 37	13.45	38,988,532	20 41	6,493,519
1888	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18 47	6,437,363
1887	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97	31,943,320	17 28	5,645,208
1886	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97	29,924,863	16 37	4,841,717

*Statistics of debts for 1905 are not yet complete.

In 1905 there were 522 township municipalities, 116 towns, 132 villages, 16 cities and 38 counties. The assessed area of the Province was 24,481,312.

The changes in population, assessment and taxation for rural and urban municipalities for the twenty years, 1886-1905, are shown in table on page 188, while a comparison of the aggregate financial transactions for ten years, will be found, for townships on page 76, for villages and towns on page 78, for cities on page 62, for counties on page 68 and for all municipalities combined on page 80.

In giving the details of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities the municipalities have been arranged in alphabetical order by townships, villages and towns, cities and counties, but in giving the details of population, assessment and taxation the minor municipalities have been grouped into counties, which are arranged in alphabetical order. Below the line are given the municipalities separated from the counties for county purposes, though situated within the county limits. Totals for the minor municipalities comprising the county municipality, therefore, may be readily obtained.

The following table shows the distribution of population, assessment and taxation, for townships, villages and towns, and cities for 1905:

1905.	Townships.	Villages and towns.	Cities.	Total.
Population	1,061,018	482,254	557,988	2,101,260
Total assessment	$571,878,560	$169,429,197	$295,602,373	$1,036,910,130
Taxation (including schools)	5,981,125	3,777,270	6,831,127	16,589,522
Taxes for schools	2,395,516	1,217,224	1,836,758	5,439,498
Net taxes placed upon the collectors' rolls for county and municipal purposes	3,585,609	2,560,046	4,994,369	11,150,024

There is a net increase in the assessed population over 1904 of 24,290, but the townships show a decrease of 7,389.

The assessed value of the Province has increased by $130,804,471, of which the townships contribute $91,539,828.

The aggregate value of property exempted by by-laws from municipal taxes but subject to school rates was $9,456,524 in 1905 by 166 municipalities. This amount is included in the total assessment given in the table, so that the actual amount for municipal purposes is $1,027,453,606 in 1905.

The amount of taxes levied in all municipalities in 1905 shows an increase of $1,035,572 over 1904, and of $7,580,137 since the year 1886, or from $4.93 per head of resident population in 1886 to $7.90 in 1905.

The amount of taxes levied as shown above includes such special taxes as dog taxes, taxes in lieu of commuted statute labor, and all local improvements. The taxes for school purposes include the trustees' levy, the general levy and the levy for school debentures.

The debenture debt outstanding in 1904 was $68,195,775, while there were Sinking Funds on hand or invested amounting to $12,516,290. This leaves a net debt of $55,679,485 or an increase of $3,851,626 over 1903. The "floating" liabilities also show an increase of $983,439 over 1903.

This "net debt" should be further reduced by the assets of an earning power, such as waterworks, electric light plants, etc.

A large amount of debentures are issued also for local improvements, and for bonuses secured by mortgages. These are offset by investments which appear in the assets.

Of the "floating" debt the sum of $4,820,258, or over one-half, is for current loans, not bonded.

The consolidation of debts by many municipalities makes it impossible to further classify the debenture debts outstanding.

The total liabilities in 1904 are apparently greater than the total assets, but it will be noticed that the former contains $4,901,793 in school debentures for which, under the statutes, the municipalities become responsible. We have not, however, included in the assets the property of the school corporations, so that in making a comparison, therefore, between assets and liabilities, the above sum should be excluded from the latter.

STATISTICS

OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Adelaide, Middlesex	5,605	15,515	40	.....	30	2,800	.....
2. Adjala, Simcoe	2,465	10,320	73	.....	.....	2,087	.....
3. Admaston, Renfrew	5,001	6,097	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Adolphustown, Lennox and Add.	403	2,722	4	.....	120	202	.....
5. Albemarle, Bruce	549	5,005	83	.....	2	.....	.....
6. Alberton, Rainy River	152	1,634	.....	.....	.....	450	.....
7. Albion, Peel	892	12,509	80	.....	.....	2,500	.....
8. Aldborough, Elgin	679	54,628	424	.....	140	10,000	4,492
9. Alfred, Prescott	136	8,860	253	.....	.....	1,200	.....
10. Algona S., Renfrew	73	1,737	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Alice and Fraser, Renfrew	28	5,085	5	.....	.....	200	.....
12. Alnwick, Northumberland	344	3,495	76	.....	2	300	.....
13. Amabel, Bruce	1,907	12,158	116	.....	36	1,600	1,011
14. Amaranth, Dufferin	170	10,578	6	.....	.....	3,000	.....
15. Ameliasburg, Prince Edward	.....	11,477	62	.....	740	2,238	400
16. Amherst Island, Lennox and Add.	428	3,284	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Ancaster, Wentworth	5,676	18,461	554	6,954	1,343	.....	.....
18. Anderdon, Essex	.....	9,383	89	.....	.....	3,862	430
19. Anson and Hindon, Haliburton	71	880	33	.....	.....	.....	284
20. Armour, Parry Sound	1,250	2,535	47	.....	33	.....	.....
21. Arran, Bruce	3,446	11,886	54	.....	74	.....	1,000
22. Artemesia, Grey	1,154	15,984	201	.....	108	3,000	.....
23. Arthur, Wellington	1,222	13,845	78	.....	12	1,000	650
24. Ashfield, Huron	261	17,096	134	.....	.....	2,500	.....
25. Asphodel, Peterborough	26	9,129	30	3,166	.....	1,325	.....
26. Assiginack, Manitoulin	711	3,999	171	.....	.....	500	.....
27. Athol, Prince Edward	177	4,961	8	1,720	88	1,250	.....
28. Atwood, Rainy River	47	449	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....
29. Augusta, Grenville	2,385	15,067	763	521	626	.....	.....
30. Bagot and Blithfield, Renfrew	1,632	3,865	71	.....	13	2,000	.....
31. Balfour, Algoma	302	2,598	302	.....	.....	3,110	.....
32. Bangor, Wicklow & McClure, Hastings	159	2,470	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Barrie, Frontenac	101	1,586	22	47	.....	.....	.....
34. Barton, Wentworth	1,180	19,356	403	2,743	881	.....	.....
35. Bastard and Burgess S., Leeds	1,915	13,224	106	.....	1,061	.....	.....
36. Bathurst, Lanark	1,987	8,293	2	.....	41	.....	.....
37. Bayham, Elgin	.....	22,032	143	.....	90	18,000	400
38. Beckwith, Lanark	27	5,527	35	991	359	.....	.....
39. Bedford, Frontenac	7	5,580	36	.....	.....	150	.....
40. Belmont & Methuen, Peterborough	501	5,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Bentinck, Grey	101	13,199	66	.....	29	115	.....
42. Bertie, Welland	.....	19,541	521	.....	.....	1,499	.....
43. Beverly, Wentworth	294	18,511	170	4,379	430	2,035	.....
44. Bexley, Victoria	148	3,256	32	.....	129	.....	.....
45. Biddulph, Middlesex	3,249	12,588	181	.....	.....	2,000	1,000
46. Billings, Manitoulin	85	1,387	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
47. Binbrook, Wentworth	1,130	7,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. Blandford, Oxford	1,886	8,706	314	.....	47	1,000	1,311
49. Blanshard, Perth	2,579	17,690	3	.....	.....	5,200	1,900
50. Blenheim, Oxford	694	26,873	941	.....	.....	4,000	.....
51. Blind River, Algoma	1,888	5,133	773	.....	.....	1,400	.....
52. Bonfield, Nipissing	606	3,868	137	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904.									No.
		Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
293	24,283	745	243	4,399	75	17	4,210	4,477	.....	.....	1
85	15,030	741	368	3,600	65	47	2,521	3,919	.....	.....	2
41	11,167	613	143	3,230	116	50	1,234	3,642	.....	.....	3
.....	3,451	163	64	400	.....	150	1,105	1,359	.....	.....	4
26	5,665	507	237	1,135	125	15	437	1,446	.....	155	5
15	2,251	270	49	695	.....	5	.....	609	.....	.....	6
112	16,093	734	243	3,569	.....	12	2,518	5,913	.....	.....	7
348	70,711	1,184	1,169	7,586	250	216	4,176	9,305	6,163	984	8
91	10,540	538	178	935	2,597	10	1,104	4,569	.....	.....	9
.....	1,818	154	75	33	.....	.....	150	1,015	.....	.....	10
99	5,417	339	175	797	.....	30	709	2,653	.....	.....	11
23	4,240	390	89	762	.....	45	580	1,614	.....	.....	12
160	16,988	775	283	2,544	.....	13	1,210	5,374	.....	.....	13
237	13,991	585	228	2,461	.....	5	1,000	3,384	638	.....	14
539	15,456	654	205	1,457	.....	681	2,511	6,331	.....	777	15
30	3,762	191	61	240	50	201	1,162	1,277	.....	.....	16
7	32,995	1,191	1,086	4,634	.....	505	7,311	7,926	.....	6,809	17
199	13,963	580	254	1,216	.....	257	1,256	5,924	1,201	.....	18
93	1,361	152	36	45	.....	5	99	715	.....	.....	19
91	3,956	347	62	657	.....	5	.....	1,546	.....	.....	20
161	16,621	817	199	3,678	.....	.....	2,330	6,224	.....	.....	21
166	20,613	1,006	953	2,986	.....	161	1,928	7,546	.....	585	22
28	16,835	893	192	1,843	.....	8	4,094	7,681	30	.....	23
171	20,162	799	284	4,781	.....	22	2,665	8,497	.....	.....	24
106	13,782	448	174	1,658	358	.....	2,536	3,785	.....	.....	25
.....	5,381	284	115	1,180	.....	63	.....	2,177	.....	.....	26
227	8,431	203	100	1,428	.....	251	1,072	2,785	.....	1,020	27
*2,917	5,613	135	13	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
29	19,391	968	325	4,738	.....	47	2,981	7,603	.....	625	29
1,104	8,685	358	93	4,724	.....	40	485	2,026	.....	.....	30
.....	6,312	510	144	453	150	6	.....	1,183	.....	.....	31
260	2,913	322	43	349	.....	10	230	1,451	.....	.....	32
120	1,876	293	78	66	.....	123	61	948	.....	.....	33
.....	24,563	1,363	1,236	3,305	2,125	95	3,736	4,665	.....	2,474	34
3	16,309	633	216	2,327	.....	109	2,324	6,428	.....	1,798	35
.....	10,323	463	129	392	16	5	2,863	4,356	.....	.....	36
428	41,093	1,093	532	6,564	.....	224	.....	8,696	.....	.....	37
91	2,030	374	243	460	.....	5	2,148	3,340	.....	75	38
245	6,018	316	83	215	.....	14	1,466	3,088	.....	.....	39
294	6,355	475	258	1,425	.....	120	876	2,781	.....	.....	40
350	13,860	555	146	2,796	.....	64	2,206	6,285	.....	.....	41
1,168	22,729	730	370	8,424	.....	44	3,406	6,323	1,768	.....	42
21	26,040	1,072	365	3,940	.....	247	8,441	7,036	.....	4,589	43
252	3,817	265	102	359	.....	.....	.....	1,984	.....	606	44
134	19,152	723	322	3,627	.....	142	2,148	4,424	.....	.....	45
.....	1,492	203	71	120	.....	5	.....	907	.....	.....	46
257	9,272	463	161	1,234	.....	469	2,867	2,909	.....	.....	47
172	13,436	573	75	1,769	.....	5	1,964	2,856	810	.....	48
650	28,022	761	243	5,463	.....	108	3,937	7,407	.....	.....	49
191	32,699	1,316	305	8,930	.....	101	5,083	10,053	543	.....	50
.....	9,194	857	477	2,545	1,362	.....	.....	1,400	.....	261	51
70	4,681	383	245	804	.....	33	.....	1,922	.....	.....	52

* From Rainy River town to redeem debentures and loans.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Adelaide	279	2,800	82	93	17,420	6,863	61
2. Adjala	.....	2,087	40	24	13,412	1,618	1,289
3. Admaston	.....	400	.....	84	9,512	1,655	2,085
4. Adolphustown	.....	202	4	3	3,450	1	312
5. Albemarle	.....	409	69	199	4,734	931	3,468
6. Alberton	.....	450	13	.....	2,091	160	471
7. Albion	109	2,500	160	16	15,774	319	.....
8. Aldborough	3,011	24,671	2,660	525	61,900	8,811	6,696
9. Alfred	118	300	26	117	10,492	48	5,539
10. Algona S.	44	.....	19	67	1,557	261	347
11. Alice and Fraser	.....	200	6	28	4,917	500	812
12. Alnwick	.....	300	6	153	3,980	301	186
13. Amabel	1,008	1,600	852	429	14,088	2,900	504
14. Amaranth	2,323	3,000	270	17	13,911	80	4,409
15. Ameliasburg	427	1,365	825	65	15,398	58	2,093
16. Amherst Island	.....	162	30	79	3,453	309	1,309
17. Ancaster	.....	.....	.....	826	30,288	2,707	5,112
18. Anderdon	811	1,757	409	268	13,963	.....	10,459
19. Anson and Hindon	159	.....	57	75	1,343	18	715
20. Armour	.....	.....	.....	13	2,630	1,326	2,061
21. Arran	125	.....	69	117	13,559	3,062	.....
22. Artemesia	.....	3,000	341	199	18,705	1,908	204
23. Arthur	761	1,000	87	41	16,630	205	.....
24. Ashfield	234	2,500	50	103	19,935	227	4,623
25. Asphodel	3,166	1,325	27	180	13,657	125	360
26. Assiginack	.....	500	20	19	4,358	2,023	38
27. Athol	.....	1,250	14	7	8,130	301	22
28. Atwood	1,576	2,542	35	322	5,605	8	790
29. Augusta	.....	150	246	114	17,797	1,594	4,015
30. Bagot and Blithefield	.....	.....	.....	34	7,760	925	375
31. Balfour	.....	3,110	72	532	6,160	152	2,338
32. Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	208	.....	31	76	2,720	193	2,571
33. Barrie	63	.....	8	35	1,675	201	432
34. Barton	1,000	.....	180	506	20,685	3,878	.....
35. Bastard and Burgess S.	.....	.....	1,150	160	15,145	1,164	330
36. Bathurst	.....	.....	.....	124	8,348	1,975	389
37. Bayham	1,941	12,884	1,627	397	33,858	7,235	4,919
38. Beckwith	.....	.....	.....	23	6,568	462	1,157
39. Bedford	275	.....	74	54	5,585	433	2,364
40. Belmont and Bethune	225	.....	141	54	6,355	.....	3,929
41. Bentinck	89	115	74	133	12,463	1,397	2,239
42. Bertie	714	384	162	104	22,729	.....	4,017
43. Beverly	.....	.....	.....	350	26,040	.....	4,597
44. Bexley	.....	.....	375	86	3,777	40	2,411
45. Biddulph	180	3,000	107	13	14,686	4,466	230
46. Billings	.....	.....	.....	20	1,326	166	820
47. Binbrook	122	.....	34	99	8,358	914	500
48. Blandford	728	1,000	200	317	10,297	3,139	140
49. Blanshard	135	5,200	193	126	23,573	4,449	397
50. Blenheim	854	4,000	494	128	31,807	892	21
51. Blind River	.....	511	549	311	8,273	921	1,114
52. Bonfield	.....	513	5	186	4,091	590	2,857

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—*Continued.*

December, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,500	8,424	4,808	.....	.....	.....	4,808	1
.....	65	2,972	2,848	.....	.....	95	2,943	2
.....	880	4,620	1,298	.....	.....	112	1,410	3
3,000	350	2,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
155	3,245	7,799	2,026	875	.....	1,601	5,902	5
.....	.....	631	.....	.....	.....	22	22	6
.....	3,388	3,707	.....	2,488	.....	115	2,603	7
9,570	29,366	54,443	5,569	41,184	13,464	2,874	63,091	8
.....	2,600	8,187	3,636	.....	1,200	137	4,973	9
.....	615	1,223	387	265	.....	.....	652	10
.....	264	1,576	797	.....	.....	59	856	11
25	875	1,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	1,970	5,374	.....	20,167	.....	.....	20,167	13
.....	1,101	5,590	3,853	1,866	.....	579	6,298	14
37,154	6,240	45,545	.....	15,400	2,238	145	17,783	15
.....	225	1,843	423	.....	367	104	894	16
26,009	4,485	38,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	2,431	12,890	2,837	5,553	5,935	740	15,065	18
.....	235	968	791	125	.....	5	921	19
.....	295	3,682	1,733	.....	.....	1,026	2,259	20
.....	3,080	6,142	.....	2,256	.....	57	2,313	21
5,236	9,210	16,558	11	8,400	.....	.....	8,411	22
.....	3,024	3,229	376	785	.....	.....	1,161	23
.....	859	5,709	2,665	534	.....	210	3,409	24
.....	2,058	2,543	.....	.....	200	977	1,177	25
.....	695	1,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1,320	1,255	2,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	912	1,710	259	.....	1,000	135	1,394	28
18,099	3,000	26,708	3,364	3,200	2,700	.....	9,264	29
.....	1,000	2,300	328	.....	2,000	315	2,643	30
.....	1,735	4,225	280	.....	500	628	1,408	31
.....	1,032	3,796	1,836	832	.....	500	3,118	32
.....	300	933	298	110	.....	58	466	33
15,882	6,275	26,035	388	4,000	.....	2,243	6,631	34
34,878	2,000	38,372	.....	23,000	.....	500	23,500	35
.....	750	3,114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	1,825	13,979	4,059	26,515	7,000	483	38,057	37
8,254	1,340	11,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	505	3,302	1,822	1,533	150	55	3,560	39
.....	3,179	7,108	2,320	2,379	.....	122	4,821	40
.....	1,356	4,992	.....	1,333	.....	.....	1,333	41
.....	8,910	12,927	442	2,357	1,228	695	4,722	42
13,989	3,500	22,086	.....	.....	2,035	.....	2,035	43
4,543	609	7,603	1,328	7,500	.....	.....	8,828	44
.....	980	5,676	2,557	1,180	.....	65	3,802	45
.....	250	1,236	712	.....	.....	10	722	46
.....	1,002	2,416	.....	552	.....	.....	552	47
.....	270	3,549	.....	5,485	.....	.....	5,485	48
.....	2,939	7,785	3,937	1,765	.....	110	5,812	49
.....	6,562	7,475	.....	7,113	.....	.....	7,113	50
783	6,438	9,256	2,300	5,000	1,989	289	9,578	51
.....	.....	3,447	2,085	.....	.....	482	2,567	52

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904. Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
53. Bosanquet, Lambton	114	19,543	34		68	2,200	5,223
54. Brant, Bruce	1,025	18,544	118	7,069	186		
55. Brantford, Brant	5,570	37,318	142		3,287		
56. Brighton, Northumberland	2,049	9,515	12				
57. Brock, Ontario	851	16,982	158			4,000	
58. Bromley, Renfrew	74	12,329	283			600	
59. Brooke, Lambton	2,007	33,576	105		143	11,557	7,012
60. Brougham, Renfrew	142	940	42				
61. Bruce, Bruce	997	13,735	78	1,704	67	1,629	
62. Brudenell & Lynedoch, Renfrew	455	2,990	47				550
63. Brunel, Muskoka	257	2,287					
64. Bucke, Nipissing	225	1,351	283		2	200	2,500
65. Burford, Brant	2,029	20,528	14		121		477
66. Burgess N., Lanark	216	2,822					
67. Burleigh & Anstruther, Peterboro'	329	2,735	89			2,000	
68. Burpee, Manitoulin	75	721					
69. Caistor, Lincoln	1,826	6,961	4			700	
70. Caldwell, Nipissing	660	1,940	197			800	
71. Caledon, Peel	1,348	17,824	278		7	4,000	
72. Caledonia, Prescott	138	8,023	101				
73. Calvin, Nipissing	81	1,095				200	750
74. Cambridge, Russell	218	11,124	182			3,561	
75. Camden, Kent		18,293	25			4,007	7,654
76. Camden East, Lennox & Addington	1,136	20,699	169		13	3,936	
77. Cameron, Nipissing	2	480				185	
78. Canborough, Haldimand	204	5,831				525	
79. Caradoc, Middlesex	7,703	22,817	60			2,453	674
80. Carden, Victoria	2	2,788		20		400	
81. Cardiff, Haliburton	320	2,160					
82. Cardwell, Muskoka	1,535	1,351	2				
83. Carling, Parry Sound	55	2,185				1,200	
84. Carlow, Hastings	247	3,037				280	800
85. Carnarvon, Manitoulin	461	2,201	20		1	750	
86. Carrick, Bruce	1,512	15,502	363	23	210		
87. Cartwright, Durham	472	7,651	10			1,257	
88. Cavan, Durham	766	14,828	118			1,850	1,500
89. Cayuga N., Haldimand	387	7,108	64				
90. Cayuga S., Haldimand	589	3,003	5				
91. Chaffey, Muskoka	220	2,916	15				
92. Chandos, Peterborough	411	1,912					
93. Chapleau, Algoma	5	2,218	366	78			
94. Chapman, Parry Sound	938	1,874	43				
95. Chapple, Rainy River	187	1,681	54			900	
96. Charlottenburg, Glengarry		22,253	720			4,585	
97. Charlotteville, Norfolk		13,269	49		430	886	
98. Chatham, Kent	1,011	47,098		1,408		33,088	9,006
99. Chinguacousy, Peel		21,071	190	6,552	1,492		750
100. Christie, Parry Sound	816	1,469	73				
101. Clarence, Russell	2,900	13,174	187			5,000	
102. Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac	228	2,170					
103. Clarke, Durham	683	17,167	173				1,200
104. Clinton, Lincoln	179	11,290			46	2,769	

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

		Disbursements, 1904.									
Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
610	27,792	1,040	452	4,021	------	346	4,667	6,420	3,053	62	53
894	27,836	850	336	7,303	------	36	3,460	7,084	------	6,886	54
600	36,917	2,809	921	7,518	------	925	4,662	14,260	------	------	55
50	11,626	529	197	1,929	------	112	1,908	5,139	------	------	56
54	22,045	909	604	3,338	------	48	4,300	6,072	------	------	57
49	13,335	367	249	1,123	------	37	1,116	3,329	510	------	58
1,720	56,120	773	2,780	13,765	------	398	5,732	8,583	8,312	------	59
79	1,203	166	36	6	------	------	117	538	------	------	60
857	19,067	818	248	4,219	------	10	2,737	5,870	41	2,229	61
8	4,050	256	37	125	------	20	433	2,335	------	------	62
43	2,587	240	140	539	------	5	------	1,262	------	------	63
17	4,578	211	76	386	------	28	------	3,100	------	------	64
88	23,257	941	375	4,428	232	649	3,751	9,283	543	80	65
9	3,047	233	97	144	120	------	805	1,504	------	------	66
268	5,421	372	120	185	1,714	------	503	865	------	------	67
----	796	99	15	64	------	------	------	380	------	------	68
7	9,498	364	296	1,547	------	------	1,764	3,398	------	------	69
----	3,597	231	143	718	30	25	------	1,001	438	------	70
12	23,469	1,032	297	4,664	------	80	3,074	8,003	------	1,158	71
207	8,469	767	305	423	------	------	412	4,523	584	------	72
3	2,129	226	89	18	------	5	------	1,207	------	------	73
63	15,148	1,040	657	3,811	46	45	749	4,200	------	------	74
320	30,299	901	1,810	2,796	------	531	------	6,993	9,208	------	75
35	25,988	883	550	5,195	159	264	4,670	9,076	------	------	76
----	667	216	3	9	------	------	------	197	------	------	77
41	6,601	274	252	541	------	131	1,511	2,010	------	------	78
185	33,892	982	390	7,698	------	65	4,914	7,974	575	------	79
13	3,223	307	121	312	------	5	262	1,633	------	43	80
4	2,484	373	119	372	------	5	243	1,026	------	------	81
38	2,926	313	19	435	------	------	------	710	------	------	82
9	3,449	172	49	54	------	------	------	1,204	------	------	83
212	4,576	241	111	481	------	------	370	2,948	------	------	84
----	3,433	151	36	1,328	------	------	------	1,046	------	------	85
135	17,805	681	173	1,603	------	51	3,249	9,306	------	467	86
5	9,395	475	219	1,068	------	109	1,553	3,760	------	------	87
----	19,062	968	271	4,987	------	37	2,813	7,306	------	------	88
12	7,571	346	116	793	------	62	2,483	3,624	------	------	89
----	3,640	166	30	94	------	108	1,999	1,886	------	------	90
57	3,208	393	55	960	------	48	------	1,197	------	------	91
----	3,323	325	40	133	------	90	------	1,453	------	------	92
----	2,667	217	140	534	189	------	------	1,166	------	------	93
18	2,873	305	178	348	------	11	------	1,509	------	------	94
41	2,863	328	71	353	------	------	------	1,326	------	------	95
245	27,803	1,382	275	5,854	100	20	3,658	10,215	------	------	96
61	14,695	746	176	2,188	100	154	2,328	5,934	736	------	97
30	91,641	2,889	1,164	11,319	------	938	4,888	10,383	16,986	------	98
171	30,226	1,240	196	3,279	------	28	5,962	11,204	------	6,596	99
254	2,612	232	92	348	89	94	------	1,035	------	------	100
129	21,440	1,025	462	3,200	------	------	450	7,825	431	------	101
194	2,592	198	110	201	------	15	287	1,421	------	------	102
202	19,425	980	525	3,571	------	388	3,189	8,753	------	------	103
139	14,423	572	217	3,361	------	30	2,000	4,661	------	------	104

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
53. Bosanquet	1,784	2,200	437	281	24,763	3,029	.....
54. Brant	228	.....	142	158	26,502	1,334	443
55. Brantford	1,096	.....	608	403	33,202	3,715	985
56. Brighton	.....	.....	.....	114	9,928	1,698	.....
57. Brock	135	4,000	158	1,013	20,577	1,468	32
58. Bromley	.....	600	14	79	7,424	5,911	1,924
59. Brooke	7,751	6,500	1,403	123	56,120	.....	12,334
60. Brougham	.....	106	.....	38	1,007	196	343
61. Bruce	265	1,500	209	240	18,386	681	.....
62. Brudenell	95	.....	33	9	3,343	707	827
63. Brunel	50	.....	13	47	2,296	291	1,562
64. Bucke	68	200	161	264	4,494	84	1,797
65. Burford	602	.....	82	444	21,410	1,847	496
66. Burgess N	.....	.....	.....	8	2,911	136	281
67. Burleigh and Anstruther	144	340	54	88	4,385	1,036	185
68. Burpee	142	.....	78	4	782	14	773
69. Caistor	.....	700	20	17	8,106	1,392	967
70. Caldwell	85	500	31	.....	3,202	395	1,726
71. Caledon	.....	4,000	76	819	23,203	266	183
72. Caledonia	160	950	89	166	8,379	90	4,516
73. Calvin	100	211	11	25	1,892	237	924
74. Cambridge	792	3,300	244	264	15,148	.....	2,888
75. Camden	3,672	2,837	745	668	30,161	138	8,788
76. Camden East	90	3,936	84	503	25,410	578	1,244
77. Cameron	.....	35	3	90	553	114	155
78. Canborough	.....	1,300	40	80	6,139	462	683
79. Caradoc	2,608	2,453	459	462	28,580	5,312	2,261
80. Carden	50	250	33	98	3,114	109	440
81. Cardiff	120	.....	40	26	2,324	160	665
82. Cardwell	.....	.....	.....	11	1,488	1,438	982
83. Carling	48	1,544	51	.....	3,122	327	1,168
84. Carlow	110	100	20	.....	4,381	195	1,290
85. Carnarvon	125	.....	54	97	2,837	596	1,725
86. Carrick	.....	.....	360	312	16,202	1,603	.....
87. Cartwright	374	1,557	61	97	9,273	122	1,521
88. Cavan	.....	1,850	98	409	18,739	323	699
89. Cayuga N	.....	.....	.....	58	7,482	89	254
90. Cayuga S	.....	.....	.....	3	3,486	154	296
91. Chaffey	180	.....	28	114	2,975	233	1,888
92. Chandos	.....	.....	.....	148	2,189	134	2,203
93. Chapleau	139	.....	253	9	2,647	20	211
94. Chapman	.....	.....	.....	32	2,383	490	1,488
95. Chapple	124	300	57	187	2,746	117	3,362
96. Charlottenburg	1,257	2,195	660	1,453	27,069	734	6,355
97. Charlotteville	1,638	140	327	228	14,695	.....	970
98. Chatham	12,180	24,664	5,150	1,069	91,630	.....	40,021
99. Chinguacousy	115	1,161	218	227	30,226	.....	778
100. Christie	100	.....	18	56	2,064	548	1,187
101. Clarence	240	3,000	224	1,099	17,956	3,484	10,319
102. Clarendon and Miller	.....	64	.....	15	2,311	281	842
103. Clarke	494	.....	59	464	18,423	1,002	2,009
104. Clinton	90	2,769	172	276	14,148	275	1,341

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—*Continued.*

December 31, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
62	5,686	8,777	.....	8,996	.....	297	9,293	53
8,013	3,285	13,075	.....	3,285	.....	3,201	6,986	54
68,742	8,829	82,271	.....	10,696	.....	3,287	13,983	55
.....	979	2,677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	2,711	4,211	74	811	.....	125	1,010	57
.....	700	8,535	1,419	.....	.....	.....	1,419	58
.....	5,543	17,877	.....	26,766	5,057	.....	31,823	59
.....	.....	539	125	.....	.....	13	138	60
1,221	3,918	5,820	.....	3,885	129	751	4,765	61
.....	1,105	2,639	351	455	.....	.....	806	62
.....	1,050	2,903	804	150	.....	4	958	63
.....	2,832	4,713	700	2,432	.....	440	3,572	64
2,512	1,799	6,654	.....	811	.....	1,557	2,368	65
.....	600	1,017	66	.....	.....	.....	66	66
.....	2,516	3,737	.....	834	1,660	.....	2,494	67
.....	.....	787	225	1,423	.....	20	1,668	68
.....	1,000	3,359	1,764	.....	.....	.....	1,764	69
.....	282	2,403	825	282	800	38	1,945	70
1,158	2,003	3,610	.....	.....	.....	220	220	71
.....	1,112	5,718	2,243	425	.....	.....	2,668	72
.....	750	1,911	752	750	.....	.....	1,502	73
50	1,737	4,675	2,198	10,504	261	1,165	14,118	74
.....	7,645	16,571	2,807	22,554	4,007	940	30,308	75
.....	2,325	4,147	.....	265	.....	150	415	76
.....	.....	269	.....	.....	150	29	179	77
.....	.....	1,145	.....	.....	543	.....	543	78
.....	6,169	13,742	5,612	6,273	.....	.....	11,885	79
43	400	992	361	400	157	.....	918	80
.....	332	1,157	275	332	.....	29	636	81
.....	.....	2,420	822	.....	.....	296	1,118	82
.....	581	2,076	555	506	.....	18	1,079	83
.....	915	2,400	771	850	292	235	2,148	84
.....	.....	2,321	1,010	770	750	78	2,608	85
5,424	2,233	9,260	.....	7,200	.....	.....	7,200	86
.....	2,300	3,943	.....	4,475	889	.....	5,364	87
.....	6,426	7,448	182	1,600	.....	1,000	2,782	88
.....	130	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
.....	1,200	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	201	2,322	.....	201	.....	.....	201	91
.....	.....	2,337	1,420	.....	.....	416	1,845	92
32	4,285	4,548	264	4,085	.....	290	4,639	93
.....	235	2,213	1,387	.....	.....	1,001	2,388	94
.....	453	3,932	.....	453	600	.....	1,053	95
.....	6,944	14,033	.....	11,117	4,585	.....	15,702	96
8,764	740	10,474	.....	4,365	886	.....	5,251	97
.....	43,041	93,073	6,441	82,070	33,088	3,094	124,693	98
32,825	2,645	36,248	44	1,545	492	4	2,085	99
.....	1,125	2,860	203	200	60	83	546	100
.....	1,311	15,114	8,293	2,034	4,000	.....	14,327	101
.....	.....	1,123	141	.....	67	26	234	102
.....	7,302	10,313	.....	1,482	.....	95	1,577	103
.....	2,924	4,540	1,463	2,524	.....	10	3,997	104

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
105. Cockburn Island, Manitoulin	139	1,275					
106. Colborne, Huron	716	9,853	26			1,600	
107. Colchester N., Essex	863	17,519	2		122		11,126
108. Colchester S., Essex	4,342	17,852	258		54	6,492	3,040
109. Collingwood, Grey	1,268	17,120	24			4,100	1,300
110. Cornwall, Stormont	5,186	21,765	336				1,481
111. Cramahe, Northumberland	472	10,846	31				
112. Crosby, N., Leeds	882	5,488	22		212	200	
113. Crosby S., Leeds	1,866	6,695	71		259	1,200	
114. Crowland, Welland	384	5,571	45			300	
115. Culross, Bruce	1,511	11,285	98		24		
116. Cumberland, Russell	2,274	18,701	178			2,000	400
117. Dalhousie, Sherbrooke, N., Lanark	1,004	5,634	33		3	1,580	
118. Dalton, Victoria	537	1,393					
119. Darling, Lanark	106	2,014	4		14		
120. Darlington, Durham	2,287	19,567	8		19	1,450	
121. Dawn, Lambton	7,382	18,278	47			4,278	8,535
122. Day and Bright, Add., Algoma		390					
123. Delaware, Middlesex	1,240	8,183	35		10	3,300	
124. Denbigh, Ab. & Ash., Lennox & Add	123	1,561					
125. Derby, Grey	1,472	10,215	22		11	3,950	2,700
126. Dereham, Oxford	9,253	27,643	664	5,000	300		
127. Dorchester N., Middlesex	2,068	16,297	83	6,400	336	8,500	
128. Dorchester S., Elgin	203	13,984	5				
129. Douro, Peterborough	629	7,734	4			1,300	3,872
130. Dover, Kent	2,805	25,523	182		111	1,473	9,178
131. Downie, Perth	1,241	19,245	163			4,350	
132. Draper, Muskoka	434	2,875	58				300
133. Drummond, Lanark	455	8,928	73			3,098	
134. Drury, Dennison, Graham, Algoma	2,087	4,632	190	462	15		
135. Dumfries N., Waterloo	210	10,369	231			4,300	10,000
136. Dumfries S., Brant	2,984	15,765	64		27	1,500	
137. Dummer, Peterborough	1,151	6,955			17		
138. Dungannon, Hastings	220	2,089	12				
139. Dunn, Haldimand	347	3,891	34		5		
140. Dunwich, Elgin	6,460	23,487	93		37	2,000	4,855
141. Dymond, Nipissing	86	2,532	4			996	800
142. Dysart, Guilford, etc., Haliburton	1,152	4,699	841				
143. Easthope N., Perth	5,211	12,420	85		31		
144. Easthope S., Perth	68	10,673	96			2,080	
145. Eastnor, Bruce	2,602	5,707	337	3,372	215	8,676	
146. Edwardsburg, Grenville	840	14,310	20		772	473	
147. Egremont, Grey	1,531	11,771	24		21	600	7,500
148. Ekfrid, Middlesex	1,256	20,261	56			1,400	707
149. Elderslie, Bruce	1,196	11,624	6		30	2,023	2,000
150. Eldon, Victoria	274	11,140	127			2,921	
151. Elizabethtown, Leeds	1,756	18,548	903		211	4,199	
152. Ellice, Perth	188	21,388	171		75	9,000	5,490
153. Elma, Perth	4,127	25,699	204		299	3,525	13,360
154. Emsley N., Lanark	634	4,289	5				
155. Emsley S., Leeds		3,616	62			271	
156. Elzevir & Grimsthorpe, Hastings		4,169	248			1,192	

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904.									No.
		Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,414	156	15	127	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	105
46	12,241	511	295	2,056	.....	5	1,793	4,123	.....	.....	106
3,754	33,386	658	375	2,681	.....	220	1,747	3,690	16,663	.....	107
314	32,352	643	664	4,683	.....	90	2,140	5,398	8,882	.....	108
132	23,944	1,093	914	3,491	1,071	471	2,280	7,616	.....	.....	109
.....	28,768	956	1,056	2,924	20	263	3,608	9,363	2,237	.....	110
57	11,406	606	639	1,783	.....	132	.....	5,936	.....	.....	111
1	6,805	272	115	195	.....	.....	825	2,750	.....	371	112
.....	10,091	402	226	734	.....	.....	1,012	4,120	.....	294	113
202	6,502	257	144	907	.....	12	1,505	2,644	.....	.....	114
146	13,064	696	140	1,901	.....	5	2,570	5,808	4	.....	115
9	23,562	948	715	4,125	1,011	99	2,187	6,167	3,559	.....	116
39	8,293	323	115	631	15	5	892	3,112	.....	.....	117
87	2,017	162	31	380	.....	.....	109	1,029	.....	.....	118
.....	2,138	157	78	247	.....	14	210	1,075	.....	.....	119
45	23,376	843	557	3,753	.....	481	4,405	9,815	.....	.....	120
42	38,562	990	506	4,097	.....	654	2,749	7,096	14,279	.....	121
.....	390	130	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
123	12,891	481	282	3,595	.....	80	2,228	3,146	13	.....	123
23	1,707	219	57	164	.....	7	155	965	.....	.....	124
1,587	19,957	680	221	3,615	.....	195	1,200	3,878	3,471	.....	125
404	43,264	1,466	898	7,397	.....	70	4,940	7,908	2,206	.....	126
539	34,223	956	477	1,087	.....	120	4,682	7,003	835	.....	127
.....	14,192	774	470	5,296	.....	.....	.....	4,031	2,374	.....	128
7	13,546	522	362	1,181	.....	16	2,364	3,798	627	.....	129
286	39,558	2,141	835	4,324	.....	548	6,812	6,884	7,536	.....	130
430	25,429	831	931	7,022	.....	194	3,992	5,297	59	.....	131
225	3,892	295	55	1,221	.....	163	.....	1,575	.....	.....	132
20	12,574	580	593	2,868	.....	10	2,952	3,571	.....	.....	133
22	7,408	577	146	1,954	.....	10	.....	2,744	.....	60	134
228	25,338	720	667	6,371	.....	.....	3,140	4,826	.....	.....	135
43	20,383	905	288	4,887	.....	298	3,030	6,476	.....	.....	136
36	8,159	513	100	1,564	.....	122	1,642	2,941	.....	.....	137
313	2,634	222	80	346	.....	.....	152	1,531	.....	.....	138
.....	4,277	224	47	128	.....	125	1,431	1,750	.....	.....	139
499	37,431	1,016	1,015	6,648	.....	20	4,308	5,944	3,624	.....	140
539	4,957	385	146	521	.....	16	.....	1,937	.....	800	141
67	6,759	382	125	1,712	.....	92	1,153	1,829	.....	.....	142
469	18,216	686	280	4,359	.....	208	3,405	4,087	192	.....	143
240	13,157	555	367	3,103	.....	60	2,044	3,646	118	.....	144
502	23,411	589	195	2,474	.....	27	826	2,455	3,772	2,942	145
8	16,423	751	288	1,459	.....	104	2,718	8,318	85	.....	146
877	22,324	560	531	2,156	138	63	2,400	13,566	.....	.....	147
560	24,240	872	288	5,839	.....	115	4,606	5,049	2,731	.....	148
415	17,294	624	233	3,290	.....	10	2,467	7,194	.....	.....	149
154	14,616	638	168	3,373	.....	379	.....	4,460	59	.....	150
351	25,968	1,117	1,248	4,915	.....	75	3,050	8,900	149	237	151
736	37,048	1,062	960	4,713	.....	433	3,480	5,679	3,428	.....	152
625	47,839	951	752	4,005	.....	87	4,738	8,596	2,825	.....	153
34	4,962	284	106	506	.....	2	1,230	1,750	23	.....	154
48	3,997	230	101	242	125	.....	836	1,907	.....	.....	155
257	5,666	439	99	482	.....	60	629	2,516	.....	.....	156

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
105. Cockburn Island				378	1,076	338	1,518
106. Colborne		1,600	53	37	10,473	1,768	675
107. Colchester N	5,040		1,542	670	33,286	100	13,683
108. Colchester S	2,966	4,492	1,194	370	31,522	830	13,720
109. Collingwood	130	4,100	169	345	21,680	2,264	205
110. Cornwall	1,021		1,018	1,099	23,565	5,203	2,226
111. Cramahe				558	9,654	1,752	1,713
112. Crosby N	104	1,281	809	76	6,798	7	1,965
113. Crosby S	1,200		225		8,213	1,878	
114. Crowland		300	7	84	5,860	642	1,084
115. Culross	88		42	70	11,324	1,740	196
116. Cumberland	942	2,000	616	166	22,535	1,027	13,664
117. Dalhousie, Sherbrooke N	167	1,580	82	35	6,963	1,330	74
118. Dalton					1,711	306	446
119. Darling				11	1,792	346	192
120. Darlington	149	1,450	61	295	21,809	1,567	748
121. Dawn	4,305	2,278	893	404	38,251	311	28,220
122. Day and Bright, Additional					237	153	120
123. Delaware	205	1,450	183	638	12,301	590	5,103
124. Denbigh, Ab. & Ash				67	1,634	73	1,739
125. Derby	140	2,350	75	139	15,964	3,993	4
126. Dereham	4,989		1,443	458	31,775	11,489	6
127. Dorchester N		8,000	131	136	32,427	1,796	9,312
128. Dorchester S		126	96	55	13,222	970	372
129. Douro	132	3,013	92	166	12,273	1,273	225
130. Dover	8,486		1,659	333	39,558		17,028
131. Downie	1,120	4,350	333	146	24,275	1,154	
132. Draper	260		50	54	3,673	219	2,014
133. Drummond		1,465	71	55	12,165	409	126
134. Drury	500		38	249	6,278	1,130	1,000
135. Dumfries N		4,900	51	246	20,921	4,417	1,357
136. Dumfries S	305	1,500	321	967	18,977	1,406	24
137. Dummer	90		5	200	7,177	982	373
138. Dungannon	101		24		2,456	178	2,231
139. Dunn				4	3,709	568	
140. Dunwich	2,358	2,000	388	1,560	28,881	8,550	2,047
141. Dymond	128	632	97	111	4,773	184	1,041
142. Dysart, Guilford, etc			4	45	5,342	1,417	1,240
143. Easthope N	1,740		235	36	15,228	2,988	147
144. Easthope S		2,213	34	221	12,361	796	24
145. Eastnor	1,200	7,875	862	120	23,397	14	6,126
146. Edwardsburg		2,500	100	100	16,423		3,409
147. Egremont	730	600	376	17	21,137	1,187	
148. Ekfrid	1,157	1,400	262	1,481	24,100	140	8,317
149. Elderslie	165	2,023	122	134	16,262	1,032	
150. Eldon	346	2,921	243	108	12,695	1,921	1,340
151. Elizabethtown		4,199	419	276	24,585	1,383	2,869
152. Ellice	4,143	10,500	1,270	706	36,374	674	1,966
153. Elma	4,914	3,525	2,347	950	33,690	14,149	412
154. Elmsley N		100	3	65	4,069	893	118
155. Elmsley S		534	10	12	3,997		601
156. Elzevir & Grimsthorpe	217	920	87	217	5,666		2,125

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—*Continued.*

December 31, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	905	2,761	300	.....	.....	91	391	105
.....	1,500	3,943	1,793	.....	.....	.....	1,793	106
.....	7,818	21,601	5,059	38,022	.....	3,227	46,308	107
.....	7,754	22,304	8,042	19,520	6,000	1,777	35,339	108
.....	2,796	5,265	.....	2,596	.....	.....	2,596	109
.....	6,100	13,539	.....	17,735	6,404	910	25,049	110
.....	4,715	8,180	1,764	.....	.....	75	1,839	111
10,465	5,826	18,263	824	15,517	2,740	240	19,321	112
8,235	1,200	11,313	.....	4,500	1,200	.....	5,700	113
.....	725	2,451	1,691	.....	.....	2	1,693	114
.....	1,415	3,351	.....	968	.....	275	1,243	115
.....	8,511	23,202	6,563	11,040	2,000	2,500	22,103	116
.....	800	2,204	.....	1,833	.....	.....	1,833	117
.....	.....	752	282	.....	.....	102	384	118
200	60	798	90	.....	.....	10	100	119
.....	1,967	4,284	.....	666	.....	100	766	120
.....	25,428	53,959	11,517	31,459	2,000	710	45,686	121
.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
.....	1,440	7,133	2,545	964	3,300	.....	6,809	123
.....	.....	1,812	.....	.....	.....	40	40	124
.....	2,899	6,896	.....	3,340	1,629	.....	4,969	125
.....	2,384	13,879	.....	28,215	.....	8,395	36,610	126
.....	.....	11,108	5,347	.....	500	.....	5,847	127
.....	3,079	4,421	3,142	.....	171	516	3,829	128
.....	2,313	3,811	.....	3,872	.....	2,084	5,956	129
.....	7,013	24,041	640	32,271	1,473	65	44,449	130
.....	1,330	2,484	.....	5,352	.....	278	5,630	131
.....	1,326	3,559	1,330	1,070	.....	.....	2,400	132
.....	800	1,335	.....	.....	1,633	.....	1,633	133
.....	495	2,625	.....	.....	.....	28	28	134
.....	600	6,374	.....	10,000	.....	100	10,100	135
.....	6,565	7,995	.....	5,665	.....	.....	5,665	136
.....	1,029	2,384	25	.....	.....	30	55	137
252	501	3,162	1,795	301	.....	20	2,116	138
.....	1,035	1,603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
.....	1,804	13,401	5,745	8,835	.....	938	15,518	140
800	2,342	4,367	.....	1,938	800	.....	2,738	141
.....	2,040	4,697	1,656	.....	.....	160	1,816	142
.....	684	3,819	.....	4,544	.....	17	4,561	143
.....	826	1,646	.....	.....	.....	488	488	144
2,501	3,810	12,451	335	14,164	6,434	1,057	21,990	145
17,877	40	21,326	3,100	.....	473	145	3,718	146
.....	7,521	8,708	.....	7,521	.....	.....	7,521	147
.....	4,182	12,639	5,261	5,360	.....	1,381	12,002	148
.....	5,703	6,735	.....	4,278	.....	.....	4,278	149
.....	3,652	6,913	2,173	3,527	.....	406	6,106	150
6,468	2,545	13,265	3,518	7,000	.....	.....	10,518	151
.....	14,327	16,967	.....	15,711	7,500	.....	23,211	152
.....	66,264	80,825	.....	59,567	.....	17,752	77,319	153
.....	800	1,811	.....	.....	100	.....	100	154
.....	500	1,101	.....	.....	171	.....	171	155
.....	4,650	6,775	.....	1,843	1,196	29	3,068	156

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
157. Emily, Victoria	906	11,753	.....	.....	.....	1,176	.....
158. Emo, Rainy River	.....	4,027	192	.....	.....	1,850	.....
159. Enniskillen, Lambton	4,257	32,398	97	.....	596	.....	9,921
160. Ennismore, Peterborough	195	3,284	.....	.....	8	646	.....
161. Eramosa, Wellington	665	11,238	163	.....	11	398	.....
162. Erin, Wellington	319	15,260	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
163. Ernestown, Lennox & Addington	122	15,753	67	10,335	970	.....	.....
164. Esquesing, Halton	4,482	15,078	3	385	1,924	.....	.....
165. Essa, Simcoe	1,601	16,118	136	.....	.....	1,906	.....
166. Etobicoke, York	5,287	23,494	370	6,441	481	3,500	.....
167. Euphemia, Lambton	158	10,255	155	.....	71	10,118	4,976
168. Euphrasia, Grey	1,732	13,732	1	.....	34	.....	.....
169. Evanturel, Nipissing	.....	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170. Faraday, Hastings	.....	4,400	200	.....	.....	232	.....
171. Fenelon, Victoria	1,123	8,579	20	.....	.....	550	2,500
172. Ferris, Nipissing	430	2,522	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
173. Finch, Stormont	54	19,241	440	.....	.....	10,979	.....
174. Fitzroy, Carleton	923	10,202	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
175. Flamboro E., Wentworth	2,945	15,518	205	.....	64	.....	.....
176. Flamboro W., Wentworth	1,770	13,899	213	130	613	2,350	.....
177. Flos, Simcoe	8,072	18,041	94	.....	102	1,000	.....
178. Foley, Parry Sound	926	1,228	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
179. Fredericksburgh N., Len. & Add.	206	6,888	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
180. Fredericksburgh S., Len. & Add.	61	5,457	.....	.....	38	.....	.....
181. Fullarton, Perth	455	14,397	34	.....	.....	3,800	.....
182. Gainsborough, Lincoln	159	9,877	.....	.....	.....	670	.....
183. Galway and Cavendish, Peterboro	87	1,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
184. Garafraxa E., Dufferin	1,068	9,196	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
185. Garafraxa W., Wellington	434	15,676	2	.....	3	6,116	1,468
186. Georgina, York	461	5,484	53	.....	.....	800	.....
187. Glamorgan, Haliburton	57	1,069	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
188. Glanford, Wentworth	2,229	7,241	54	300	343	.....	.....
189. Glenelg, Grey	1,692	8,909	54	.....	20	300	.....
190. Gloucester, Carleton	.....	26,156	439	1,404	21	6,000	.....
191. Goderich, Huron	3,226	12,068	.....	.....	.....	2,985	.....
192. Gordon, Manitoulin	1,054	1,667	3	50	.....	.....	935
193. Gosfield N., Essex	13,908	15,108	9	.....	321	.....	2,143
194. Gosfield S., Essex	1,535	14,427	41	.....	74	6,977	529
195. Goulbourn, Carleton	1,231	13,359	48	.....	362	2,018	.....
196. Gower N., Carleton	1,400	8,982	83	3,428	.....	.....	.....
197. Gower S., Grenville	548	3,615	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
198. Grantham, Lincoln	2,022	9,099	64	.....	116	.....	.....
199. Grattan, Renfrew	494	4,447	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
200. Greenock, Bruce	338	14,561	84	74	22	1,500	.....
201. Grey, Huron	747	23,536	59	15,215	580	12,039	12,538
202. Griffith & Matawatchan, Renfrew	183	1,090	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
203. Grimsby N., Lincoln	500	7,815	.....	.....	.....	1,050	.....
204. Grimsby S., Lincoln	1,027	8,079	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
205. Guelph, Wellington	.....	11,682	24	4,960	609	5,559	.....
206. Gwillimbury E., York	2,160	12,964	128	10,587	615	.....	.....
207. Gwillimbury N., York	467	5,641	71	.....	.....	.....	2,500
208. Gwillimbury W., Simcoe	828	10,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904.										No.
		Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.		
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		
42	13,877	736	121	1,904	.....	237	3,144	5,081	.....	.....		157
143	6,212	411	146	1,043	55	.....	.....	1,822	.....	250		158
606	47,875	1,185	649	6,392	.....	490	5,836	12,275	8,811	.....		159
82	4,216	283	71	348	515	.....	897	1,158	.....	.....		160
62	12,537	702	268	2,570	.....	87	3,211	5,174	.....	.....		161
37	15,709	779	197	2,390	.....	10	4,339	7,572	.....	.....		162
35	27,282	539	520	2,925	.....	264	6,083	6,304	.....	10,335		163
242	22,114	2,083	476	5,145	.....	728	3,419	8,041	.....	435		164
22	19,783	975	290	4,382	.....	374	4,540	6,268	.....	.....		165
1,299	40,872	1,642	924	5,589	40	151	2,499	10,980	.....	6,577		166
59	25,792	792	199	7,991	.....	70	1,560	4,205	364	.....		167
3	15,502	835	301	2,149	.....	230	2,113	7,463	.....	.....		168
.....	369	60	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....		169
568	5,400	430	114	959	.....	.....	267	2,945	.....	.....		170
16	12,788	525	250	1,475	.....	79	1,718	7,241	.....	.....		171
193	3,157	519	128	116	.....	.....	.....	1,400	.....	.....		172
1,590	22,304	950	741	5,458	.....	129	1,334	6,157	5,148	.....		173
29	11,216	850	136	1,950	.....	110	2,236	3,923	.....	.....		174
48	18,780	861	316	3,562	277	211	4,798	5,643	.....	.....		175
408	19,383	890	445	2,454	1,000	553	4,296	5,964	6	98		176
967	28,276	969	554	2,101	.....	81	3,348	6,514	557	137		177
294	2,586	212	38	298	.....	9	.....	654	.....	.....		178
.....	7,212	386	100	1,812	.....	230	1,031	2,639	.....	.....		179
.....	5,556	248	58	1,184	.....	101	1,362	2,369	.....	38		180
501	19,187	645	200	5,053	.....	75	3,453	4,033	91	.....		181
130	10,836	498	170	1,577	130	.....	2,361	4,880	.....	.....		182
391	2,142	201	59	40	.....	37	84	1,248	.....	.....		183
80	11,344	531	116	1,636	.....	52	1,532	4,749	.....	.....		184
134	23,833	643	181	4,691	.....	15	3,250	9,492	105	.....		185
1	6,799	404	162	1,145	.....	60	1,013	2,816	.....	.....		186
219	1,397	174	71	108	.....	55	118	496	.....	.....		187
50	10,217	327	166	407	2,646	93	3,254	3,056	.....	.....		188
32	11,007	746	199	1,737	.....	188	1,152	4,474	.....	.....		189
235	34,255	2,412	853	5,623	.....	75	4,018	11,527	760	24		190
406	18,685	608	207	3,990	.....	5	2,672	5,212	.....	.....		191
100	3,809	269	68	389	.....	.....	.....	1,955	.....	.....		192
4,279	35,768	631	818	1,002	.....	167	1,369	3,598	18,964	.....		193
889	24,472	622	754	3,909	.....	71	1,864	5,114	2,927	.....		194
175	17,193	1,115	361	3,175	.....	83	2,386	5,004	.....	.....		195
.....	13,893	638	336	486	.....	80	1,722	4,367	343	.....		196
40	4,218	254	108	359	.....	10	778	1,300	635	.....		197
232	11,533	647	416	1,802	.....	.....	3,516	3,430	.....	.....		198
33	4,981	305	102	272	24	3	588	2,259	.....	.....		199
524	17,103	727	227	3,573	.....	60	2,328	5,501	59	262		200
268	64,982	977	389	9,672	.....	29	2,184	6,036	11,246	20,557		201
19	1,792	176	214	15	.....	.....	100	473	.....	.....		202
103	9,468	431	177	2,796	35	10	2,511	2,687	32	.....		203
118	9,366	444	132	1,389	.....	15	1,369	3,348	.....	.....		204
385	23,219	877	248	4,930	.....	100	2,943	4,460	.....	4,300		205
449	26,905	761	233	3,449	.....	123	2,186	7,174	.....	10,587		206
30	8,709	442	125	603	.....	12	1,125	5,872	.....	.....		207
99	11,723	647	151	1,046	.....	222	3,360	5,522	.....	.....		208

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
157. Emily	293	1,176	96	94	12,882	995	.....
158. Emo	237	1,309	139	209	5,621	591	2,277
159. Enniskillen	6,760	.....	1,126	455	43,979	3,896	34,596
160. Ennismore	.....	646	.....	93	4,011	204	265
161. Eramosa	.....	.....	11	155	12,178	359	9,460
162. Erin	270	.....	24	40	15,621	88	2,182
163. Ernestown	.....	.....	.....	303	27,273	9	4,035
164. Esquesing	.....	.....	.....	458	19,785	2,329	1,222
165. Essa	146	1,906	99	83	19,063	720	743
166. Etobicoke	2,837	3,500	1,003	753	36,495	4,377	2,850
167. Euphemia	.....	8,908	172	1,149	25,410	382	7,720
168. Euphrasia	123	.....	19	117	13,350	2,152	1,340
169. Evanturel	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	137	439
170. Faraday	125	30	165	365	5,400	.....	3,633
171. Fenelon	298	550	147	116	12,399	389	4,749
172. Ferris	82	472	56	109	2,882	275	2,378
173. Finch	4,489	3,137	2,326	233	30,102	2,202	4,613
174. Fitzroy	.....	500	9	104	9,818	1,398	7,792
175. Flamboro E	.....	.....	.....	225	15,893	2,887	2,315
176. Flamboro W	.....	1,600	52	144	17,502	1,881	1,751
177. Floss	1,762	1,000	1,700	89	18,812	9,464	3,260
178. Foley	.....	.....	.....	115	1,326	1,260	274
179. Fredericksburgh N	.....	.....	.....	115	6,313	899	2,676
180. Fredericksburg S	.....	.....	.....	38	5,398	158	3,008
181. Fullarton	.....	4,400	213	76	18,239	948	.....
182. Gainsborough	.....	670	12	195	10,493	343	1,093
183. Galway and Cavendish	.....	.....	.....	34	1,703	439	1,688
184. Garafraxa E	487	1,000	149	31	10,283	1,061	.....
185. Garafraxa W	153	5,000	96	113	23,739	94	7,914
186. Georgina	.....	800	16	41	6,457	342	11
187. Glamorgan	96	.....	12	240	1,370	27	1,659
188. Glanford	.....	.....	6	155	10,110	107	345
189. Glenelg	.....	300	3	32	8,831	2,176	.....
190. Gloucester	2,897	4,727	784	442	34,142	113	26,858
191. Goderich	618	2,985	163	63	16,523	2,162	11
192. Gordon	.....	.....	80	50	2,811	998	800
193. Gosfield N	5,350	.....	1,988	878	34,765	1,003	11,140
194. Gosfield S	4,151	2,000	1,189	1,684	24,285	187	13,430
195. Goulbourn	.....	1,450	33	148	13,755	3,438	1,593
196. Gower N	3,687	204	357	148	12,368	1,525	3,115
197. Gower S	.....	.....	.....	8	3,452	766	866
198. Grantham	.....	.....	.....	253	10,064	1,469	786
199. Grattan	180	.....	42	67	3,842	1,139	124
200. Greenock	158	1,500	43	984	15,422	1,581	75
201. Grey	1,654	9,039	1,626	1,461	64,870	112	4,430
202. Griffith and Mattawatchan	.....	400	15	346	1,739	53	386
203. Grimsby N	259	.....	178	329	9,445	23	2,844
204. Grimsby S	358	.....	176	162	7,393	1,973	22
205. Guelph	.....	5,034	39	288	23,219	.....	8,612
206. Gwillimbury E	.....	.....	84	709	25,306	1,597	145
207. Gwillimbury N	.....	.....	.....	80	8,259	450	84
208. Gwillimbury W	.....	.....	.....	103	11,051	672	1,337

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—*Continued.*

31st December, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	223	1,218	.....	1,516	.....	.....	1,516	157
250	2,858	5,976	1,368	1,803	800	55	4,026	158
.....	3,683	42,175	355	28,871	.....	1,016	30,242	159
.....	1,000	1,469	300	.....	.....	.....	300	160
.....	34	9,853	7,351	.....	398	199	7,948	161
.....	327	2,597	.....	270	.....	.....	270	162
23,100	806	27,950	1,388	.....	.....	.....	1,388	163
39,423	250	43,224	.....	.....	.....	435	435	164
.....	1,229	2,692	.....	1,229	.....	125	1,354	165
13,400	13,582	34,209	.....	16,293	.....	369	16,662	166
.....	948	9,050	3,330	4,976	2,730	1,885	12,921	167
.....	265	3,757	.....	265	.....	140	405	168
.....	.....	576	171	.....	.....	.....	171	169
.....	1,150	4,783	1,977	3,261	232	.....	5,470	170
.....	3,027	8,165	3,795	2,902	.....	250	6,947	171
.....	810	3,463	1,023	570	250	50	1,893	172
.....	9,950	16,765	1,765	24,211	14,747	2,311	43,034	173
.....	1,200	10,390	4,163	.....	.....	.....	4,163	174
.....	2,000	7,202	3,000	.....	.....	.....	3,000	175
15,354	4,500	23,486	310	.....	3,038	.....	3,348	176
1,573	4,398	18,695	7,969	24,149	.....	734	32,852	177
.....	110	1,654	543	.....	.....	.....	543	178
3,500	408	7,483	2,413	.....	.....	.....	2,413	179
1,302	800	5,268	2,082	.....	.....	.....	2,082	180
.....	800	1,748	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	181
.....	137	1,573	561	.....	.....	60	621	182
.....	.....	2,127	1,296	.....	.....	170	1,466	183
.....	40	1,101	.....	2,760	.....	.....	2,760	184
.....	2,065	10,073	6,043	1,315	1,116	758	9,232	185
.....	175	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
.....	247	1,933	1,038	113	.....	287	1,438	187
7,000	3,895	11,347	155	.....	.....	547	702	188
.....	1,625	3,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189
3	8,018	34,992	15,442	8,970	5,037	100	29,549	190
.....	1,267	3,440	2,692	1,267	.....	.....	3,959	191
550	935	3,283	678	935	315	.....	1,928	192
.....	5,004	17,147	2,270	36,846	.....	2,599	41,715	193
.....	937	14,554	2,395	20,795	5,000	4,219	32,409	194
7,691	491	13,213	2,386	.....	1,916	610	4,912	195
998	2,500	8,138	.....	3,542	.....	.....	3,542	196
.....	.....	1,632	878	.....	.....	.....	878	197
.....	64	2,319	305	.....	.....	100	405	198
.....	649	1,912	409	224	.....	.....	633	199
262	375	2,393	.....	343	.....	115	458	200
20,557	1,354	26,454	.....	48,805	3,000	85	51,890	201
.....	.....	439	593	.....	100	.....	693	202
.....	1,859	4,726	2,511	1,968	1,050	60	5,589	203
.....	1,609	3,604	.....	3,315	.....	35	3,350	204
14,000	15	22,627	3,209	.....	4,159	200	7,568	205
12,974	50	14,766	.....	.....	1,851	.....	1,851	206
.....	2,500	3,034	.....	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	207
.....	200	2,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
209. Hagarty, Jones, etc., Renfrew	.....	6,810	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
210. Hagerman, Parry Sound	322	1,432	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
211. Haldimand, Northumberland	6,010	15,457	295	.....	28	2,000	.....
212. Hallam, Algoma	765	3,156	472	.....	.....	.....	.....
213. Hallowell, Prince Edward	521	10,879	59	.....	.....	1,770	5,500
214. Hamilton, Northumberland	967	16,861	164	100	4	1,600	.....
215. Hanmer, Nipissing	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	250	.....
216. Harley, Nipissing	.....	680	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
217. Harvey, Peterborough	711	3,477	.....	.....	.....	196	.....
218. Harwich, Kent	1,537	32,819	71	.....	151	18,894	6,200
219. Hawkesbury E., Prescott	291	12,261	192	.....	.....	1,782	.....
220. Hawkesbury W., Prescott	2,582	6,640	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
221. Hay, Huron	54	17,675	137	859	32	530	.....
222. Head, Clara and Maria, Renfrew	312	877	75	.....	.....	.....	300
223. Hibbert, Perth	6,986	14,652	112	.....	148	.....	308
224. Hillier, Prince Edward	348	7,153	34	.....	5	496	.....
225. Hilton, Algoma	488	2,379	39	.....	8	.....	.....
226. Himsworth N., Parry Sound	601	1,822	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
227. Himsworth S., Parry Sound	690	5,595	208	.....	.....	200	500
228. Hinchinbrooke, Frontenac	261	5,889	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
229. Holland, Grey	840	10,361	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
230. Hope, Durham	.....	12,936	59	.....	1,557	710	.....
231. Horton, Renfrew	6,625	3,714	2	160	208	.....	.....
232. Houghton, Norfolk	161	8,015	13	.....	.....	1,500	.....
233. Howard, Kent	5,691	24,184	27	.....	70	.....	7,491
234. Howe Island, Frontenac	416	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
235. Howick, Huron	3,615	20,070	117	2,797	339	3,343	.....
236. Howland, Bidwell & Sheg., Manitoulin	381	2,882	70	.....	.....	342	.....
237. Hudson, Nipissing	.....	586	.....	.....	8	200	.....
238. Hullett, Huron	140	16,341	65	1,722	39	2,000	.....
239. Humberstone, Welland	1,160	9,370	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
240. Humphrey, Parry Sound	439	2,469	185	.....	.....	600	.....
241. Hungerford, Hastings	.....	13,502	299	.....	.....	.....	2,700
242. Huntingdon, Hastings	498	7,781	.....	.....	.....	774	.....
243. Huntley, Carleton	2,392	10,501	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
244. Huron, Bruce	2,480	16,441	133	.....	59	.....	1,500
245. Innisfil, Simcoe	2,840	19,723	94	2,853	143	.....	.....
246. Jocelyn, Algoma	493	1,184	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
247. Johnston, Tarbutt, etc., Algoma	1,633	3,316	.....	.....	18	500	700
248. Joly, Parry Sound	72	572	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
249. Kaladar and Anglesea, Lennox & Add	183	2,102	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
250. Keewatin, Rainy River	.....	7,973	763	.....	.....	.....	11,682
251. Kennebec, Frontenac	310	2,998	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
252. Kenyon, Glengarry	.....	12,388	281	28	.....	2,648	.....
253. Keppel, Grey	677	10,763	79	100	54	701	670
254. Kerns, Nipissing	.....	1,031	.....	.....	.....	875	.....
255. Kincardine, Bruce	236	15,854	12	.....	23	2,000	3,400
256. King, York	211	23,168	342	14	2,049	6,867	.....
257. Kingston, Frontenac	6,476	17,776	130	.....	60	.....	.....
258. Kinloss, Bruce	2,402	8,918	28	.....	32	.....	.....
259. Kitley, Leeds	1,259	9,308	148	.....	29	.....	.....
260. Korah, Algoma	.....	3,529	4	.....	.....	4,433	.....

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
74	7,103	481	136	527	43	87	495	4,009	.....	.....	209
231	2,013	244	70	115	.....	5	.....	1,030	.....	.....	210
14	23,804	1,011	1,439	2,032	191	246	5,239	7,775	.....	.....	211
.....	1,393	332	292	606	.....	11	.....	1,125	.....	.....	212
119	18,848	452	290	1,288	130	930	3,001	11,266	.....	.....	213
130	19,826	1,017	291	4,584	.....	151	3,157	6,895	.....	37	214
.....	620	82	57	63	16	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	215
.....	1,180	50	32	220	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	.....	216
38	4,422	332	117	261	.....	106	563	2,561	.....	.....	217
957	60,629	2,118	1,209	9,554	.....	773	.....	10,526	11,371	.....	218
412	14,938	553	631	1,883	164	5	1,904	7,548	.....	.....	219
974	10,299	309	135	1,238	200	10	891	2,496	27	.....	220
162	19,449	648	766	3,385	.....	36	2,568	7,072	489	850	221
.....	1,564	190	41	8	.....	5	.....	1,100	.....	.....	222
347	22,553	679	369	2,993	.....	80	3,470	4,195	1,156	.....	223
1	8,037	306	135	151	.....	326	1,787	4,305	.....	.....	224
.....	2,914	268	75	756	.....	2	.....	430	.....	3	225
32	2,564	243	58	168	.....	10	.....	1,013	.....	.....	226
.....	7,193	510	148	358	.....	40	.....	4,676	.....	.....	227
.....	6,224	345	106	1,107	.....	27	1,096	2,628	.....	.....	228
135	11,422	734	519	1,906	.....	184	1,514	5,468	.....	.....	229
7	15,269	922	347	1,330	.....	490	3,165	6,252	.....	.....	230
11	10,720	323	77	372	.....	22	821	2,260	.....	1,100	231
271	9,960	531	205	2,389	.....	16	1,221	3,513	.....	.....	232
411	37,874	1,332	1,386	8,582	.....	326	3,993	6,324	5,687	.....	233
.....	1,952	116	37	111	.....	18	1,013	540	.....	.....	234
135	30,416	1,100	210	6,013	.....	.....	3,088	7,408	70	3,777	235
6	3,681	224	357	347	.....	5	.....	1,978	.....	.....	236
.....	794	156	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	237
185	20,492	875	315	5,553	.....	20	2,862	6,597	18	1,000	238
209	11,019	703	284	1,308	.....	29	2,469	3,744	572	.....	239
23	3,716	333	403	1,025	.....	20	.....	1,441	.....	.....	240
.....	16,501	702	142	952	.....	134	2,500	9,472	.....	.....	241
252	9,305	551	220	238	.....	104	2,981	4,544	.....	.....	242
.....	12,946	856	201	2,861	.....	10	1,756	4,039	.....	.....	243
539	21,152	798	276	4,315	191	33	3,025	9,154	.....	.....	244
106	25,759	921	1,296	2,095	.....	456	4,800	8,184	1,755	1,223	245
.....	1,688	184	72	277	.....	.....	.....	505	.....	39	246
30	6,197	418	184	669	.....	8	.....	2,820	.....	.....	247
9	753	136	69	105	.....	5	.....	270	.....	.....	248
156	2,462	350	113	275	44	15	.....	1,458	.....	.....	249
.....	20,418	419	1,123	750	7,810	42	.....	3,010	3,879	.....	250
11	3,415	292	100	373	.....	30	300	2,003	.....	.....	251
50	15,395	682	399	2,443	.....	140	2,052	8,091	254	.....	252
201	13,245	1,066	272	3,338	250	53	1,500	4,909	237	225	253
58	1,964	251	106	438	.....	.....	.....	415	.....	.....	254
70	21,595	848	420	3,423	.....	93	2,660	11,560	.....	79	255
285	32,936	1,387	731	7,731	.....	71	4,191	10,954	.....	302	256
25	24,467	596	328	1,480	.....	175	7,046	5,866	251	.....	257
406	11,786	633	112	2,314	.....	43	2,005	4,289	1	.....	258
28	10,772	543	79	1,948	.....	13	1,992	4,538	.....	.....	259
157	8,123	321	149	426	150	.....	.....	964	.....	150	260

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
209. Hagarty	133	184	151	328	6,574	529	998
210. Hagerman	.....	.....	.....	110	1,574	439	1,015
211. Haldimand	65	4 050	80	713	22,841	963	1,272
212. Hallam	165	.....	148	79	2,758	1,635	522
213. Hallowell	.....	1,000	17	474	18,848	.....	1,060
214. Hamilton	.....	1,600	15	509	18,256	1,570	1,774
215. Hanmer	.....	125	3	.....	586	34	921
216. Harley	.....	500	19	46	1,120	60	742
217. Harvey	314	.....	19	149	4,422	.....	3,551
218. Harwich	2,388	14,000	567	*2,130	54,636	5,993	4,100
219. Hawkesbury E.	210	1,800	85	155	14,938	.....	997
220. Hawkesbury W	1,351	375	567	439	8,038	2,261	.....
221. Hay	2,513	530	341	237	19,435	14	1,211
222. Head, Clara and Maria	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,547	17	769
223. Hibbert	1,494	150	271	724	15,581	6,972	.....
224. Hillier	.....	496	7	343	7,856	181	247
225. Hilton	.....	.....	50	52	1,636	1,278	1,477
226. Himsworth N	105	.....	54	132	1,783	781	490
227. Himsworth S.	203	.....	127	79	6,141	1,052	1,034
228. Hinchinbrooke	.....	.....	.....	56	5,365	859	251
229. Holland	.....	.....	.....	185	10,510	912	1,458
230. Hope	690	1,218	278	577	15,269	.....	3,180
231. Horton	.....	.....	.....	56	5,031	5,689	1,353
232. Houghton	141	1,500	166	131	9,813	147	1,316
233. Howard	2,942	.....	573	445	31,590	6,284	2,652
234. Howe Island	.....	.....	.....	1	1,836	116	340
235 * Howick	476	3,343	1,120	77	26,682	3,734	1,269
236. Howland	100	342	23	65	3,441	240	235
237. Hudson	.....	200	7	112	603	191	472
238. Hullett	708	2,000	248	86	20,282	210	239
239. Humbertstone	329	.....	110	78	9,626	1,393	1,985
240. Humphrey	.....	300	15	10	3,547	169	1,633
241. Hungerford	.....	1,947	.....	374	16,223	278	6,954
242. Huntingdon	217	.....	85	365	9,305	.....	5,266
243. Huntley	529	.....	110	138	10,530	2,416	1,275
244. Huron	630	.....	141	142	18,705	2,447	781
245. Innisfil	906	.....	363	99	22,098	3,661	1,142
246. Jocelyn	.....	.....	42	24	1,143	545	703
247. Johnston	200	700	123	102	5,224	973	2,090
248. Joly	.....	.....	.....	46	631	122	649
249. Kaladar and Anglesea	.....	.....	.....	180	2,435	27	1,692
250. Keewatin	352	787	421	1,064	19,657	761	1,285
251. Kennebec	.....	.....	.....	29	3,127	288	2,721
252. Kenyon	643	.....	371	320	15,395	.....	7,489
253. Keppel	393	550	304	148	13,245	.....	10,694
254. Kerns	.....	225	60	327	1,822	142	1,328
255. Kincardine	60	2,000	75	273	21,491	104	1,653
256. King	.....	6,804	87	290	32,548	388	3,121
257. Kingston	.....	.....	.....	141	15,883	8,584	2,468
258. Kinloss	130	.....	31	87	9,645	2,141	.....
259. Kitley	.....	.....	.....	167	9,280	1,492	72
260. Korah	.....	2,000	.....	†2,629	6,789	1,334	6,507

* Including $1,195 paid to other Municipalities as share of drainage.
† Including $2,535 paid to Steelton as share of debt of former municipality of Sault Ste. Marie.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—1904.

December 31st, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31st, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,770	141	3,438		3,100	30	84	3,214	209
	785	2,239	725				725	210
	2,850	5,085				207	207	211
	3,165	5,322	1,000	2,765		34	3,799	212
	7,800	8,860		5,500	770	3	6,273	213
	2,074	5,418						214
		955	472		125	125	722	215
		802	166			214	380	216
	287	3,838	2,231	3,060	196		5,487	217
	10,212	20,305	6,151	10,579	5,000	2,540	24,270	218
	1,469	2,466	150	219	1,501	682	2,552	219
	9,026	11,287		9,108	450	1,357	10,915	220
850	2,163	4,238	100	5,379		177	5,656	221
	300	1,086	210	300			510	222
	1,025	7,997		5,578			5,578	223
	1,500	1,928						224
223	1,622	4,600	575	1,000			1,575	225
	1,014	2,285		779		20	799	226
	2,407	4,493	932	2,407	200	42	3,581	227
	1,000	2,110	600			145	745	228
	560	2,930				95	95	229
30,840	500	34,520		5,521	210		5,731	230
1,300	1,275	9,617	320				320	231
	3,009	4,472	1,069	1,859	300		3,228	232
	7,212	16,148	385	11,531		3,008	14,924	233
		456	345			20	365	234
10,637	8,331	23,971	3,038	20,901	660	100	24,699	235
750	264	1,489	350	200		4	554	236
		663	465			127	592	237
1,000		1,449		4,053			4,053	238
	4,357	7,735	1,040	1,998		50	3,088	239
	881	2,683	510		300		810	240
	5,700	12,932	3,935	2,700		500	7,135	241
	2,086	7,352	2,923	1,436	774		5,133	242
	1,400	5,091	1,756	1,588		317	3,661	243
	4,312	7,540		2,312			2,312	244
1,223	1,006	7,032		6,196			6,196	245
434	1,066	2,748		600	200		800	246
	2,850	5,913	597	2,650	515	150	3,912	247
	77	848	225		104	89	418	248
	350	2,069	1,418				1,418	249
	13,857	15,903		15,954		257	16,211	250
	600	3,609	2,491			144	2,635	251
121	38	7,648		3,869	7,489		11,358	252
1,732	1,425	13,851	6,314	7,740	151	455	14,660	253
	200	1,670	371		650	296	1,317	254
280	3,979	6,016		3,864			3,864	255
39,541	1,975	45,025			3,344		3,344	256
1,650	1,635	14,337	7,148			1,593	8,741	257
	1,250	3,391		650			650	258
	2,000	3,564	3				3	259
150	1,613	9,604			2,500		2,500	260

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904. Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
261. Laird, Algoma	553	1,959					
262. Lanark, Lanark	646	6,161	26		20		
263. Lancaster, Glengarry	264	12,200	231			1,573	
264. Lavallee, Rainy River		2,220	102			300	
265. Lavant, Lanark	194	1,761	19			275	500
266. Laxton, Digby and L., Victoria	175	3,166		5,469			
267. Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Leeds	571	16,109	125			3,500	
268. Leeds and Lansdowne Rear, Leeds	2,132	11,156	72		125	1,500	
269. Limerick, Hastings	140	1,592	24				
270. Lindsay, Bruce	114	4,057				800	
271. Lobo, Middlesex	10,506	17,569	115		148		
272. Lochiel, Glengarry	1	14,429	483			1,500	
273. Logan, Perth	4,729	20,558	40			4,400	537
274. London, Middlesex	15,725	37,615	276		161		
275. Longueuil, Prescott		2,576	32			5	
276. Loughborough, Frontenac	10	9,021	68		100	800	
277. Louth, Lincoln	796	9,479	51		59	1,250	1,063
278. Luther E., Dufferin	669	9,464			13	5,500	2,445
279. Luther W., Wellington	789	13,419	61		8	1,800	2,000
280. Lutterworth, Haliburton	93	1,362					
281. McDougall, Parry Sound	385	1,674	2				
282. McGillivray, Middlesex	2,145	19,373	26		27	2,100	
283. McIrvine, Rainy River	34	870				125	
284. McKellar, Parry Sound	379	2,300	61				
285. McKillop, Huron	6,281	17,309	16		540	5,001	
286. McKim, Nipissing	315	3,111				3,471	1,200
287. McLean and Ridout, Muskoka	117	2,230	23			1,300	
288. McMurrich, Parry Sound	472	2,220	29				
289. McNab, Renfrew	3,798	12,603	167		94		
290. Macaulay, Muskoka	654	2,632	10			425	
291. Macdonald and Meredith, Algoma	798	2,727				200	3,057
292. Machar, Parry Sound	891	3,412	176			300	
293. Madoc, Hastings		15,591					
294. Maidstone, Essex	3,837	19,613	173		169	2,000	7,449
295. Malahide, Elgin	3,493	24,504	94			4,000	
296. Malden, Essex	775	10,219	48			3,409	220
297. Manvers, Durham	1,364	12,277	218			1,573	1,500
298. Mara, Ontario	776	12,202	298			2,775	
299. March, Carleton	464	4,209	61		48		
300. Mariposa, Victoria	8,066	23,537			94	2,000	3,424
301. Markham, York	4,031	26,085	203			241	
302. Marlborough, Carleton	955	*9,524	32			2,000	
303. Marmora and Lake, Hastings	50	4,394	144			3,574	
304. Maryborough, Wellington	2,370	19,770	66			4,500	
305. Marysburg N., Prince Edward		9,679	18	84	230	693	
306. Marysburg S., Prince Edward	221	4,721	2	281	420	200	
307. Matchedash, Simcoe	579	1,153		100			
308. Matilda, Dundas		18,458				31,681	
309. Mattawa, Nipissing	68	405					
310. Mayo, Hastings	225	1,497				27	
311. Medonte, Simcoe	2,319	13,975	227		28		5,970
312. Medora and Wood, Muskoka	673	7,352	83				

* Including $3,324 special collections for Paden drainage scheme.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
19	2,531	209	54	457	.....	5	.....	1,148	.....	.....	261
37	6,890	406	108	489	.....	38	1,642	3,431	.....	.....	262
67	14,335	621	561	2,081	.....	120	888	6,829	248	.....	263
.....	2,622	230	104	101	.....	9	.....	1,360	.....	.....	264
180	2,929	285	64	84	.....	.....	221	1,797	.....	.....	265
118	8,928	156	79	400	507	.....	192	2,172	.....	137	266
24	20,329	750	326	4,710	.....	12	2,103	6,470	.....	.....	267
.....	14,985	656	57	4,319	.....	15	1,512	4,886	.....	277	268
210	1,966	302	35	322	.....	79	114	836	.....	.....	269
61	5,032	480	484	945	.....	5	102	1,795	.....	.....	270
204	28,542	765	233	3,467	.....	188	5,257	5,111	67	.....	271
16	16,429	998	3,163	1,149	82	149	1,589	7,248	.....	.....	272
*1,946	32,210	1,072	243	4,541	.....	133	3,977	5,359	4,574	.....	273
818	54,595	2,301	935	12,102	.....	443	11,330	13,197	1,415	.....	274
9	2,622	179	33	199	.....	2	475	1,577	68	.....	275
22	10,021	455	475	1,018	.....	23	2,592	4,013	.....	.....	276
65	12,763	438	226	3,850	.....	15	2,934	3,896	.....	.....	277
172	18,263	429	222	1,641	.....	5	1,287	4,530	1,876	.....	278
56	18 133	606	205	1,417	.....	5	2,603	7,874	492	33	279
530	1,985	253	47	628	.....	5	170	790	.....	.....	280
40	2,101	245	65	671	.....	5	.....	835	.....	.....	281
204	23,875	773	1,139	6,631	.....	8	4,242	6,822	.....	.....	282
263	1,292	70	26	443	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	283
163	2,903	261	70	571	14	5	.....	1,568	.....	.....	284
99	29,246	912	129	7,867	.....	83	2,785	5,822	1,023	.....	285
444	8,541	568	126	1,904	45	5	.....	2,579	14	.....	286
†2,119	5,789	293	281	1,869	.....	18	.....	910	.....	722	287
29	2,750	280	7	445	.....	5	.....	1,030	.....	.....	288
125	16,787	995	96	1,750	.....	5	1,440	5,027	.....	.....	289
1,043	4,764	247	170	1,020	.....	56	.....	1,716	.....	.....	290
.....	6,782	291	85	662	.....	.....	.....	4,712	.....	.....	291
.....	4,779	310	117	317	.....	5	.....	1,890	.....	.....	292
.....	15,591	586	338	890	.....	134	3,238	5,736	.....	.....	293
455	33,696	1,091	899	3,519	.....	795	2,237	5,606	11,520	.....	294
256	32,347	1,106	739	8,847	225	139	5,629	7,658	836	.....	295
.....	14,671	615	215	3,283	.....	92	1,300	3,040	1,137	.....	296
162	17,094	848	326	2,228	.....	161	1,965	7,799	.....	.....	297
42	16,093	839	182	2,829	.....	108	1,650	4,569	286	.....	298
17	4,799	279	110	952	235	.....	.....	1,982	.....	.....	299
485	37,606	1,113	420	4,431	.....	855	4,871	9,822	1,233	.....	300
988	31,548	1,383	222	11,671	.....	124	6,163	11,115	.....	.....	301
.....	12,511	553	131	307	.....	27	1,138	2,918	4,664	.....	302
52	8,214	508	238	766	.....	184	1,593	2,294	.....	.....	303
74	26,780	885	866	4,529	.....	60	4,065	8,016	55	.....	304
100	10,804	249	91	804	.....	8	1,088	3,153	.....	24	305
202	6,047	239	214	707	.....	32	1,036	2,804	.....	294	306
18	1,850	176	132	176	.....	.....	236	500	.....	50	307
.....	50,139	554	346	4,403	.....	464	3,929	7,701	5,597	.....	308
.....	473	81	19	4	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....	309
212	1,961	339	154	295	.....	.....	114	1,034	.....	.....	310
255	22,774	935	319	2,599	.....	356	3,840	12,210	284	.....	311
390	8,498	692	379	2,889	.....	309	.....	3,229	.....	.....	312

* Including $1,543 paid to other Municipalities as share of debt.
† Including $2,000 Government grant for bridge.

Township.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
261. Laird	140	.....	56	2	2,071	460	405
262. Lanark	264	.....	14	215	6,607	283	833
263. Lancaster	238	1,573	65	908	14,132	203	4,332
264. Lavallee	.....	300	16	57	2,177	445	944
265. Lavant	100	100	29	168	2,848	81	28
266. Laxton, Digby and Longford	5,000	.....	256	.....	8,899	29	.....
267. Leeds and Lansdowne Front	.....	3,500	121	236	18,228	2,101	494
268. Leeds and Lansdowne Rear	.....	1,500	257	64	13,543	1,442	470
269. Limerick	.....	75	2	5	1,770	196	1,632
270. Lindsay	.....	405	19	71	4,306	726	2,552
271. Lobo	146	.....	95	72	15,401	13,141	58
272. Lochiel	600	1,000	139	286	16,403	26	15,146
273. Logan	2,748	4,400	696	170	27,913	4,297	370
274. London	250	.....	24	676	42,673	11,922	11,263
275. Longueuil	.....	9	12	68	2,622	.....	1,707
276. Loughborough	.....	800	21	111	9,508	513	3,902
277. Louth	.....	1,250	5	100	12,714	49	1,472
278. Luther E	1,090	5,500	411	245	17,236	1,027	1,134
279. Luther W	1,329	1,800	410	109	16,883	1,250	555
280. Lutterworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893	92	604
281. McDougall	.....	.....	.....	26	1,847	254	1,368
282. McGillivray	437	2,100	215	114	22,481	1,394	25
283. McIrvine	103	125	163	5	1,155	137	252
284. McKellar	.....	.....	18	76	2,583	320	1,401
285. McKillop	980	5,001	504	321	25,427	3,819	2
286. McKim	276	2,800	209	15	8,541	.....	349
287. McLean and Ridout	111	1,300	31	177	5,712	77	3,010
288. McMurrich	86	.....	22	43	1,918	832	1,077
289. McNab	.....	.....	.....	158	9,471	7,316	702
290. Macaulay	64	310	60	480	4,123	641	642
291. Macdonald and Meredith	78	100	57	135	6,120	662	1,324
292. Machar	233	300	161	112	3,445	1,334	1,229
293. Madoc	1,481	786	1,016	67	14,272	1,319	4,655
294. Maidstone	3,139	.....	915	*2,805	32,526	1,170	19,093
295. Malahide	1,786	4,000	437	522	31,924	423	801
296. Malden	19	3,434	97	181	13,413	1,258	5,053
297. Manvers	361	1,573	216	135	15,612	1,482	194
298. Mara	225	3,500	296	308	14,792	1,301	.....
299. March	450	.....	70	13	4,091	708	2,733
300. Mariposa	843	2,000	531	730	26,849	10,757	5
301. Markham	266	.....	269	335	31,548	.....	3,218
302. Marlborough	45	720	71	134	10,708	1,803	3,296
303. Marmora and Lake	264	1,783	77	68	7,775	439	6,593
304. Maryborough	513	3,000	163	28	22,180	4,600	512
305. Marysburg N	.....	4,816	14	73	10,320	484	.....
306. Marysburg S	.....	400	67	38	5,831	216	.....
307. Matchedash	100	.....	25	.....	1,395	455	924
308. Matilda	2,780	23,095	1,149	121	50,139	.....	2,412
309. Mattawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	109	640
310. Mayo	.....	.....	.....	25	1,961	.....	1,684
311. Medonte	422	.....	132	1,220	22,317	457	4,135
312. Medora and Wood	100	.....	12	237	7,847	651	4,350

* Including $2,577 to Gosfield North as share of drainage expenses.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—*Concluded.*

December, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,170	2,035	.....	790	.....	.....	790	261
.....	1,930	3,046	.....	.....	.....	190	190	262
.....	100	4,935	3,652	400	.....	1,294	5,346	263
.....	.....	1,389	520	.....	.....	67	587	264
.....	400	509	.....	400	175	.....	575	265
137	500	666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266
.....	5,340	7,935	2,316	.....	.....	80	2,396	267
4,427	.....	6,339	.....	5,000	.....	60	5,060	268
.....	250	2,078	806	.....	.....	57	863	269
.....	468	3,746	1,165	.....	911	260	2,336	270
.....	4,249	17,448	6,003	2,080	.....	.....	8,083	271
.....	1,220	16,392	9,422	1,100	1,517	18	12,052	272
.....	3,575	8,242	.....	13,060	.....	183	13,243	273
.....	2,849	26,034	12,976	260	.....	.....	13,236	274
.....	.....	1,707	1,403	.....	5	.....	1,408	275
.....	.....	4,415	3,249	.....	.....	255	3,504	276
.....	230	1,751	.....	1,063	.....	75	1,138	277
.....	4,734	6,895	.....	7,900	.....	1,049	8,949	278
312	3,955	6,072	.....	6,995	.....	.....	6,995	279
.....	193	889	508	.....	.....	30	538	280
.....	48	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281
.....	3,703	5,122	.....	2,453	.....	.....	2,453	282
.....	3,294	3,683	283	3,086	.....	.....	3,369	283
.....	681	2,402	350	300	.....	.....	650	284
14,582	9,744	28,147	.....	9,313	.....	160	9,473	285
.....	4,744	5,093	.....	4,244	671	450	5,365	286
722	1,242	5,051	983	242	.....	55	1,280	287
.....	824	2,733	1,217	290	.....	.....	1,507	288
.....	1,000	9,018	863	.....	.....	250	1,113	289
.....	1,828	3,111	848	675	262	180	1,965	290
.....	3,804	5,790	.....	3,679	100	.....	3,779	291
.....	3,085	5,648	1,270	2,515	.....	100	3,885	292
.....	2,045	8,019	.....	27,328	.....	.....	27,328	293
.....	3,105	23,368	8,748	21,809	2,000	2,117	34,674	294
.....	978	2,202	.....	6,615	.....	390	7,005	295
.....	1,151	7,462	2,778	633	3,375	34	6,820	296
.....	3,780	5,456	.....	3,753	.....	74	3,827	297
.....	4,935	6,236	.....	3,285	275	.....	3,560	298
400	2,500	6,341	760	942	.....	.....	1,702	299
.....	6,751	17,513	5,915	10,942	.....	.....	16,857	300
.....	2,236	5,454	4,904	573	241	459	6,177	301
.....	260	5,359	1,138	1,127	2,457	606	5,328	302
.....	1,250	8,282	1,971	1,250	3,826	947	7,994	303
.....	2,078	7,190	4,433	1,511	1,500	422	7,866	304
6,923	1,052	8,459	.....	.....	.....	27	27	305
10,361	850	11,427	.....	.....	1,749	.....	1,749	306
50	400	1,829	770	400	.....	.....	1,170	307
.....	9,548	11,960	.....	9,307	15,385	1,075	25,767	308
.....	.....	749	342	.....	.....	73	415	309
.....	.....	1,684	1,074	.....	27	370	1,471	310
.....	8,095	12,687	.....	8,244	.....	130	8,374	311
.....	1,137	6,138	1,157	100	.....	1,040	2,297	312

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
313. Melancthon, Dufferin	.....	15,558	.....	.....	2	3,000	.....
314. Mersea, Essex	12,704	32,640	72	.....	278	10,000	10,190
315. Metcalfe, Middlesex	3,895	17,975	24	.....	150	6,848	10,000
316. Middleton, Norfolk	878	10,990	27	.....	27	.....	.....
317. Minden, Haliburton	218	3,810	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
318. Minto, Wellington	2,463	16,492	567	651	52	400	.....
319. Monaghan N., Peterborough	.....	4,899	70	.....	.....	1,300	.....
320. Monaghan S., Northumberland	23	4,424	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
321. Monck, Muskoka	1,586	4,851	11	.....	.....	500	.....
322. Monmouth, Haliburton	411	2,842	13	.....	3	.....	.....
323. Mono, Dufferin	757	12,729	40	.....	9	1,400	.....
324. Montague, Lanark	233	9,808	282	.....	.....	9,262	.....
325. Monteagle and Herschel, Hastings	190	3,292	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
326. Moore, Lambton	2,927	21,980	366	.....	5	.....	9,796
327. Morley, Rainy River	8	1,206	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
328. Mornington, Perth	911	22,810	269	.....	43	1,000	7,305
329. Morris, Huron	3,678	11,192	35	.....	28	825	.....
330. Morrison, Muskoka	723	1,944	59	.....	13	.....	.....
331. Mosa, Middlesex	1,536	12,408	.....	.....	.....	3,350	2,145
332. Moulton, Haldimand	.....	6,008	.....	.....	215	2,025	.....
333. Mountain, Dundas	.....	17,516	298	4,705	110	5,399	27,292
334. Mulmur, Dufferin	399	13,455	45	.....	4	1,400	.....
335. Murray, Northumberland	688	12,026	99	.....	.....	2,000	.....
336. Muskoka, Muskoka	453	2,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
337. Nairn and Lorne, Algoma	361	1,490	147	341	.....	250	.....
338. Nassagaweya, Halton	2,217	7,434	56	83	469	.....	.....
339. Neebing, Thunder Bay	615	1,632	562	.....	48	3,216	.....
340. Nelson, Halton	1,991	13,459	69	6,017	1,383	2,648	.....
341. Nepean, Carleton	.....	22,791	244	.....	741	1,000	.....
342. Niagara, Lincoln	396	12,060	103	.....	26	1,600	.....
343. Nichol, Wellington	1,048	7,598	109	.....	39	.....	.....
344. Nipissing, Parry Sound	.....	2,615	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
345. Nissouri E. Oxford	1,000	14,323	188	.....	14	.....	1,469
346. Nissouri W. Middlesex	4,876	19,759	67	.....	41	3,500	.....
347. Normanby, Grey	773	15,989	257	.....	4	1,777	.....
348. Norwich N. Oxford	6,595	15,850	2	.....	25	1,978	2,226
349. Norwich S. Oxford	1,703	11,790	58	.....	.....	1,800	.....
350. Nottawasaga, Simcoe	8,216	23,116	250	.....	.....	1,600	.....
351. Oakland, Brant	666	3,733	43	.....	76	.....	.....
352. Oakley, Muskoka	131	1,188	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
353. Olden, Frontenac	36	3,966	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
354. Oliver, Thunder Bay	15	3,930	85	.....	35	1,000	.....
355. Oneida, Haldimand	1,131	7,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
356. Onondaga, Brant	841	6,105	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
357. Ops, Victoria	5,136	15,679	.....	1,635	115	1,500	14,496
358. Orford, Kent	3,204	20,612	92	.....	.....	9,000	3,950
359. Orillia, Simcoe	804	13,513	21	.....	4	5,000	.....
360. Oro, Simcoe	4,155	13,696	36	.....	23	.....	.....
361. Osgoode, Carleton	584	24,309	694	954	.....	16,558	21,405
362. Osnabruck, Stormont	718	20,864	235	.....	363	9,274	8,875
363. Oso, Frontenac	387	3,460	108	.....	.....	103	.....
364. Osprey, Grey	1,349	12,328	78	.....	19	1,200	.....

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
54	18,614	611	212	2,526	.....	9	2,230	7,840	28	.....	313
669	66,553	1,591	760	4,302	.....	444	2,925	8,305	29,998	.....	314
378	39,270	593	5,966	11,041	.....	.....	2,956	4,311	781	.....	315
319	12,241	580	226	2,721	.....	85	1,590	4,960	474	.....	316
5	4,053	357	66	465	.....	4	268	2,613	.....	.....	317
176	20,801	1,057	477	3,089	.....	5	4,018	6,690	143	631	318
642	6,911	277	70	1,575	.....	32	.....	1,611	.....	.....	319
104	4,588	270	51	845	.....	20	1,115	1,889	.....	.....	320
43	6,991	425	85	1,651	95	4	.....	1,523	.....	.....	321
234	3,003	237	96	60	.....	.....	212	1,400	.....	252	322
17	14,952	698	460	1,900	.....	.....	2,127	6,819	.....	.....	323
283	19,868	390	392	8,005	1,854	.....	2,221	4,694	.....	.....	324
379	3,955	406	113	603	.....	24	265	1,945	.....	.....	325
125	35,199	2,134	492	6,150	.....	327	3,273	8,186	10,156	.....	326
.....	2,214	96	50	221	.....	.....	.....	1,457	.....	.....	327
490	32,828	908	456	5,874	.....	38	3,790	6,156	1,728	.....	328
265	16,023	827	188	2,053	.....	17	2,361	4,630	43	.....	329
2	2,741	212	131	400	.....	7	.....	1,201	.....	.....	330
101	19,540	773	271	2,396	.....	81	3,743	3,975	2,091	.....	331
72	8,320	556	205	655	.....	87	1,329	2,454	652	67	332
372	55,692	582	303	5,098	.....	181	5,139	7,710	2,902	29,237	333
50	15,353	831	525	3,518	40	109	605	7,140	.....	.....	334
31	14,844	602	218	2,078	.....	96	2,086	5,592	.....	.....	335
15	3,081	301	76	400	.....	81	.....	1,179	.....	.....	336
250	2,839	342	187	638	758	5	.....	800	.....	.....	337
86	10,345	664	180	2,199	98	215	1,497	3,566	.....	72	338
895	6,968	740	1,198	537	.....	166	.....	440	.....	280	339
339	25,906	1,081	317	6,127	.....	475	2,455	6,273	.....	5,899	340
474	25,250	1,547	489	5,092	.....	120	3,734	8,939	382	.....	341
10	14,195	578	256	2,567	.....	10	5,222	3,094	.....	.....	342
116	8,910	674	60	688	.....	.....	2,154	3,569	.....	.....	343
.....	2,653	334	58	122	.....	27	.....	1,239	.....	.....	344
215	17,209	674	203	3,574	.....	.....	3,690	5,562	1,048	.....	345
113	28,356	1,072	487	7,122	.....	25	4,390	5,919	322	.....	346
333	19,133	933	534	3,933	.....	36	2,742	8,855	.....	.....	347
102	26,778	816	249	5,793	.....	100	5,378	6,795	1,231	.....	348
158	15,509	469	448	5,129	.....	5	2,018	4,669	.....	.....	349
210	33,392	1,618	513	4,534	.....	66	5,402	10,821	.....	.....	350
54	4,572	307	159	234	225	101	599	1,687	.....	.....	351
61	1,384	211	61	277	.....	4	.....	578	.....	.....	352
19	4,030	401	164	392	.....	20	620	2,357	.....	.....	353
409	5,474	446	135	1,224	.....	50	.....	1,230	.....	425	354
15	8,767	362	170	1,036	17	157	2,627	3,435	.....	.....	355
12	6,996	442	211	562	.....	170	1,189	2,624	.....	.....	356
647	39,208	744	366	3,332	.....	185	3,070	5,340	56	.....	357
454	37,312	1,308	400	3,610	.....	328	2,290	6,246	6,549	.....	358
678	20,020	884	593	4,653	.....	149	2,171	6,046	.....	587	359
66	17,976	825	298	1,963	.....	5	3,490	6,319	.....	.....	360
*1,174	65,678	1,393	877	3,458	.....	15	3,685	12,419	21,136	104	361
202	40,531	539	1,169	3,130	.....	471	2,244	10,127	2,491	.....	362
24	4,082	276	132	281	.....	50	484	1,887	.....	.....	363
20	14,994	982	242	2,037	238	110	1,679	6,210	141	.....	364

* Including $1,170 drain awards.

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
313. Melancthon	401	4,107	188	65	18,217	397	237
314. Mersea	8,920	1,965	3,119	1,177	63,506	3,047	23,860
315. Metcalfe	298	6,848	115	276	33,185	6,085	485
316. Middleton	931	.....	228	166	11,961	280	3,675
317. Minden	107	100	35	13	4,028	25	2,547
318. Minto	321	400	334	197	17,362	3,439	158
319. Monaghan N.	.....	1,703	92	88	5,448	1,463	91
320. Monaghan S.	.....	.....	.....	26	4,216	372	149
321. Monck	340	1,400	132	11	5,666	1,325	705
322. Monmouth	200	.....	60	81	2,598	405	1,185
323. Mono	91	1,400	51	8	13,554	1,398	.....
324. Montague	.....	1,949	86	277	19,868	.....	1,162
325. Monteagle and Herschel	200	.....	62	170	3,788	165	4,775
326. Moore	2,913	.....	969	360	34,960	239	15,846
327. Morley	.....	150	12	10	1,996	218	966
328. Mornington	3,263	1,000	1,320	187	24,720	8,108	.....
329. Morris	570	825	267	116	11,897	4,126	405
330. Morrison	.....	.....	.....	266	2,217	524	751
331. Mosa	1,495	3,558	306	434	19,123	417	9,872
332. Moulton	.....	2,096	119	100	8,320	.....	.....
333. Mountain	822	1,231	1,113	*1,374	55,692	.....	1,302
334. Mulmur	.....	1,400	16	241	14,425	928	1,965
335. Murray	.....	2,000	60	269	13,001	1,843	1,420
336. Muskoka	.....	.....	.....	120	2,157	924	850
337. Nairn and Lorne	.....	50	.....	.....	2,780	59	2,468
338. Nassagaweya	.....	.....	.....	199	8,690	1,655	2,167
339. Neebing	.....	2,334	937	236	6,868	100	4,549
340. Nelson	.....	2,648	53	104	25,432	474	729
341. Nepean	1,400	1,626	889	228	24,446	804	22,058
342. Niagara	.....	1,600	34	81	13,442	753	912
343. Nichol	549	.....	129	125	7,948	962	4,106
344. Nipissing	355	.....	153	59	2,347	306	.....
345. Nissouri E.	193	.....	249	95	15,288	1,921	141
346. Nissouri W.	.....	.....	.....	195	19,532	8,824	2,150
347. Normanby	.....	1,777	30	131	18,971	162	41
348. Norwich N.	1,737	1,978	214	222	24,513	2,265	306
349. Norwich S.	87	1,800	51	102	14,778	731	30
350. Nottawasaga	85	1,600	51	149	24,839	8,553	381
351. Oakland	600	100	120	79	4,211	361	36
352. Oakley	48	.....	29	90	1,298	86	928
353. Olden	.....	.....	.....	36	3,990	40	1,536
354. Oliver	46	1,550	193	123	5,422	52	2,390
355. Oneida	.....	.....	.....	108	7,912	855	.....
356. Onondaga	814	.....	103	100	6,215	781	420
357. Ops	2,171	1,500	514	†14,837	32,115	7,093	118
358. Orford	2,186	9,000	652	91	32,660	4,652	2,794
359. Orillia	146	3,000	264	153	18,646	1,374	3,500
360. Oro	.....	.....	.....	52	12,952	5,024	2,704
361. Osgoode	2,155	16,618	1,373	‡2,445	65,678	.....	10,440
362. Osnabruck	2,122	10,591	1,581	267	34,732	5,799	3,942
363. Oso	.....	103	.....	14	3,227	855	859
364. Osprey	217	2,200	172	203	14,431	563	804

* Including $638 to other municipalities as share of debt, and $383 paid on school debentures of which Tp. Treasurer can give no account.

† Including $14,496 aid to L. B. & P. Ry.

‡ Including $2,291 discount on debentures.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.—*Continued.*

December 31, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	2,699	3,333	.....	1,479	.....	80	1,559	313
.....	22,880	49,787	3,539	63,060	10,000	13,368	89,967	314
.....	1,084	7,654	3,376	10,253	.....	30	13,659	315
.....	2,850	6,805	1,350	3,375	.....	.....	4,725	316
.....	652	3,224	1,555	475	300	50	2,380	317
387	1,189	5,173	3	7,917	.....	.....	7,920	318
.....	1,465	3,019	1,616	.....	.....	146	1,762	319
.....	149	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
.....	1,484	3,514	.....	1,480	.....	242	1,722	321
467	467	2,524	1,970	600	.....	113	2,683	322
.....	522	1,920	.....	522	.....	77	599	323
.....	11,625	12,787	.....	.....	8,632	1,059	9,691	324
.....	832	5,772	3,148	832	.....	400	4,380	325
.....	36,600	52,685	6,966	31,162	.....	9,485	47,613	326
.....	1,000	2,184	740	1,000	.....	.....	1,740	327
.....	2,324	10,432	.....	34,888	.....	.....	34,888	328
.....	2,570	7,101	2,361	5,465	.....	.....	7,826	329
.....	235	1,510	816	.....	125	151	1,092	330
.....	133	10,422	4,625	4,389	3,350	413	12,777	331
4,279	.....	4,279	.....	.....	2,025	.....	2,025	332
29,237	8,495	39,034	363	44,769	15,499	80	60,711	333
.....	600	3,493	2,049	.....	.....	.....	2,049	334
.....	2,523	5,786	2,115	.....	.....	30	2,145	335
.....	.....	1,774	801	.....	.....	384	1,185	336
.....	800	3,327	300	.....	200	.....	500	337
9,113	1,200	14,135	.....	.....	.....	72	72	338
3,736	4,905	13,290	.....	12,000	3,268	472	15,740	339
27,001	3,025	31,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340
9,500	10,089	42,451	12,723	16,371	.....	106	29,200	341
.....	132	1,797	1,050	.....	.....	161	1,211	342
.....	2,894	7,962	2,349	2,286	.....	201	4,836	343
.....	1,183	1,489	.....	1,081	.....	.....	1,081	344
.....	4,855	6,917	.....	6,252	.....	138	6,390	345
.....	360	11,334	6,155	.....	3,562	833	10,550	346
.....	1,460	1,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347
.....	.....	2,571	.....	1,771	.....	.....	1,771	348
.....	2,517	3,278	.....	290	.....	32	322	349
.....	1,203	10,137	6,439	488	.....	.....	6,927	350
4,544	2,725	7,666	.....	1,800	700	.....	2,500	351
.....	427	1,441	365	427	.....	121	913	352
.....	1,000	2,576	992	.....	.....	60	1,052	353
2,077	2,708	7,227	.....	3,268	.....	.....	3,268	354
.....	600	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
.....	3,640	4,841	.....	1,388	.....	.....	1,388	356
.....	3,758	10,969	3,745	19,704	.....	186	23,635	357
.....	6,536	13,982	2,290	11,209	.....	2,492	15,991	358
587	3,066	8,527	2,495	2,226	2,000	273	6,994	359
.....	1,850	9,578	4,044	.....	.....	150	4,194	360
15,104	8,515	34,059	3,424	33,519	3,640	61	40,644	361
.....	12,518	22,259	2,888	26,991	9,616	576	40,071	362
.....	532	2,246	806	.....	.....	586	1,392	363
.....	1,908	3,275	33	1,908	.....	861	2,802	364

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds, and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
365. Otonabee, Peterborough	3,659	13,187	16				
366. Oxford-on-Rideau, Grenville	1,042	13,668	81		15	1,500	
367. Oxford E., Oxford	3,764	11,945	161		80		
368. Oxford N., Oxford	1,481	7,833	172				
369. Oxford W., Oxford	2,362	11,042	539		20	45	
370. Paipoonge, Thunder Bay		487				800	2,000
371. Pakenham, Lanark	418	10,039	129				
372. Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac	342	2,428	35		10		
373. Papineau, Nipissing	155	936					
374. Peel, Wellington		27,678	318			3,500	2,600
375. Pelee Island, Essex	2,391	10,295	38	1,050	137		827
376. Pelham, Welland	78	11,511	4	1,801	815	228	
377. Pembroke, Renfrew		1,807				425	
378. Percy, Northumberland	378	11,277	277			1,400	
379. Perry, Parry Sound	1,103	4,169	132				
380. Petewawa, Renfrew	616	1,184				38	
381. Pickering, Ontario	2,172	29,608	363			9,300	1,000
382. Pilkington, Wellington	120	8,223	24			800	
383. Pittsburg, Frontenac	3,791	16,044	121		12	4,793	
384. Plantagenet N., Prescott	847	11,535	410			500	2,500
385. Plantagenet S., Prescott	2,021	10,070	237				
386. Plummer Additional, Algoma	13	1,432	5			700	
387. Plympton, Lambton		24,243	94		130	779	4,025
388. Portland, Frontenac	410	12,869	75		100		
389. Prince, Algoma	199	1,260					
390. Proton, Grey	1,120	14,842	77		69	785	900
391. Puslinch, Wellington	3,648	11,894	122	1,713	474		
392. Radcliffe, Renfrew	163	690	62				
393. Raglan, Renfrew	345	1,683		300			
394. Rainham, Haldimand	622	7,152	100	112	194		
395. Raleigh, Kent		34,212			84	16,200	20,005
396. Rama, Ontario	317	4,476	26			1,000	
397. Ramsay, Lanark	2,559	11,704	139		510		
398. Ratter and Dunnett, Nipissing	59	1,914	165				500
399. Rawdon, Hastings	1,450	13,759	140		15	600	3,200
400. Rayside, Algoma	128	1,821	39			2,769	
401. Reach, Ontario	21	17,901	30			5,600	
402. Richmond, Lennox and Addington	86	11,520	255	2,586	580	1,652	
403. Rochester, Essex	18,116	12,157	70		320	2,000	2,157
404. Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie, Renfrew	43	1,885	42		11		
405. Romney, Kent	1,040	16,093			105	12,359	8,580
406. Ross, Renfrew	266	5,717	2				
407. Roxborough, Stormont		16,298	477	5,663	8	15,582	11,684
408. Russell, Russell	6,672	17,395	197		336		4,168
409. Ryde, Muskoka	239	1,556	3				800
410. Ryerson, Parry Sound	997	1,895	2				
411. St. Edmunds, Bruce	362	2,382	8				
412. St. Joseph, Algoma	330	3,076	309			300	
413. St. Vincent, Grey	4,080	15,726	13		20	2,100	
414. Salter, May and 116, Algoma		3,433					
415. Saltfleet, Wentworth	4,237	18,310	475		97	2,000	4,000
416. Sandfield, Manitoulin	124	1,475					

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
787	17,649	517	151	4,216	240	277	5,623	6,320	44	.....	365
18	16,324	726	331	825	.....	.....	2,181	5,722	1,432	25	366
129	16,079	569	138	5,555	.....	150	2,755	3,971	902	.....	367
7	9,493	445	100	2,077	.....	34	1,602	3,093	.....	.....	368
14	14,022	1,000	107	4,022	.....	253	1,998	3,881	1,363	.....	369
294	3,581	326	192	427	.....	.....	.....	2,000	44	166	370
62	10,648	517	519	936	.....	68	1,983	3,173	.....	.....	371
80	2,895	308	115	347	.....	45	316	1,401	.....	.....	372
.....	1,091	220	7	2	.....	.....	.....	526	10	.....	373
47	34,142	761	281	3,271	.....	14	5,973	12,874	.....	.....	374
37	14,775	718	323	1,887	.....	.....	150	1,462	3,942	137	375
30	14,467	491	324	3,851	.....	10	2,781	5,125	.....	1,716	376
72	2,304	212	28	86	.....	.....	148	1,177	.....	.....	377
125	13,457	583	447	2,315	.....	184	1,787	5,713	.....	.....	378
119	5,523	369	37	534	.....	.....	.....	2,508	.....	.....	379
.....	1,838	258	106	57	.....	.....	306	1,010	.....	.....	380
146	42,589	1,415	700	7,669	1,000	169	6,168	10,537	.....	.....	381
92	9,259	566	175	2,145	.....	5	2,115	3,554	15	.....	382
23	24,784	673	142	2,722	1,484	.....	5,124	5,012	.....	.....	383
155	15,947	626	136	2,220	.....	263	1,331	8,883	340	.....	384
.....	12,328	727	172	1,924	.....	.....	1,455	4,828	211	57	385
400	2,550	236	56	685	.....	130	.....	68	.....	.....	386
202	29,473	936	506	6,667	.....	212	5,099	7,960	3,660	.....	387
41	13,495	501	190	2,057	.....	142	3,771	4,330	.....	.....	388
16	1,475	200	93	196	.....	.....	.....	577	.....	.....	389
181	17,974	772	238	2,724	.....	10	1,990	7,259	637	249	390
88	17,939	777	177	3,732	29	77	3,038	6,245	.....	1,706	391
.....	915	66	45	40	.....	.....	77	627	.....	.....	392
4	2,332	221	85	121	.....	.....	168	1,191	.....	300	393
21	8,201	384	88	1,293	.....	133	2,531	3,080	.....	100	394
*1,871	72,372	1,356	1,544	3,711	.....	325	.....	8,427	33,956	.....	395
.....	5,819	612	176	1,663	240	17	.....	1,963	.....	.....	396
452	15,364	672	203	1,802	.....	62	2,861	4,711	271	1,528	397
19	2,657	265	120	261	.....	2	.....	1,755	.....	.....	398
10	19,174	680	257	599	.....	122	4,625	10,542	.....	20	399
.....	4,757	301	75	1,235	.....	.....	.....	736	.....	.....	400
70	23,622	1,097	361	5,006	.....	143	3,818	7,152	.....	3	401
157	16,836	653	666	2,015	.....	277	2,955	5,210	.....	2,398	402
†1,898	36,718	721	330	3,230	.....	177	567	2,781	15,476	.....	403
50	2,031	194	46	90	.....	.....	97	1,411	.....	111	404
‡1,237	39,414	1,025	401	3,716	.....	98	.....	4,006	4,846	.....	405
415	6,400	324	99	1,051	.....	.....	.....	3,599	.....	.....	406
‖3,598	53,310	831	398	2,277	.....	219	1,955	5,712	14,186	5,956	407
1,237	30,005	1,368	314	2,181	.....	29	2,961	5,248	1,310	8,324	408
37	2,635	214	57	149	.....	5	.....	1,626	.....	.....	409
.....	2,894	297	72	245	.....	5	.....	1,486	.....	.....	410
12	2,764	302	83	788	100	18	48	1,204	.....	.....	411
.....	4,015	339	116	1,322	135	24	.....	967	.....	100	412
73	22,012	904	354	3,615	.....	269	5,091	7,204	.....	.....	413
.....	3,433	447	39	298	.....	.....	.....	1,805	.....	.....	414
60	29,179	1,060	464	4,367	279	239	5,048	10,245	.....	472	415
4	1,603	137	19	110	.....	16	.....	965	.....	.....	416

* Including $1,148 from other Townships as share of debt.
† Including $1,665 from other Townships as share of debt.
‡ Including $675 from other Townships as share of debt.
‖ Including $3,185 grant from County for drains.

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
365. Otonabee				238	17,626	23	8,828
366. Oxford-on-Rideau		1,500	83	66	12,891	3,433	2,610
367. Oxford E.	262		91	59	14,452	1,627	382
368. Oxford N	491		49	277	8,168	1,325	38
369. Oxford W.	1,081		199	118	14,022		377
370. Paipoonge			110	2	3,267	314	6,764
371. Pakenham	1,099		672	13	8,980	1,668	1,351
372. Palmerston and Canonto	100		60	95	2,787	108	1,038
373. Papineau		66		3	834	257	787
374. Peel	618	4,087	263	116	28,258	5,885	2
375. Pelee Island	2,294	2,000	1,833	5	14,751	24	8,891
376. Pelham			39	114	14,451	16	635
377. Pembroke		353			2,304		1,057
378. Percy	106	1,400	46	347	12,928	529	1,116
379. Perry	216		63	231	3,958	1,565	2,429
380. Petewawa	31		33	37	1,838		401
381. Pickering	1,487	12,424	441	452	42,462	127	1,878
382. Pilkington	187		121	148	9,031	228	5,318
383. Pittsburg		704	11	150	16,022	8,762	1,573
384. Plantaganet N	342	500	69	595	15,305	642	8,105
385. Plantaganet S	117		156	576	10,223	2,105	3,946
386. Plummer additional	200	700	199	46	2,320	230	616
387. Plympton	3,032	580	526	295	29,473		7,064
388. Portland				50	11,041	2,454	1,648
389. Prince		100		12	1,178	297	1,212
390. Proton	878	800	381	129	16,067	1,907	1,848
391. Puslinch				121	15,902	2,037	3,562
392. Radcliffe				3	858	57	964
393. Raglan				7	2,093	239	1,500
394. Rainham			37	32	7,678	523	
395. Raleigh	10,000	8,711	3,519	823	72,372		27,314
396. Rama		600	35	139	5,445	374	1,013
397. Ramsay			460	226	12,796	2,568	34
398. Ratter and Dunnett	104		63	34	2,604	53	386
399. Rawdon	552	600	118	109	18,224	950	6,158
400. Rayside		2,341	50	7	4,745	12	2,602
401. Reach		5,687	126	208	23,601	21	331
402. Richmond		2,118	53	491	16,836		4,461
403. Rochester	3,269		1,261	47	27,859	8,859	14,864
404. Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie			56	5	2,010	21	2,496
405. Romney	8,952	9,440	2,427	787	35,698	3,716	17,145
406. Ross	100		6	140	5,319	1,081	1,668
407. Roxborough	5,933	11,214	3,709	920	53,310		18,094
408. Russell	2,337		1,779	*2,867	28,718	1,287	2,734
409. Ryde	85		22	29	2,187	448	953
410. Ryerson	34		20	71	2,230	664	2,044
411. St. Edmunds				52	2,595	169	2,373
412. St. Joseph	147		82	158	3,390	625	2,874
413. St. Vincent	365	2,100	203	107	20,212	1,800	20
414. Salter, May and 116		203	2	163	2,957	476	1,123
415. Saltfleet	676	2,000	635	†1,388	26,873	2,306	1,360
416. Sandfield					1,247	356	95

* Including $2,335 paid to other municipalities as share of debt.

† Including $625 for scavenger work on beach.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 1904—*Continued.*

December 31st, 1904.				Liabilities on December 31st, 1904.				
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	3,000	11,851	5,726	.....	.....	576	6,302	365
498	6,000	12,541	2,484	832	.....	2,332	5,648	366
.....	2,758	4,762	.....	1,752	.....	448	2,200	367
.....	636	1,999	.....	492	.....	2,182	2,676	368
.....	1,775	2,152	.....	1,882	45	9	1,936	369
166	3,528	10,772	.....	2,000	800	7,715	10,515	370
.....	2,200	5,219	.....	15,671	.....	.....	15,671	371
.....	206	1,352	609	1,100	.....	11	1,720	372
.....	.....	1,044	617	.....	.....	33	650	373
.....	2,400	8,287	.....	4,830	.....	107	4,937	374
6,164	36,450	51,529	1,176	25,874	6,667	150	33,867	375
18,127	4,792	23,570	.....	.....	228	53	281	376
.....	150	1,207	430	.....	425	.....	855	377
.....	8,587	10,232	.....	127	.....	10	137	378
.....	964	4,958	2,336	836	.....	114	3,286	379
.....	.....	401	154	.....	38	.....	192	380
.....	4,883	6,888	.....	3,983	1,878	.....	5,861	381
.....	1,891	7,437	3,918	1,834	1,415	841	8,008	382
.....	3,966	14,301	5,216	.....	4,089	100	9,405	383
.....	4,932	13,675	5,749	3,492	.....	981	10,222	384
114	1,554	7,719	3,689	847	1,400	387	6,323	385
.....	4,000	4,846	562	3,400	.....	64	4,026	386
.....	3,906	10,970	1,337	8,070	779	2,785	12,971	387
1,750	1,000	6,852	3,660	.....	.....	.....	3,660	388
.....	.....	1,509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	389
2,406	3,705	9,866	.....	8,850	181	448	9,479	390
10,105	2,500	18,204	3,312	.....	.....	131	3,443	391
.....	.....	1,021	769	.....	.....	220	989	392
300	.....	2,039	1,472	.....	.....	149	1,621	393
4,640	750	5,913	.....	.....	415	.....	415	394
.....	30,624	57,938	4,636	81,880	16,200	10,918	113,634	395
.....	1,000	2,387	837	.....	1,700	.....	2,537	396
13,870	500	16,972	351	11,500	.....	.....	11,851	397
.....	1,868	2,307	350	1,643	.....	.....	1,993	398
20	5,660	12,788	5,025	4,442	.....	30	9,497	399
.....	668	3,282	1,060	.....	1,191	.....	2,251	400
3	1,867	2,222	.....	.....	.....	210	210	401
17,766	3,182	25,409	3,139	.....	2,252	.....	5,391	402
.....	2,726	26,449	5,950	24,475	2,000	10,322	42,747	403
531	976	4,024	2,092	1,400	.....	279	3,771	404
.....	8,528	29,389	2,881	46,442	5,143	3,682	58,148	405
.....	1,200	3,949	1,424	.....	.....	.....	1,424	406
5,956	773	24,827	5,998	73,564	12,183	4,801	96,546	407
10,497	1,019	15,537	.....	47,424	.....	.....	47,424	408
.....	3,169	4,570	.....	1,081	.....	.....	1,081	409
.....	303	3,011	1,310	303	.....	91	1,704	410
.....	100	2,642	1,002	.....	.....	332	1,334	411
400	2,240	6,139	1,078	1,460	300	150	2,988	412
.....	3,441	5,261	59	3,441	.....	60	3,560	413
640	1,260	3,499	.....	1,500	240	567	2,307	414
8,317	8,883	20,866	.....	11,530	.....	.....	11,530	415
.....	.....	451	146	.....	.....	9	155	416

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
417. Sandwich, E., Essex	4	13,701	595	.....	102	.....	5,002
418. Sandwich, S., Essex	52	8,790	93	.....	412	7,948	10,065
419. Sandwich, W., Essex	401	11,898	437	.....	.....	1,836	2,955
420. Sarawak, Grey	100	6,553	1	685	138	1,318	1,525
421. Sarnia, Lambton	991	17,904	79	.....	.....	1,241	3,021
422. Saugeen, Bruce	1,194	7,679	28	.....	11	1,500	.....
423. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	1,173	8,838	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
424. Scarborough, York	919	18,167	417	.....	571	963	.....
425. Schreiber, Thunder Bay	2,396	1,800	289	.....	.....	702	.....
426. Scott, Ontario	981	10,803	86	.....	238	2,000	.....
427. Scugog, Ontario	215	2,762	18	.....	.....	510	.....
428. Sebastopol, Renfrew	175	1,389	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
429. Seneca, Haldimand	1,376	9,292	91	.....	29	.....	.....
430. Seymour, Northumberland	1,733	14,857	58	.....	.....	5,195	.....
431. Sheffield, Lennox and Addington	553	7,666	117	.....	.....	27	.....
432. Sherbourne, McClintock, etc., Hali'b'n	274	1,088	108	.....	.....	307	.....
433. Sherbrooke, Haldimand	51	1,340	4	.....	63	90	.....
434. Sherbrooke, S., Lanark	436	1,941	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
435. Shuniah, Thunder Bay	629	5,898	.....	188	15	500	.....
436. Sidney, Hastings	178	22,905	116	.....	.....	2,400	.....
437. Smith, Peterborough	1,419	12,853	123	.....	56	.....	.....
438. Snowdon, Haliburton	41	1,633	.....	.....	.....	481	.....
439. Sombra, Lambton	710	28,685	245	.....	.....	.....	9,695
440. Somerville, Victoria	276	6,294	81	395	353	.....	.....
441. Sophiasburg, Prince Edward	337	8,886	51	103	103	300	.....
442. Southwold, Elgin	5,439	23,039	258	.....	48	.....	4,363
443. Springer, Nipissing	128	2,641	91	.....	.....	3,372	.....
444. Stafford, Renfrew	604	3,573	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
445. Stamford, Welland	1,136	16,468	280	.....	25	3,000	.....
446. Stanhope, Haliburton	286	1,427	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
447. Stanley, Huron	1,005	12,190	62	600	34	2,900	.....
448. Stephen, Huron	59	17,096	386	.....	.....	3,000	.....
449. Stephenson, Muskoka	.....	3,623	98	.....	23	700	.....
450. Stisted, Muskoka	303	2,152	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
451. Storrington, Frontenac	2	9,827	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
452. Strong, Parry Sound	364	2,255	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
453. Sullivan, Grey	462	12,761	33	.....	.....	1,500	.....
454. Sunnidale, Simcoe	1,653	10,820	96	.....	.....	2,000	.....
455. Sydenham, Grey	1,208	15,510	72	.....	.....	5,337	.....
456. Tarentorus, Algoma	57	4,530	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....
457. Tay, Simcoe	1,110	14,910	362	.....	116	.....	.....
458. Tecumseth, Simcoe	4,286	20,255	73	.....	63	1,200	.....
459. Tehkummah, Manitoulin	1,020	1,818	4	.....	.....	200	.....
460. Thessalon, Algoma	90	2,564	5	.....	.....	600	3,545
461. Thorah, Ontario	109	7,583	23	.....	1,499	2,000	.....
462. Thorold, Welland	737	6,831	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
463. Thurlow, Hastings	1,633	19,047	111	.....	.....	1,500	1,850
464. Tilbury, E., Kent	1,043	34,459	10	.....	219	19,429	11,551
465. Tilbury, N., Essex	139	11,635	79	.....	61	.....	6,330
466. Tilbury, W., Essex	3,477	18,731	372	.....	20	.....	4,139
467. Tiny, Simcoe	.....	14,152	24	.....	.....	2,308	.....
468. Torbolton, Carleton	795	2,757	.....	.....	.....	200	.....

* The township municipality of Sault Ste. Marie ceased to have a corporate existence on June 15th, 1904, having been absorbed into the new townships of Tarentorus and Korah *et al*, and the town of Steelton. No returns having been received from Sault Ste. Marie tp. for the five and a half months of its existence in the year 1904, the tabulation given herein for it, is based on former returns and collateral correspondence.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 1904

Disbursements, 1904.

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,029	20,433	872	460	1,695	.....	361	1,374	4,615	6,453	.....	417
133	27,493	591	309	2,491	.....	29	1,303	2,975	6,707	.....	418
.....	17,527	527	506	2,248	.....	231	1,320	5,180	1,212	.....	419
90	10,410	585	108	1,298	.....	38	440	1,669	238	518	420
214	23,450	879	352	5,319	.....	129	2,878	5,288	3,875	.....	421
290	10,702	528	324	3,709	.....	7	1,432	2,891	.....	.....	422
†7,000	17,068	925	342	3,631	.....	34	.....	3,820	.....	.....	423
449	21,486	1,431	570	7,827	.....	34	3,081	7,480	.....	.....	424
.....	5,187	89	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,980	.....	.....	425
47	14,155	748	246	2,003	72	50	2,303	4,310	.....	.....	426
25	3,530	186	58	624	.....	19	551	1,159	.....	.....	427
5	1,576	156	44	87	.....	.....	125	924	.....	.....	428
52	10,840	495	128	1,122	.....	125	3,261	4,144	.....	.....	429
10	21,853	860	540	4,372	.....	54	2,245	5,057	.....	.....	430
28	8,391	532	251	1,134	.....	108	1,633	3,811	.....	.....	431
245	2,022	273	203	205	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	5	432
.....	1,548	101	43	25	.....	68	444	736	.....	.....	433
18	2,474	241	88	180	.....	12	348	1,076	.....	.....	434
.....	7,230	476	86	897	.....	10	.....	475	.....	723	435
630	26,229	1,209	810	3,437	.....	395	8,011	8,385	.....	.....	436
95	14,546	693	268	2,430	.....	324	4,257	4,600	.....	.....	437
153	2,308	252	76	288	.....	7	114	1,160	.....	.....	438
165	39,500	1,156	332	5,316	.....	535	2,139	8,251	10,925	.....	439
199	7,598	574	124	956	...	80	492	2,941	.....	604	440
150	9,930	427	193	777	.....	376	2,467	4,738	.....	103	441
640	33,787	1,224	1,206	6,946	.....	12	5,323	7,637	1,007	.....	442
116	6,348	601	291	1,006	.....	.....	.....	1,133	.....	.....	443
56	4,235	212	142	575	.....	.....	545	1,802	.....	.....	444
327	21,236	577	977	3,551	131	22	2,276	6,651	.....	.....	445
41	1,771	207	29	394	.....	.....	84	682	.....	.....	446
321	17,112	699	130	3,348	.....	15	2,445	5,064	1,808	922	447
466	21,007	915	352	4,869	....	63	.....	9,300	80	.....	448
57	4,501	407	162	1,198	28	57	.....	1,746	.....	217	449
98	2,574	322	86	432	.....	.....	.....	1,185	.....	30	450
68	9,916	379	160	333	.....	10	4,654	3,664	.....	.....	451
227	2,864	254	58	408	30	18	.....	1,441	.....	.....	452
288	15,044	660	154	2,314	.....	103	2,186	6,861	.....	.....	453
636	15,205	843	479	1,613	.....	18	1,928	4,699	20	.....	454
373	22,500	1,004	427	4,948	....	242	2,008	6,560	.....	.....	455
308	8,395	563	211	728	.....	22	.....	950	.....	.....	456
208	16,706	865	249	1,894	.....	251	1,800	8,896	.....	.....	457
322	26,199	905	323	6,190	.....	342	5,100	8,362	.....	.....	458
.....	3,042	134	61	551	.....	5	.....	1,116	.....	.....	459
‡3,139	9,943	380	280	6,385	112	8	.....	625	.....	.....	460
117	11,331	695	649	2,103	.....	58	1,086	2,227	178	4	461
2	7,669	539	262	404	.....	91	1,750	3,417	.....	.....	462
632	24,773	701	422	1‡665	.....	1,165	8,308	8,918	.....	.....	463
2,147	71,858	1,421	719	6,947	1,059	497	2,280	7,968	26,843	.....	464
172	18,416	1,018	265	2,750	.....	299	1,196	3,434	3,441	.....	465
§15,941	42,680	885	1,652	3,925	.....	91	1,213	4,322	6,056	.....	466
72	16,556	955	365	2,769	.....	296	2,251	5,589	.....	.....	467
29	3,781	281	108	955	.....	.....	614	1,729	.....	.....	468

† From Steelton as share of former loan for current expenses.
‡ Including $3,000 received from Government for roads.
‡ Including $829 from other municipalities.
§ Including $9,460 refund from late treasurer.

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
417. Sandwich, E	2,158	180	772	271	19,211	1,222	14,810
418. Sandwich, S	1,329	8,948	227	160	25,069	2,424	10,966
419. Sandwich, W	1,252	2,682	149	504	15,811	1,716	11,227
420. Sarawak	948	2,200	681	240	8,963	1,447	778
421. Sarnia	3,447	.....	1,169	114	23,450	.....	3,514
422. Saugeen	.....	1,500	13	73	10,477	225	6
423. Sault Ste. Marie	.....	7,000	140	*1,176	17,068	.....	.....
424. Scarborough	477	.....	422	127	21,449	37	1,766
425. Schreiber	109	.....	360	.....	4,568	619	.....
426. Scott	200	2,000	81	859	12,872	1,283	32
427. Scugog	.....	510	13	46	3,166	364	.....
428. Sebastopol	.....	.....	.....	51	1,387	189	96
429. Seneca	.....	.....	.....	95	9,370	1,470	12
430. Seymour	.....	6,795	213	540	20,676	1,177	168
431. Sheffield	334	.....	292	296	8,391	.....	1,546
432. Sherbourne, McClintock, etc	35	600	77	169	2,022	.....	556
433. Sherbrooke	.....	90	.....	.....	1,507	41	122
434. Sherbrooke, S	.....	.....	.....	26	1,971	503	666
435. Shuniah	.....	688	387	191	3,933	3,297	2,605
436. Sidney	.....	2,400	100	236	24,983	1,246	10,099
437. Smith	501	.....	61	48	13,182	1,364	1,982
438. Snowdon	50	200	17	144	2,308	.....	2,475
439. Sombra	7,319	.....	1,237	522	37,732	1,768	26,996
440. Somerville	370	.....	628	383	7,182	416	6,563
441. Sophiasburg	.....	300	5	65	9,451	479	423
442. Southwold	563	.....	56	38	24,357	9,430	4,109
443. Springer	491	2,515	135	176	6,348	.....	3,209
444. Stafford	.....	.....	.....	5	3,281	954	699
445. Stamford	414	4,000	334	370	19,303	1,933	4,867
446. Stanhope	31	.....	10	43	1,480	291	648
447. Stanley	.....	900	251	150	15,732	1,380	55
448. Stephen	427	3,000	220	358	19,584	1,423	266
449. Stephenson	.....	515	77	62	4,469	32	1,959
450. Stisted	50	.....	25	15	2,125	449	1,384
451. Storrington	240	.....	34	122	9,596	320	1,215
452. Strong	.....	.....	.....	16	2,225	639	1,545
453. Sullivan	50	1,500	55	79	13,962	1,082	26
454. Sunnidale	277	2,000	248	236	12,361	2,844	362
455. Sydenham	79	5,337	82	1,455	22,142	358	50
456. Tarentorus	.....	5,500	81	54	8,109	286	7,267
457. Tay	475	.....	124	177	14,731	1,975	11,289
458. Tecumseth	368	1,200	351	188	23,329	2,870	834
459. Tehkummah	.....	.....	.....	2	1,869	1,173	251
460. Thessalon	.....	741	12	39	8,582	1,361	1,037
461. Thorah	1,000	2,500	417	320	11,237	94	432
462. Thorold	.....	.....	3	233	6,699	970	4,198
463. Thurlow	.....	1,500	99	684	23,462	1,311	6,410
464. Tilbury, E	12,718	.....	6,837	773	68,062	3,796	32,817
465. Tilbury, N	3,441	.....	1,676	208	17,728	688	11,870
466. Tilbury, W	6,089	.....	1,178	†5,886	31,297	11,383	13,258
467. Tiny	881	1,450	1,864	136	16,556	.....	5,305
468. Torbolton	.....	.....	.....	40	3,727	54	2,044

* Including $1,000, repayment of loan for current expenses omitted from returns for 1903,—and $136 balance on hand June 15, 1904, transferred to Korah and Steelton.

† Including $4,835 late treasurer's shortage.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—*Continued.*

December 31, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	2,268	18,300	6,229	13,329	3,000	.....	22,558	417
.....	1,623	15,013	3,910	11,937	.....	.....	15,847	418
.....	1,000	13,943	6,285	3,706	1,046	2,017	13,054	419
7,247	5,327	14,799	.....	13,825	518	179	14,522	420
.....	18,580	22,094	251	21,994	1,266	.....	23,511	421
.....	28	259	.....	.....	.....	162	162	422
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
13,129	7,941	22,873	.....	6,831	963	.....	7,794	424
.....	6,041	6,660	.....	5,891	754	.....	6,645	425
4,761	990	7,066	.....	385	.....	.....	385	426
.....	1,490	1,854	.....	.....	.....	169	169	427
.....	.....	285	150	.....	.....	17	167	428
.....	2,085	3,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429
.....	887	2,232	.....	.....	750	965	1,715	430
.....	2,000	3,546	.....	6,954	27	344	7,325	431
5	2,161	2,722	394	1,022	7	126	1,549	432
1,864	500	2,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	433
.....	.....	1,169	106	.....	.....	.....	106	434
2,738	1,516	10,156	.....	7,500	1,500	179	9,179	435
.....	1,000	12,345	9,651	.....	.....	.....	9,651	436
.....	800	4,146	71	800	.....	91	962	437
.....	303	2,778	1,865	51	281	.....	2,197	438
.....	36,921	65,685	11,185	32,212	.....	2,415	45,812	439
8,515	3,281	18,775	3,409	12,820	.....	75	16,304	440
3,521	3,500	7,923	.....	.....	.....	219	219	441
.....	1,013	14,552	7,220	5,202	.....	1,081	13,503	442
.....	972	4,181	1,200	2,261	1,936	.....	5,397	443
.....	710	2,363	1,008	.....	.....	105	1,113	444
.....	8,874	15,674	3,939	4,149	.....	59	8,147	445
.....	141	1,080	612	141	.....	45	798	446
779	1,569	3,783	.....	.....	2,900	1	2,901	447
.....	3,738	5,427	2,593	2,408	.....	383	5,384	448
1,252	1,292	4,535	804	1,190	717	267	2,978	449
240	430	2,503	.....	420	.....	.....	420	450
.....	1,510	3,045	57	510	.....	.....	567	451
.....	401	2,585	716	.....	.....	.....	716	452
.....	2,050	3,158	.....	300	.....	.....	300	453
.....	1,773	4,979	2,601	3,852	.....	100	6,553	454
.....	672	1,080	147	172	.....	.....	319	455
.....	2,155	9,708	.....	.....	.....	273	273	456
.....	2,110	15,374	4,249	2,035	.....	300	6,584	457
.....	7,645	11,349	.....	7,645	.....	.....	7,645	458
.....	.....	1,424	338	.....	206	18	562	459
.....	1,245	3,643	916	3,545	.....	.....	4,461	460
50,154	1,275	51,955	.....	4,000	500	.....	4,500	461
.....	.....	5,168	3,661	.....	.....	333	3,994	462
.....	3,863	11,584	5,573	1,850	.....	117	7,540	463
.....	25,179	61,792	5,319	150,616	19,429	13,757	189,121	464
.....	624	13,182	3,792	30,634	.....	972	35,398	465
.....	5,696	30,337	5,245	29,967	.....	5,893	41,105	466
.....	5,057	10,362	.....	44,277	2,308	.....	46,585	467
.....	.....	2,098	1,405	.....	202	114	1,721	468

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904. Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
469. Toronto, Peel	3,428	23,120	341	10,187	1,241	1,000	.....
470. Toronto Gore, Peel	375	5,880	33	8	153	1,000	.....
471. Tossorontio, Simcoe	1,156	7,471	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
472. Townsend, Norfolk	2,247	17,584	40	.....	26	.....	.....
473. Trafalgar, Halton	3	17,366	38	6,375	2,761	3,000	.....
474. Tuckersmith, Huron	1,783	12,105	62	3,783	845	2,000	328
475. Tudor and Cashel, Hastings	239	2,884	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
476. Turnberry, Huron	2,085	9,434	43	.....	56	.....	.....
477. Tyendinaga, Hastings	2,560	16,506	111	.....	57	.....	.....
478. Usborne, Huron	4,407	16,225	41	.....	.....	2,295	.....
479. Uxbridge, Ontario	.....	10,488	95	.....	456	3,500	.....
480. Van Horne, Rainy River	505	1,151	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
481. Vaughan, York	14,774	24,333	287	14,320	1,549	.....	.....
482. Verulam, Victoria	4,785	10,050	2	2,930	130	.....	14,000
483. Vespra, Simcoe	2,942	11,968	18	.....	12	.....	.....
484. Wainfleet, Welland	233	12,055	418	.....	845	.....	3,762
485. Wallace, Perth	233	13,441	70	1,017	315	821	.....
486. Walpole, Haldimand	1,830	26,026	143	.....	39	5,000	.....
487. Walsingham, N., Norfolk	2,256	9,747	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
488. Walsingham, S., Norfolk	.....	12,361	35	.....	4	4,875	.....
489. Warwick, Lambton	395	20,176	2	.....	22	2,874	1,618
490. Waterloo, Waterloo	1,670	30,018	370	12,574	1,592	.....	.....
491. Waters, Algoma	69	617	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
492. Watt, Muskoka	565	2,276	11	.....	.....	200	450
493. Wawanosh, E., Huron	2,274	8,331	27	.....	11	800	.....
494. Wawanosh, W., Huron	1,263	9,298	.....	.....	12	1,500	150
495. Wellesley, Waterloo	1,476	24,298	437	42	493	3,274	2,200
496. Westmeath, Renfrew	53	12,143	144	.....	.....	593	.....
497. Westminster, Middlesex	8,235	26,850	120	.....	43	7,400	.....
498. Whitby E., Ontario	660	12,874	151	.....	160	3,754	.....
499. Whitby, Ontario	465	12,367	120	.....	.....	5,500	.....
500. Whitchurch, York	6	9,720	58	328	654	1,777	.....
501. Widdifield, Nipissing	23	3,463	21	.....	.....	1,000	.....
502. Wilberforce and Algona N., Renfrew	890	5,098	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
503. Williams E., Middlesex	5,860	11,142	60	.....	43	598	.....
504. Williams W., Middlesex	3,032	10,216	25	.....	.....	3,000	.....
505. Williamsburg, Dundas	1,517	19,154	4	3,722	.....	.....	8,722
506. Willoughby, Welland	745	5,360	92	.....	.....	.....	1,137
507. Wilmot, Waterloo	5,786	23,020	430	362	.....	.....	.....
508. Winchester, Dundas	1,372	26,778	.....	55,935	1,789	.....	.....
509. Windham, Norfolk	1,473	17,048	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
510. Wolfe Island, Frontenac	400	9,118	48	.....	.....	600	20,000
511. Wolford, Grenville	633	7,317	29	.....	.....	200	.....
512. Wollaston, Hastings	148	2,100	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
513. Woodhouse, Norfolk	2,944	9,688	12	.....	53	.....	.....
514. Woolwich Waterloo	2,745	22,774	254	716	388	.....	29,000
515. Yarmouth, Elgin	908	33,579	187	.....	1	22,806	1,750
516. Yonge and Escott Front, Leeds	1,070	14,124	179	9,000	.....	2,068	.....
517. Yonge and Escott Rear, Leeds	1,230	7,590	62	.....	358	.....	.....
518. York, York	7,294	93,396	605	1,157	2,543	31,577	21,500
519. Zone, Kent	1,623	6,967	4	.....	14	4,000	1,705
520. Zorra E., Oxford	2,332	26,530	329	.....	41	5,903	1,550
521. Zorra W., Oxford	8,836	19,181	1	.....	494	.....	3,340

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 1904

Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Disbursements, 1904. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Construction of buildings.	Charities.	County levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
218	39,535	1,387	695	7,056	.....	56	4,839	9,439	.....	10,382	469
11	7,460	543	73	1,661	168	8	1,412	2,152	.....	19	470
9	8,766	538	166	1,144	225	47	1,850	3,664	.....	.....	471
59	19,956	919	246	2,387	320	10	4,988	7,698	8	.....	472
64	29,607	1,403	448	5,963	.....	371	3,596	8,519	.....	6,375	473
107	21,013	778	143	5,754	.....	24	2,564	4,448	164	3,800	474
322	3,499	362	108	768	.....	32	185	1,633	.....	.....	475
21	11,639	732	117	1,922	.....	10	1,482	3,948	2,432	.....	476
515	19,749	1,360	342	709	.....	398	5,587	7,144	.....	.....	477
629	23,597	536	183	7,174	.....	20	5,371	5,222	667	.....	478
67	14,606	881	240	1,200	63	76	1,744	4,909	.....	1,316	479
561	2,247	209	84	81	737	20	.....	568	.....	.....	480
66	55,329	1,457	642	9,332	991	81	10,406	9,533	.....	14,320	481
1,027	32,924	578	205	2,472	.....	143	1,508	5,282	.....	996	482
142	15,082	866	231	1,536	.....	25	2,315	5,743	376	.....	483
263	17,576	628	512	1,094	.....	49	3,261	4,853	3,445	.....	484
338	16,235	741	170	2,284	.....	60	3,485	5,227	87	1,970	485
24	33,062	1,529	491	7,399	.....	696	6,865	9,287	.....	.....	486
58	12,085	568	254	6,136	.....	12	700	3,740	.....	.....	487
407	17,682	721	168	5,544	.....	32	1,523	4,095	.....	.....	488
12	25,099	666	282	4,298	.....	141	5,452	7,521	1,429	.....	489
660	46,884	1,684	1,338	4,815	.....	47	6,060	17,432	.....	12,465	490
.....	746	135	57	107	.....	8	.....	100	.....	.....	491
24	3,526	225	94	687	.....	22	.....	1,969	.....	.....	492
19	11,462	569	247	1,749	.....	6	1,727	4,204	.....	.....	493
56	12,279	721	292	2,499	.....	25	1,904	3,809	.....	.....	494
61	32,281	1,109	713	8,069	.....	52	4,373	14,744	20	.....	495
72	13,005	708	290	2,690	.....	70	1,873	5,296	.....	.....	496
254	42,902	1,401	758	9,680	.....	14	7,285	8,622	48	.....	497
3	17,602	773	156	4,517	.....	73	2,802	5,306	.....	.....	498
37	18,489	822	170	3,554	.....	48	2,746	4,621	.....	.....	499
43	12,586	863	307	2,606	110	38	.....	6,752	.....	262	500
.....	4,507	385	242	792	.....	.....	.....	1,278	.....	.....	501
97	6,164	450	93	502	34	57	1,057	2,602	.....	.....	502
82	17,785	503	612	2,995	.....	105	3,767	3,487	163	.....	503
198	16,471	526	1,061	3,305	.....	108	2,805	3,389	317	.....	504
*2,483	35,602	594	351	3,789	362	194	3,178	6,722	11,454	3,198	505
.....	7,334	211	130	567	.....	5	1,373	2,003	879	.....	506
331	29,929	1,426	341	6,039	.....	12	4,489	10,849	.....	.....	507
1,508	87,382	688	258	5,823	.....	209	2,804	8,382	9,653	48,343	508
46	18,643	782	456	4,095	.....	100	3,413	7,027	453	88	509
.....	30,166	440	357	805	20,000	294	3,138	4,227	.....	.....	510
18	8,197	407	93	738	.....	10	1,548	4,068	.....	.....	511
379	2,638	274	77	763	.....	21	132	1,154	.....	.....	512
51	12,748	451	236	3,926	.....	38	2,398	3,869	.....	.....	513
56	55,933	1,298	576	18,658	.....	9	4,010	14,143	.....	656	514
167	59,398	1,933	2,124	16,580	3,192	465	.....	11,200	235	.....	515
.....	26,441	679	502	4,984	.....	58	1,856	5,567	.....	140	516
420	9,660	306	65	2,543	.....	30	886	3,743	.....	813	517
†5,400	163,472	7,897	2,874	58,819	.....	380	8,954	48,269	.....	2,476	518
214	14,527	810	269	2,930	.....	87	899	1,209	3,163	.....	519
454	37,139	909	191	10,970	.....	320	4,557	7,497	969	.....	520
16	31,868	789	429	7,567	.....	5	4,376	5,115	3,845	.....	521

* Including $1,285 from other municipalities.
† Including $3,815 for redemption of lands sold for taxes.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Townships.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*					Assets on	
	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.	Taxes in arrears.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
469. Toronto	304	1,000	338	1,225	36,721	2,814	640
470. Toronto Gore	225	1,000	102	81	7,444	16	9
471. Tossorontio	.....	.....	.....	53	7,687	1,079	51
472. Townsend	133	.....	22	396	17,127	2,829	308
473. Trafalgar	200	2,000	154	526	29,555	52	1,440
474. Tuckersmith	450	2,000	118	229	20,472	541	622
475. Tudor and Cashel	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,088	411	2,754
476. Turnberry	.....	.....	8	.....	10,651	988	677
477. Tyendinaga	.....	.....	.....	1,072	16,612	3,137	1,811
478. Usborne	.....	2,295	25	75	21,568	2,029	21
479. Uxbridge	.....	2,554	1,237	279	14,499	107	1,949
480. Van Horne	.....	109	.....	91	1,899	348	1,411
481. Vaughan	.....	.....	103	511	47,376	7,953	392
482. Verulam	1,979	.....	1,821	*11,817	26,801	6,123	.....
483. Vespra	289	.....	144	37	11,562	3,520	1,695
484. Wainfleet	1,023	.....	206	477	15,548	2,028	2,538
485. Wallace	.....	821	912	68	15,825	410	4,626
486. Walpole	300	5,000	160	772	32,499	563	21
487. Walsingham, N	.....	.....	15	155	11,580	505	2,749
488. Walsingham, S	2,641	2,229	614	115	17,682	.....	1,139
489. Warwick	546	2,874	169	171	23,549	1,550	.....
490. Waterloo	1,223	.....	505	457	46,026	858	.....
491. Waters	.....	50	4	5	466	280	507
492. Watt	100	200	11	19	3,327	199	1,918
493. Wawanosh, E	.....	800	13	25	9,340	2,122	142
494. Wawanosh, W	580	1,500	119	296	11,745	534	455
495. Wellesley	238	.....	243	639	30,200	2,081	533
496. Westmeath	529	593	58	896	13,003	2	.....
497. Westminster	150	7,400	187	519	36,064	6,838	3,513
498. Whitby, E	108	3,100	96	141	17,072	530	156
499. Whitby	.....	6,080	71	217	18,329	160	111
500. Whitchurch	.....	.....	.....	152	11,090	1,496	.....
501. Widdifield	.....	1,450	32	98	4,277	230	4,307
502. Wilberforce and Algona, N.	120	.....	43	226	5,184	980	1,461
503. Williams, E	.....	598	5	112	12,347	5,438	521
504. Williams, W	.....	3,000	56	28	14,595	1,876	734
505. Williamsburg	3,161	.....	1,066	71	34,140	1,462	96
506. Willoughby	602	.....	74	21	5,865	1,469	1,317
507. Wilmot	499	.....	169	674	24,498	5,431	.....
508. Winchester	6,388	125	2,755	474	85,902	1,480	2,462
509. Windham	.....	.....	.....	74	16,488	2,155	1,989
510. Wolfe Island	.....	.....	.....	779	30,040	126	5,223
511. Wolford	.....	.....	.....	53	6,917	1,280	1,526
512. Wollaston	.....	.....	.....	23	2,444	194	1,871
513. Woodhouse	.....	.....	.....	193	11,111	1,637	243
514. Woolwich	2,091	.....	818	412	42,671	13,262	6
515. Yarmouth	563	21,577	600	929	59,398	.....	2,476
516. Yonge and Escott Front	8,788	3,000	603	264	26,441	.....	414
517. Yonge and Escott Rear	.....	.....	750	27	9,163	497	15
518. York	6,965	.....	4,568	†6,856	148,058	15,414	21,238
519. Zone	872	4,000	165	34	14,438	89	5,572
520. Zorra E	2,197	5,903	585	203	34,301	2,838	500
521. Zorra W	1,647	.....	519	392	24,684	7,184	863

* Including $11,000 aid to railway.

† Including $2,926 rebates of taxes, and $2,120 re tax sale account.

TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES—*Continued.*

December 31, 1904.			Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
28,561	3,341	35,356	.....	1,206	.....	.....	1,206	469
3,519	1,015	4,559	.....	1,850	.....	40	1,890	470
.....	350	1,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471
.....	4,337	7,474	392	232	.....	.....	624	472
45,173	4,864	51,529	704	1,400	1,000	341	3,445	473
17,700	400	19,263	.....	2,571	.....	.....	2,571	474
.....	.....	3,165	1,767	.....	.....	20	1,787	475
.....	157	1,822	1,482	.....	.....	.....	1,482	476
.....	1,834	6,782	.....	.....	.....	197	197	477
.....	600	2,650	.....	.....	.....	130	130	478
11,659	1,400	15,115	.....	19,000	1,860	.....	20,860	479
.....	1,310	3,069	.....	.....	.....	73	73	480
35,332	2,736	46,413	.....	.....	.....	208	208	481
2,445	1,323	9,891	1,831	15,609	.....	27	17,467	482
.....	1,500	6,715	2,665	3,117	.....	141	6,223	483
26,000	9,559	40,125	373	7,034	.....	286	7,693	484
8,310	896	14,242	3,485	20,000	.....	65	23,550	485
.....	1,900	2,484	.....	1,200	.....	.....	1,200	486
.....	1,484	4,738	2,739	.....	.....	.....	2,739	487
.....	1,750	2,889	347	8,731	3,075	.....	12,153	488
.....	847	2,397	.....	3,683	.....	1,385	5,068	489
36,065	5,912	42,835	.....	10,934	.....	.....	10,934	490
.....	.....	787	210	.....	61	22	293	491
.....	1,050	3,167	636	1,050	.....	84	1,770	492
.....	.....	2,264	1,727	.....	.....	.....	1,727	493
.....	2,580	3,569	1,904	1,480	.....	75	3,459	494
12,681	5,789	21,084	.....	5,789	3,274	.....	9,063	495
.....	1,295	1,297	.....	485	.....	.....	485	496
.....	450	10,801	8,320	450	.....	.....	8,770	497
3,200	2,663	6,549	.....	1,038	654	94	1,786	498
.....	1,030	1,301	28	.....	.....	114	142	499
14,305	673	16,474	2,567	.....	1,777	340	4,684	500
.....	574	5,111	1,409	.....	300	38	1,747	501
.....	1,140	3,581	941	960	.....	58	1,959	502
.....	.....	5,959	4,302	.....	.....	200	4,502	503
.....	574	3,184	3,203	.....	.....	350	3,553	504
3,198	2,366	7,122	.....	21,555	.....	3,198	24,753	505
.....	1,225	4,011	744	3,036	.....	59	3,839	506
.....	3,891	9,322	.....	2,511	.....	363	2,874	507
48,343	4,014	56,299	.....	61,449	.....	1,462	62,911	508
88	2,745	6,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	509
.....	22,362	27,711	3,082	20,000	600	100	23,782	510
.....	820	3,626	1,759	.....	200	471	2,430	511
.....	1,000	3,065	1,259	.....	.....	9	1,268	512
.....	.....	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513
8,356	4,000	25,624	.....	45,611	.....	.....	45,611	514
.....	7,457	9,933	8,318	4,859	2,229	1,199	16,605	515
.....	2,100	2,514	.....	.....	2,068	.....	2,068	516
12,742	1,762	15,016	.....	15,000	.....	.....	15,000	517
33,894	130,123	200,669	22,838	97,379	39,180	3,842	163,239	518
.....	850	6,511	2,569	7,732	3,000	343	13,644	519
.....	4,352	7,690	.....	11,550	.....	2,324	13,874	520
9,450	450	17,947	.....	10,569	2,470	.....	13,039	521

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Acton, Halton	609	6,564	350	2,647	.....	88	1,800
2. Ailsa Craig, Middlesex	53	3,333	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. ALEXANDRIA, Glengarry	.....	8,848	964	4,753	.....	.....	22,167
4. ALLISTON, Simcoe	1,220	9,755	444	369	7,800	348	.....
5. ALMONTE, Lanark	3,787	19,925	1,199	5,439	.....	103	7,049
6. Alvinston, Lambton	749	5,906	482	.....	.....	19	2,000
7. AMHERSTBURG, Essex	.....	15,133	597	3,680	.....	.....	75,401
8. Arkona, Lambton	746	1,684	356	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. ARNPRIOR, Renfrew	384	23,784	2,130	2,970	2,897	198	22,824
10. Arthur, Wellington	118	7,885	667	.....	.....	.....	3,200
11. Athens, Leeds	2,053	4,104	74	.....	263	85	.....
12. AURORA, York	.....	10,682	236	1,555	.....	4	14,000
13. AYLMER, Elgin	.....	22,923	738	7,464	.....	.....	70,025
14. Ayr, Waterloo	242	4,876	203	.....	.....	453	88
15. BARRIE, Simcoe	3,724	41,588	2,921	22,504	3,723	2,493	1,409
16. Bath, Lennox and Addington	487	1,715	159	.....	.....	60	200
17. Bayfield, Huron	161	1,504	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Beamsville, Lincoln	1,414	4,728	295	315	317	12	3,000
19. Beaverton, Ontario	1,019	4,034	302	.....	.....	299	1,800
20. Beeton, Simcoe	307	4,775	275	2,707	.....	12	5,545
21. Belle River, Essex	304	2,149	158	.....	225	.....	.....
22. BERLIN, Waterloo	.....	93,960	4,806	68,428	.....	464	74,025
23. BLENHEIM, Kent	2,067	10,986	819	2,835	.....	272	21,615
24. Blyth, Huron	1,606	5,433	431	.....	400	208	2,130
25. Bobcaygeon, Victoria	4,319	4,648	207	.....	1,272	134	.....
26. Bolton, Peel	31	4,196	197	.....	1,856	.....	1,400
27. BOTHWELL, Kent	1,705	4,578	1,106	1,472	.....	.....	2,500
28. BOWMANVILLE, Durham	135	29,093	2,352	535	70	60	27,786
29. BRACEBRIDGE, Muskoka	478	20,836	855	11,384	.....	73	9,603
30. Bradford, Simcoe	2,159	4,863	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. BRAMPTON, Peel	1,067	20,226	911	4,988	.....	11	12,652
32. Bridgeburg, Welland	410	12,649	139	2,886	.....	.....	13,371
33. Brighton, Northumberland	334	7,381	348	.....	.....	.....	1,208
34. BROCKVILLE, Leeds	692	86,046	6,359	65,558	30,661	7,252	206,951
35. BRUCE MINES, Algoma	787	3,539	178	.....	.....	.....	1,100
36. Brussels, Huron	2,949	8,401	815	.....	6,359	419	1,675
37. Burk's Falls, Parry Sound	2,545	4,848	289	402	1,424	1,735	11,395
38. Burlington, Halton	1,224	5,290	332	.....	.....	80	1,000
39. CACHE BAY, Nipissing	2	2,157	134	.....	.....	.....	500
40. Caledonia, Haldimand	1,899	3,976	385	.....	.....	.....	500
41. Campbellford, Northumberland	55	14,271	1,277	5,741	1,240	.....	5,557
42. Cannington, Ontario	.....	3,843	405	.....	.....	.....	1,884
43. Cardinal, Grenville	472	4,137	465	.....	.....	.....	9,351
44. CARLETON PLACE, Lanark	7,288	22,911	2,488	.....	.....	97	5,500
45. Casselman, Russell	1,077	1,711	53	.....	.....	.....	200
46. Cayuga, Haldimand	26	3,927	402	.....	1,998	.....	37,100
47. Chatsworth, Grey	.....	1,446	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
48. Chesley, Bruce	3,359	11,189	612	.....	.....	278	5,941
49. Chesterville, Dundas	206	3,918	216	.....	.....	.....	1,730
50. Chippewa, Welland	1,249	2,039	401	.....	.....	14	.....

NOTE.—Towns are printed in small CAPITALS.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 1904

Receipts.—*Continued.*			Disbursements, 1904.								
Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Streets and parks.	Construction of buildings, water-works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
998	497	13,553	679	2,622	368	23	1,289	.....	20	390	1
.....	9	3,620	150	302	272	32	432	150	31	274	2
8,644	258	45,634	933	5,168	531	242	15,769	1,675	86	347	3
.....	.....	19,936	685	809	165	259	2,076	103	23	760	4
10,000	1,557	49,059	805	5,522	1,086	600	8,436	4,860	50	2,108	5
.....	229	9,385	431	905	245	10	2,186	.....	86	585	6
.....	143	94,954	1,074	6,023	1,311	470	4,588	729	214	570	7
3,755	85	6,626	188	.....	94	8	378	62	30	269	8
.....	3,406	58,593	1,252	3,061	787	868	9,045	14,263	25	1,610	9
.....	184	12,054	451	683	219	278	1,269	.....	16	501	10
10,400	645	17,622	213	72	196	50	343	8,920	15	263	11
.....	59	26,536	349	2,343	373	8	4,930	149	.....	571	12
2,976	191	104,317	1,099	8,491	1,199	941	4,391	4,721	146	1,200	13
.....	44	5,906	123	617	42	41	579	.....	20	404	14
41,000	9	119,371	1,464	18,465	1,961	1,280	13,057	10,350	1,059	2,975	15
.....	8	2,629	181	65	122	7	239	.....	139	300	16
.....	10	1,812	114	.....	166	31	158	81	24	107	17
461	288	10,830	525	451	114	20	1,606	317	5	410	18
.....	23	7,477	300	487	119	38	1,363	.....	85	386	19
.....	45	13,666	369	3,534	263	10	273	.....	8	324	20
.....	2,250	5,086	151	.....	98	6	715	.....	78	100	21
137,303	9,673	388,659	3,968	63,572	13,084	2,029	25,266	141,161	2,345	4,537	22
5,083	886	44,563	874	4,559	824	82	3,308	505	29	648	23
.....	.....	10,208	426	635	213	89	212	.....	6	370	24
11,000	45	21,625	306	262	135	223	830	.....	8	261	25
.....	6	7,686	187	55	234	121	3,244	.....	3	143	26
2,793	49	14,203	220	1,711	522	252	3,758	.....	389	222	27
5,000	522	65,553	1,040	3,808	1,072	1,269	3,188	10,242	467	1,322	28
.....	190	43,419	972	5,010	1,280	1,696	4,475	2,981	491	.....	29
.....	411	7,823	584	518	109	38	773	105	32	484	30
.....	336	40,191	1,199	2,062	673	522	7,823	682	35	1,046	31
.....	317	29,772	273	1,636	235	159	5,168	4,206	26	.....	32
.....	180	9,451	312	721	610	55	1,199	.....	80	641	33
26,459	1,978	431,956	3,792	65,198	5,040	7,693	11,875	29,503	2,197	.....	34
.....	95	5,693	225	.....	123	2	988	200	11	.....	35
.....	83	20,701	501	553	1,576	120	383	.....	10	299	36
30,000	3,066	55,704	358	446	320	40	644	32,803	14	.....	37
1,442	243	9,611	731	1,095	209	16	2,604	.....	188	464	38
2,000	.....	4,793	126	50	36	.....	678	.....	49	.....	39
.....	116	6,876	322	.....	160	53	373	.....	2	389	40
.....	259	28,400	845	4,555	623	434	1,508	175	146	993	41
.....	51	6,183	225	560	246	50	1,519	.....	4	538	42
.....	75	14,500	177	684	168	35	1,237	748	16	266	43
8,900	194	47,378	1,226	3,632	564	462	12,128	.....	193	2,460	44
.....	.....	3,041	176	.....	96	10	294	.....	.....	148	45
10,000	289	53,742	336	14	800	44	1,309	1,193	.....	300	46
.....	8	1,527	17	1	203	.....	75	59	.....	90	47
3,755	551	25,685	352	837	972	508	2,318	.....	21	599	48
1,500	3	7,573	142	27	121	10	905	.....	.....	214	49
.....	2	3,705	179	23	141	8	664	242	32	206	50

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*

Villages and Towns.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Acton	2,850	795	310	1,800	1,316	454	12,916	637
2. Ailsa Craig	1,065	.....	175	.....	204	328	3,415	205
3. Alexandria	2,455	.....	1,172	14,204	2,645	407	45,634	.....
4. Alliston	1,861	9,148	415	.....	2,676	35	19,315	621
5. Almonte	8,414	707	1,546	7,049	3,635	81	44,899	4,160
6. Alvinston	1,803	64	169	2,000	318	156	8,958	427
7. Amherstburg	2,800	.....	3,472	67,792	5,210	701	94,954	.....
8. Arkona	699	.....	.....	3,730	81	57	5,596	1,030
9. Arnprior	7,403	1,066	3,237	7,817	5,671	1,166	57,271	1,322
10. Arthur	2,233	.....	1,032	3,494	961	216	11,353	701
11. Athens	2,791	2,769	168	.....	200	521	16,521	1,101
12. Aurora	3,450	.....	1,941	10,112	1,517	173	25,916	620
13. Aylmer	4,942	.....	6,256	66,059	3,651	1,221	104,317	.....
14. Ayr	1,800	790	556	.....	762	172	5,906	.....
15. Barrie	13,522	22,542	12,698	102	11,146	2,828	113,449	5,922
16. Bath	1,035	.....	.....	200	6	22	2,316	313
17. Bayfield	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,504	308
18. Beamsville	1,921	137	818	3,000	867	50	10,241	589
19. Beaverton	985	466	.....	1,800	228	94	6,351	1,126
20. Beeton	919	.....	910	5,445	1,175	88	13,318	348
21. Belle River	660	2,250	119	.....	93	93	4,363	723
22. Berlin	53,404	.....	22,187	24,612	26,607	5,887	388,659	.....
23. Blenheim	3,579	.....	2,171	25,038	1,735	422	43,774	789
24. Blyth	1,270	531	2,234	2,130	1,825	191	10,132	76
25. Bobcaygeon	2,000	247	612	.....	1,446	*11,141	17,471	4,154
26. Bolton	1,278	507	151	1,300	276	179	7,678	8
27. Bothwell	1,668	.....	568	2,500	514	112	12,436	1,767
28. Bowmanville	7,000	.....	3,984	25,525	5,616	713	65,246	307
29. Bracebridge	7,453	176	4,962	7,300	5,145	1,056	42,997	422
30. Bradford	2,400	.....	447	.....	100	124	5,714	2,109
31. Brampton	5,957	.....	3,500	7,331	7,798	1,563	40,191	.....
32. Bridgeburg	2,829	4	1,204	10,071	1,728	1,106	28,645	1,127
33. Brighton	2,900	.....	445	1,208	278	239	8,688	763
34. Brockville	23,557	22,885	13,437	189,317	35,448	†20,336	430,278	1,678
35. Bruce Mines	1,763	.....	.....	1,100	34	736	5,182	511
36. Brussels	2,016	7,152	1,335	1,675	2,516	166	18,302	2,399
37. Burk's Falls	1,805	105	2,023	11,395	4,727	736	55,416	288
38. Burlington	1,700	.....	141	1,000	125	225	8,498	1,113
39. Cache Bay	2,522	.....	.....	867	25	221	4,574	219
40. Caledonia	2,281	.....	1,000	1,000	170	59	5,809	1,067
41. Campbellford	4,644	2,698	3,183	5,557	2,366	428	28,155	245
42. Cannington	1,600	.....	461	752	162	66	6,183	.....
43. Cardinal	2,261	.....	.....	8,400	.....	495	14,487	13
44. Carleton Place	8,053	.....	4,100	5,500	3,035	1,396	42,749	4,629
45. Casselman	881	68	.....	950	195	3	2,821	220
46. Cayuga	1,237	.....	1,201	43,600	1,137	1,805	52,976	766
47. Chatsworth	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	1,309	218
48. Chesley	3,850	993	651	8,055	1,932	1,426	22,514	3,171
49. Chesterville	2,279	.....	346	2,870	413	246	7,573	.....
50. Chippewa	950	.....	145	.....	149	7	2,746	959

* Including $11,000 bonus to railway. † Including $16,344 bonus to industries.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.—*Continued.*

Assets on December 31, 1904.					Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
918	6,194	10,000	22,429	40,178	150	27,904	.....	.....	28,054	1
120	108	.....	1,512	1,945	.....	4,657	.....	.....	4,657	2
1,833	.....	46,500	6,250	54,583	.....	47,518	18,012	200	65,730	3
3,094	13,682	19,341	10,298	47,036	3,371	49,478	.....	1	52,850	4
150	2,668	38,000	62,450	107,428	.....	93,206	.....	624	93,830	5
212	64	1,400	4,053	6,156	.....	7,331	.....	.....	7,331	6
4,774	.....	43,500	42,071	90,345	1,940	78,024	22,001	1,649	103,614	7
.....	.....	.....	1,105	2,135	.....	3,755	.....	.....	3,755	8
11,022	36,959	98,657	33,997	181,957	4,070	134,843	16,000	3,042	157,955	9
706	.....	.....	6,777	8,184	1,147	18,593	2,894	138	22,772	10
643	2,769	.....	9,600	14,113	.....	10,232	1,000	394	11,626	11
1,402	200	16,800	10,000	29,022	1,000	25,000	5,500	.....	31,500	12
1,000	.....	89,000	16,300	106,300	.....	78,640	17,430	342	96,412	13
414	6,973	.....	4,975	12,362	.....	14,220	88	.....	14,308	14
4,242	48,071	159,446	61,696	279,377	10,541	277,713	8,865	2,655	299,774	15
219	2,000	.....	1,700	4,232	300	.....	.....	.....	300	16
21	.....	.....	650	979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
41	2,887	15,000	3,294	21,811	410	14,338	225	450	15,423	18
189	4,015	.....	8,766	14,096	1,007	3,500	1,170	.....	5,677	19
8	.....	36,535	7,430	44,321	1,809	22,613	100	104	24,626	20
185	2,025	.....	809	3,742	115	1,381	578	15	2,089	21
2,077	.....	348,486	212,025	562,588	.....	595,076	74,025	884	669,985	22
3,012	.....	9,500	24,561	37,862	648	32,334	4,900	713	38,595	23
133	7,243	600	13,883	21,935	990	24,412	.....	.....	25,402	24
.....	2,711	500	5,705	13,070	2,318	13,388	.....	.....	15,706	25
.....	507	.....	1,691	2,206	.....	4,849	100	.....	4,949	26
889	.....	6,000	9,199	17,855	.....	12,080	2,000	.....	14,080	27
1,722	12,874	.....	63,542	78,445	.....	110,262	5,400	.....	115,662	28
3,485	18,233	86,584	23,636	132,360	1,127	97,543	7,004	4,904	110,578	29
2,625	.....	.....	8,700	13,434	1,984	1,711	.....	360	4,055	30
3,790	.....	120,000	13,162	136,952	.....	135,679	12,921	1,136	149,736	31
954	4	42,500	7,588	52,173	2,836	38,385	3,300	3,314	47,835	32
.....	.....	140	10,076	10,979	1,000	3,723	.....	.....	4,723	33
29,882	196,067	380,739	256,171	864,537	.....	824,057	54,734	2,675	881,466	34
664	.....	.....	1,179	2,354	1,070	.....	.....	2,917	3,987	35
379	20,463	.....	6,750	29,991	.....	56,263	.....	.....	56,263	36
740	18,237	32,997	3,081	55,343	2,695	53,962	.....	1,733	58,390	37
448	2,000	1,300	9,705	14,566	.....	2,855	.....	210	3,065	38
425	.....	.....	408	1,052	146	2,000	.....	943	3,089	39
506	.....	.....	6,200	7,773	.....	3,000	500	.....	3,500	40
950	2,698	33,500	8,962	46,355	.....	43,982	.....	106	44,088	41
1,819	.....	.....	8,810	10,629	.....	995	1,884	.....	2,879	42
1,302	.....	.....	4,000	5,315	266	2,281	1,651	114	4,312	43
48	.....	.....	67,900	72,577	4,500	76,500	.....	615	81,615	44
413	517	.....	500	1,650	.....	2,000	628	.....	2,628	45
1,781	6,002	.....	8,200	16,749	900	17,412	3,000	77	21,389	46
7	.....	.....	1,221	1,446	.....	.....	.....	25	25	47
394	2,250	.....	7,690	13,505	.....	41,054	3,675	.....	44,729	48
394	.....	.....	1,800	2,194	.....	7,493	679	.....	8,172	49
239	500	.....	9,490	11,188	30	3,581	500	50	4,161	50

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904. Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
51. Clifford, Wellington	2,360	2,172	129				2,100
52. Clinton, Huron	10,842	15,843	1,287		6	766	6,000
53. Cobden, Renfrew	369	3,019	307			250	1,776
54. Cobourg, Northumberland	469	40,719	6,920				21,647
55. Colborne, Northumberland	369	5,936	136				2,600
56. Collingwood, Simcoe	3,191	54,331	5,271	16,297	3,800	1,788	14,484
57. Copper Cliff, Nipissing	2,990	8,825	198				4,500
58. Cornwall, Stormont		45,343	3,449	8,572			11,207
59. Creemore, Simcoe	463	3,035	172				700
60. Delhi, Norfolk	1,304	3,570	115			19	600
61. Deseronto, Hastings	2,333	23,016	1,075	1,591		5	
62. Drayton, Wellington		4,706	586				4,469
63. Dresden, Kent	4,912	11,462	846	2,853			4,762
64. Dundalk, Grey		3,993	399	1,948		165	3,000
65. Dundas, Wentworth	29	25,491	954	1,626	497	634	19,186
66. Dunnville, Haldimand		17,916	678	1,618	816	193	3,803
67. Durham, Grey	2,816	9,004	752			167	6,611
68. Dutton, Elgin	710	4,488	508				
69. East Toronto, York	6	22,551	140	3,059	506	260	20,365
70. Eganville, Renfrew	588	4,874	486				1,548
71. Elmira, Waterloo	556	5,538	255		500	210	
72. Elora, Wellington	2,508	7,327	678		500	16	
73. Embro, Oxford	1,801	3,744	368				500
74. Erin, Wellington	30	1,519	187				200
75. Essex, Essex	328	10,652	742	1,202			16,574
76. Exeter, Huron	2,155	11,957	438			129	3,845
77. Fenelon Falls, Victoria	404	5,390	1,624	1,587	2,195	133	1,165
78. Fergus, Wellington	978	10,055	910		1,553	404	1,600
79. Forest, Lambton	1,174	9,964	628		4,221	7	8,600
80. Fort Erie, Welland	382	6,118	391				987
81. Fort Frances, Rainy River	1,032	5,119	773				2,750
82. Fort William, Thunder Bay	431	60,082	6,772	30,944	22,892	4,193	142,150
83. Galt, Waterloo		69,072	4,667	15,394	2,919	5,835	724
84. Gananoque, Leeds	1,185	27,800	2,022			679	240,545
85. Garden Island, Frontenac	396	1,645					
86. Georgetown, Halton		6,854	305	2,144	500		4,617
87. Glencoe, Middlesex	234	5,944	599				10,390
88. Goderich, Huron	3,365	33,778	899	11,444	2,220	2,690	67,000
89. Gore Bay, Manitoulin	1,372	3,033	171		50		
90. Grand Valley, Dufferin	63	3,634	282			6	7,600
91. Gravenhurst, Muskoka	167	12,351	715	1,880		8	33,968
92. Grimsby, Lincoln		5,129	126				2,206
93. Hagersville, Haldimand	13	4,433	124				1,900
94. *Haileybury, Nipissing							500
95. Hanover, Grey	1,876	9,337	302	575			14,691
96. Harriston, Wellington	3,001	14,218	903		3,411	78	25,931
97. Hastings, Northumberland	314	3,217	489				500
98. Havelock, Peterborough	164	3,915	573				1,950
99. Hawkesbury, Prescott	836	14,067	1,647	905	1,248	148	112,989
100. Hensall, Huron		3,142	139				500

* Haileybury was incorporated as a town, August 13th, 1904, but levied no taxes in 1904: the assessment required having been made by the Township of Bucke. The town made no financial return to the Bureau of Industries for 1904, but by letter sent information that a loan of $500 was made to meet current expenses.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*			Disbursements, 1904.								
Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Streets and parks.	Construction of buildings, water works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	373	7,134	214	101	192	24	3,252	.....	.....	309	51
6,198	738	41,680	930	1,242	979	256	7,770	.....	47	722	52
9,536	.....	15,257	130	.....	175	3	494	2,134	5	128	53
.....	243	69,998	1,871	5,684	1,772	990	4,751	421	471	1,962	54
.....	292	9,333	267	906	269	50	1,915	.....	120	439	55
41,250	137	140,549	2,733	18,089	4,503	1,359	12,081	4,078	982	3,270	56
.....	5	16,518	912	209	211	152	1,108	212	51	.....	57
21,813	182	90,566	1,665	8,051	2,676	2,777	8,797	1,964	309	1,990	58
.....	10	4,380	147	276	177	40	942	.....	7	289	59
.....	8	5,616	145	60	195	13	1,231	.....	16	350	60
.....	826	28,846	658	3,476	414	654	4,488	364	383	1,850	61
.....	419	10,180	271	194	385	27	1,105	168	19	348	62
.....	*41,762	66,597	564	4,818	617	465	6,471	777	321	599	63
12,000	315	21,820	542	2,229	109	9	7,043	1,044	67	161	64
21,341	900	70,658	1,410	3,056	1,452	1,028	16,358	110	300	2,922	65
12,000	586	37,610	1,157	3,779	579	449	1,958	1,626	929	960	66
7,270	223	26,843	695	930	352	133	5,522	.....	88	360	67
.....	216	5,922	184	365	295	26	605	.....	.....	400	68
28,490	1,019	76,396	2,309	4,950	1,870	329	13,673	12,922	10	756	69
.....	177	7,673	520	199	212	10	1,874	.....	.....	522	70
10,000	1	17,060	247	260	208	48	697	.....	5	429	71
.....	427	11,456	366	630	301	450	546	23	10	567	72
.....	560	6,973	235	154	127	50	1,673	.....	25	329	73
.....	4	1,940	101	223	111	33	75	35	4	262	74
.....	102	29,600	364	3,510	788	160	4,085	96	52	438	75
.....	909	19,433	631	1,579	261	20	1,848	.....	63	449	76
41,000	661	54,159	409	3,917	362	237	1,168	19,102	14	376	77
9,000	620	25,120	578	1,088	634	444	2,939	909	440	.....	78
.....	106	24,700	424	521	428	155	1,174	4,010	90	1,020	79
.....	100	7,978	369	418	334	28	1,943	.....	10	.....	80
.....	475	10,149	951	.....	831	72	2,136	.....	7	.....	81
128,500	11,417	407,381	2,882	27,756	8,338	3,812	24,904	96,499	398	.....	82
62,385	11,220	172,216	3,770	23,619	3,243	2,351	15,125	38,148	1,548	4,382	83
1,500	424	274,155	1,097	2,236	732	1,407	2,527	83,358	138	1,550	84
.....	.....	2,041	32	.....	13	.....	77	.....	.....	325	85
2,548	152	17,120	543	1,163	444	.....	3,159	187	77	461	86
.....	65	17,232	242	629	243	44	3,255	.....	120	185	87
22,420	633	144,449	1,722	11,509	2,497	868	3,072	4,822	285	1,167	88
.....	.....	4,626	220	53	107	375	657	30	35	.....	89
.....	5	11,590	147	254	167	49	4,045	.....	21	174	90
.....	3	49,092	727	1,487	610	300	1,534	1,036	496	.....	91
12,500	2,130	22,091	225	693	160	.....	1,953	2,842	14	.....	92
.....	15	6,485	527	152	207	12	1,091	.....	163	336	93
.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
.....	157	26,938	366	2,774	391	15	14,170	.....	.....	360	95
8,360	822	56,724	805	1,425	756	299	4,337	.....	62	907	96
.....	.....	4,520	172	450	288	130	545	.....	108	262	97
.....	125	6,727	131	443	163	419	484	116	7	565	98
25,000	1,130	157,970	870	2,587	305	549	2,932	130,774	.....	705	99
5,000	13	8,794	129	350	191	13	450	.....	5	200	100

* Including $40,000 debentures issued to aid Sugar works, but subsequently cancelled.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*

Villages and Towns.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
51. Clifford	1,193	.....	.....	800	14	134	6,233	901
52. Clinton	6,600	2,543	740	6,000	3,048	1,059	31,931	9,749
53. Cobden	3,425	.....	274	7,000	888	601	15,257	.....
54. Cobourg	9,341	647	5,709	22,750	10,633	485	67,487	2,511
55. Colborne	2,350	.....	.....	2,600	53	173	9,142	191
56. Collingwood	15,630	25,590	16,448	14,446	20,130	1,210	140,549	.....
57. Copper Cliff	3,804	.....	571	5,500	210	552	13,492	3,026
58. Cornwall	13,387	2,961	12,323	17,364	11,530	4,772	90,566	.....
59. Creemore	1,435	.....	.....	700	12	41	4,066	314
60. Delhi	1,555	.....	.....	600	8	456	4,629	987
61. Deseronto	8,089	.....	2,193	.....	2,716	1,770	27,055	1,791
62. Drayton	1,771	36	484	4,266	638	468	10,180	.....
63. Dresden	2,950	.....	41,754	2,400	1,428	526	63,690	2,907
64. Dundalk	936	4,854	599	1,198	658	892	20,341	1,479
65. Dundas	6,769	17,793	2,542	11,647	3,907	1,270	70,564	94
66. Dunnville	16,406	418	1,811	5,380	1,740	418	37,610	.....
67. Durham	3,427	.....	1,690	9,000	2,272	230	24,699	2,144
68. Dutton	2,937	.....	583	.....	364	133	5,892	30
69. East Toronto	5,289	26,737	2,011	1,071	4,322	147	76,396	.....
70. Eganville	1,678	.....	206	535	251	171	6,178	1,495
71. Elmira	1,508	.....	1,304	10,000	1,104	569	16,379	681
72. Elora	3,102	.....	2,070	.....	743	365	9,173	2,283
73. Embro	1,320	.....	589	500	309	390	5,701	1,272
74. Erin	575	.....	.....	200	7	97	1,723	217
75. Essex	3,765	.....	2,498	10,201	2,971	534	29,462	138
76. Exeter	2,688	639	1,477	4,545	1,011	1,111	16,322	3,111
77. Fenelon Falls	2,264	22,003	478	.....	2,247	719	53,296	863
78. Fergus	1,499	10,659	2,079	2,636	759	452	25,116	4
79. Forest	3,252	.....	2,557	7,900	1,023	659	23,213	1,487
80. Fort Erie	1,300	.....	517	987	298	38	6,242	1,736
81. Fort Frances	1,873	990	.....	2,750	48	485	10,143	6
82. Fort William	13,912	38,838	9,787	144,736	23,056	11,977	406,895	486
83. Galt	18,967	13,560	2,589	20,933	16,217	6,225	170,677	1,539
84. Gananoque	8,053	5,080	364	159,945	4,570	601	271,658	2,497
85. Garden Island	920	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	1,618	423
86. Georgetown	3,188	.....	2,060	2,312	2,998	528	17,120	.....
87. Glencoe	1,895	1,000	1,087	7,150	574	713	17,137	95
88. Goderich	10,651	5,090	5,188	64,000	10,710	*21,232	142,816	1,633
89. Gore Bay	1,568	.....	.....	.....	106	28	3,179	1,447
90. Grand Valley	622	28	193	4,100	350	645	10,795	795
91. Gravenhurst	5,196	25	2,624	30,701	2,940	886	48,562	530
92. Grimsby	14,762	.....	639	4	391	408	22,091	.....
93. Hagersville	1,820	.....	342	1,200	191	189	6,230	255
94. Haileybury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	.....
95. Hanover	2,849	.....	817	1,300	1,437	84	24,563	2,375
96. Harriston	9,907	238	1,112	27,310	4,234	968	52,360	4,364
97. Hastings	1,303	.....	.....	700	82	10	4,050	470
98. Havelock	1,569	.....	129	1,550	207	609	6,392	335
99. Hawkesbury	6,993	1,055	657	6,432	1,471	1,969	157,299	671
100. Hensall	1,176	5,017	291	530	299	117	8,768	26

* Including $19,706 bonus to C.P.Ry.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.—*Continued.*

Assets on December 31, 1904.					Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
301	.....	.....	1,000	2,202	.....	.....	4,830	823	5,653	51
608	43,975	.....	46,131	100,463	722	79,146	.....	465	80,333	52
332	.....	.....	6,071	6,403	295	10,362	1,776	80	12,513	53
10,557	1,447	.....	158,378	172,893	2,462	240,330	11,047	1,340	255,179	54
.....	.....	.....	4,390	4,581	.....	.....	.....	96	96	55
465	38,823	143,074	158,363	340,725	.....	403,035	14,484	1,252	418,771	56
957	.....	.....	1,709	5,692	3,482	2,583	.....	3,074	9,139	57
49,891	6,482	135,632	54,706	246,711	16,112	279,037	11,207	.....	306,356	58
1,283	.....	.....	90	1,687	1,075	.....	.....	159	1,234	59
368	.....	.....	100	1,455	952	.....	.....	1,225	2,177	60
53	.....	34,923	9,817	46,584	3,121	57,616	.....	53	60,790	61
.....	36	.....	16,874	16,910	380	12,934	469	578	14,361	62
4,991	.....	10,000	37,820	55,718	5,599	28,397	4,762	.....	38,758	63
120	4,854	6,500	4,544	17,497	526	15,688	3,000	1,348	20,562	64
12,602	51,381	48,084	86,943	199,104	.....	96,292	7,539	850	104,681	65
111	8,952	16,600	14,633	40,296	.....	43,908	1,803	351	46,062	66
2,637	17,000	.....	8,334	30,115	.....	47,661	3,011	29	50,701	67
1,658	.....	.....	6,874	8,562	.....	7,332	.....	168	7,500	68
3,650	44,894	58,873	43,283	150,700	2,887	105,891	22,750	1,945	133,473	69
.....	.....	.....	6,011	7,506	2,260	2,794	1,013	.....	6,067	70
.....	9,500	.....	800	10,981	.....	21,069	.....	.....	21,069	71
3,700	3,500	.....	13,045	22,528	2,997	12,451	.....	.....	15,448	72
50	.....	.....	7,009	8,322	1,215	4,681	.....	.....	5,896	73
10	.....	.....	1,000	1,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
7,329	1,400	33,000	19,225	61,092	2,238	47,047	11,273	.....	60,558	75
187	3,790	2,800	14,751	24,639	2,872	18,541	.....	.....	21,413	76
3,799	22,003	65,000	9,512	101,177	2,389	79,522	1,165	1,406	84,482	77
2,191	10,659	.....	20,069	32,923	3,479	13,365	.....	327	17,171	78
745	.....	.....	19,088	21,320	.....	19,920	2,400	.....	22,320	79
1,026	.....	.....	9,930	12,692	300	5,186	1,890	4	7,380	80
2,555	990	350	930	4,831	2,527	.....	.....	2,956	5,483	81
20,531	98,751	174,429	156,721	450,918	2,368	427,916	149,065	21,630	600,979	82
6,906	89,959	179,779	119,954	398,137	.....	406,127	724	29,981	436,832	83
626	27,293	120,000	25,500	175,916	.....	72,687	93,800	.....	166,487	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
2,638	9,000	40,000	11,600	63,238	.....	59,236	4,617	.....	63,853	86
1,315	1,000	.....	7,737	10,147	889	9,199	3,664	.....	13,752	87
5,879	88,675	106,265	52,572	255,024	1,167	307,865	17,000	.....	326,032	88
788	2,418	.....	2,950	7,603	1,687	1,850	.....	285	3,822	89
5	28	.....	2,943	3,771	.....	5,145	3,500	2,100	10,745	90
2,124	159	22,000	23,800	48,613	200	58,351	3,267	899	62,717	91
1,416	.....	2,842	7,200	11,458	952	18,148	2,206	686	21,992	92
224	.....	684	1,285	2,448	.....	3,022	700	26	3,748	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	94
748	.....	26,000	184	29,307	.....	32,955	13,391	.....	46,346	95
1,756	10,238	.....	12,700	29,058	989	44,504	13,448	223	59,164	96
68	.....	.....	7,800	8,338	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	97
459	.....	.....	4,611	5,405	.....	2,915	400	918	4,233	98
5,685	1,055	100,000	700	108,111	688	31,061	106,970	.....	138,719	99
41	5,017	25	7,682	12,791	.....	12,161	.....	.....	12,161	100

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
101. Hespeler, Waterloo	.....	14,292	539	2,864	.....	36	34,849
102. Hintonburg, Carleton	106	14,062	164	4,081	2,892	82	10,839
103. Holland Landing, York	129	1,303	59	.....	.....	.....	350
104. Huntsville, Muskoka	407	14,192	922	9,273	.....	.....	7,100
105. Ingersoll, Oxford	60	39,782	2,609	.....	16,928	1,774	6,182
106. Iroquois, Dundas	2,660	7,530	500	3,052	40	.....	35,683
107. Kemptville, Grenville	630	8,150	570	.....	250	.....	1,500
108. Kincardine, Bruce	6,637	14,045	740	5,051	5,805	1,016	.....
109. Kingsville, Essex	4,007	11,867	554	1,617	.....	78	6,100
110. Lakefield, Peterboro'	268	6,071	506	.....	405	250	4,850
111. Lanark, Lanark	559	4,510	281	.....	.....	.....	1,050
112. Lancaster, Glengarry	89	1,639	320	.....	.....	.....	100
113. Leamington, Essex	1,554	21,343	812	7,891	.....	75	52,700
114. Lindsay, Victoria	665	68,963	3,368	7,939	2,450	3,729	39,238
115. Listowel, Perth	.....	23,299	1,043	.....	.....	967	.....
116. Little Current, Manitoulin	1,427	3,017	622	.....	.....	.....	.....
117. L'Original, Prescott	18	2,809	135	.....	.....	.....	.....
118. Lucan, Middlesex	200	4,461	332	.....	1,800	223	1,180
119. Lucknow, Bruce	1,116	7,032	494	.....	259	163	.....
120. Madoc, Hastings	.....	12,288	497	.....	.....	.....	.....
121. Markdale, Grey	1,248	4,572	497	.....	.....	.....	1,000
122. Markham, York	2,574	7,300	186	1,404	175	91	.....
123. Marmora, Hastings	33	3,297	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
124. Massey, Algoma	.....	1,862	193	.....	.....	.....	300
125. Mattawa, Nipissing	7	8,829	645	.....	.....	.....	5,000
126. Maxville, Glengarry	72	1,651	286	.....	.....	.....	2,696
127. Meaford, Grey	2,085	21,816	1,085	2,033	.....	23	36,534
128. Merrickville, Grenville	162	6,242	275	.....	13	.....	3,310
129. Merritton, Lincoln	4,256	15,546	656	3,034	.....	113	.....
130. Midland, Simcoe	6	25,768	971	12,019	.....	1,140	10,000
131. Millbrook, Durham	221	3,948	211	.....	.....	.....	1,300
132. Milton, Halton	4,149	8,149	471	774	600	163	6,540
133. Milverton, Perth	99	3,670	202	.....	.....	.....	1,300
134. Mitchell, Perth	68	16,107	849	2,320	.....	121	12,000
135. Morrisburg, Dundas	79	12,017	383	5,393	.....	.....	7,750
136. Mount Forest, Wellington	1,510	17,912	1,042	7,900	2,814	768	54,000
137. Napanee, Lennox & Addington	3,693	26,761	1,653	25	.....	36	.....
138. Newboro', Leeds	400	1,799	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
139. Newburg, Lennox & Addington	275	2,619	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
140. Newbury, Middlesex	.....	1,286	114	.....	.....	.....	3,030
141. Newcastle, Durham	221	4,362	106	.....	.....	.....	.....
142. New Hamburg, Waterloo	.....	7,889	361	.....	.....	.....	.....
143. New Liskeard, Nipissing	171	4,801	545	.....	.....	.....	5,815
144. Newmarket, York	2,081	9,567	814	6,449	1,328	.....	11,300
145. Niagara, Lincoln	86	11,565	661	2,040	.....	20	11,686
146. North Bay, Nipissing	1,443	19,934	2,264	5,647	.....	593	12,800
147. North Toronto, York	.....	23,262	337	2,922	5,847	800	1,731
148. Norwich, Oxford	2,662	9,203	415	.....	24	563	5,400
149. Norwood, Peterboro'	353	5,512	326	.....	5,010	.....	1,000
150. Oakville, Halton	14,706	12,408	1,472	.....	1,400	316	11,500

For Kenora see Rat Portage, page 54.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*			Disbursements, 1904.								
Borrowed on Debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Streets and parks.	Construction of buildings, water-works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
10,000	358	62,938	529	4,625	678	375	1,604	245	103	935	101
.....	121	32,347	925	5,149	318	270	1,733	1,554	.....	.....	102
.....	23	1,864	110	.....	84	5	353	.....	32	121	103
15,000	744	47,638	1,540	9,796	859	543	2,508	1,806	58	.....	104
15,181	50	82,566	2,203	8,179	3,393	1,487	3,598	.....	699	2,394	105
12,000	14	61,479	152	1,764	384	57	9,393	2,174	160	.....	106
.....	25	11,125	535	1,211	330	24	2,511	.....	155	432	107
.....	*1,983	35,277	661	5,570	925	420	3,322	2,254	127	638	108
703	858	25,784	806	2,855	502	412	1,034	2,771	215	461	109
.....	238	12,588	261	625	231	206	3,017	.....	11	655	110
.....	148	6,548	358	166	280	139	545	397	10	462	111
.....	.....	2,148	116	100	91	18	166	.....	32	164	112
6,308	621	91,304	1,298	3,833	349	166	859	9,141	404	1,472	113
77,709	769	204,830	3,709	16,233	2,765	2,173	11,476	21,511	2,044	2,617	114
31,500	251	57,060	690	3,439	990	370	1,078	10,810	245	1,160	115
.....	19	5,085	373	84	84	308	669	244	18	.....	116
.....	37	2,999	247	.....	56	12	1,044	.....	.....	237	117
.....	1	8,197	144	241	94	46	306	38	5	176	118
.....	69	9,133	392	1,672	309	109	620	.....	46	358	119
9,000	67	21,852	307	466	283	134	714	8,587	235	758	120
.....	251	7,568	270	324	180	154	996	.....	22	240	121
.....	4	11,734	181	2,658	266	34	1,050	.....	32	375	122
.....	101	3,711	182	177	158	71	608	.....	52	407	123
.....	.....	2,355	165	19	66	30	538	.....	.....	.....	124
.....	218	14,699	860	806	485	290	1,689	359	44	.....	125
.....	407	5,112	50	9	180	17	579	.....	14	.....	126
10,000	†2,013	75,589	1,879	2,486	2,064	378	710	573	69	691	127
3,000	66	13,068	286	2,197	311	15	2,185	.....	.....	376	128
.....	192	23,797	1,307	2,757	437	46	3,148	1,321	63	1,139	129
28,000	1,835	79,739	1,883	11,280	1,322	557	3,096	9,876	12	1,487	130
2,270	448	8,398	169	902	254	15	2,724	402	82	280	131
.....	49	20,895	726	1,249	447	228	6,201	204	26	515	132
.....	25	5,296	178	232	228	35	1,151	.....	51	194	133
10,000	240	41,705	949	3,656	926	592	1,216	12,319	177	875	134
749	226	26,597	751	1,946	378	62	6,790	795	246	840	135
387	307	86,640	765	9,205	636	270	1,005	517	19	1,424	136
.....	733	32,901	1,421	3,137	606	674	4,824	6,070	564	.....	137
.....	75	2,397	73	.....	24	5	367	.....	.....	141	138
.....	14	2,928	133	.....	75	.....	582	.....	87	319	139
3,000	.....	7,430	75	2	760	10	84	.....	10	.....	140
.....	200	4,889	293	201	62	76	1,476	.....	.....	545	141
9,500	4	17,754	414	1,031	319	66	3,374	.....	6	507	142
.....	13	11,345	463	.....	148	467	2,825	377	35	.....	143
.....	328	31,867	850	5,866	834	146	1,941	1,495	16	795	144
.....	18	26,076	850	4,796	416	439	2,125	488	86	802	145
25,931	‡2,905	71,517	1,375	6,338	2,494	915	3,779	11,779	990	.....	146
5,059	63	40,021	1,380	4,340	1,050	400	8,079	1,005	272	852	147
1,302	117	19,686	677	1,425	217	91	3,871	.....	29	537	148
.....	6	12,207	142	737	153	50	476	.....	47	577	149
.....	14	41,816	698	1,808	1,583	749	1,769	.....	10	.....	150

* Including $1,093 for plumbing and installing electric light and for sale of coal, etc. † Including $1,883 on account of yearly refunds of loans to factories. ‡ Including $2,650, premiums on sale of debentures.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*							Balance on hand.
	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
101. Hespeler	4,500	.....	1,611	44,261	1,951	1,521	62,938	.....
102. Hintonburg	4,151	986	2,688	8,953	4,881	479	32,087	260
103. Holland Landing	402	.....	.....	600	22	1	1,730	134
104. Huntsville	13,800	.....	1,631	9,606	2,840	605	45,592	2,046
105. Ingersoll	11,903	20,199	677	13,660	9,852	*4,322	82,566	.....
106. Iroquois	3,365	12,000	3,546	24,450	3,370	664	61,479	.....
107. Kemptville	2,406	.....	834	1,500	463	438	10,839	286
108. Kincardine	4,709	7,620	1,448	.....	3,513	1,030	32,237	3,040
109. Kingsville	2,627	.....	3,555	6,100	2,697	983	25,018	766
110. Lakefield	1,782	1,323	234	2,900	1,107	123	12,475	113
111. Lanark	1,776	.....	567	1,050	267	89	6,106	442
112. Lancaster	766	.....	.....	100	6	60	1,619	529
113. Leamington	6,724	.....	5,316	52,667	5,057	404	87,690	3,614
114. Lindsay	18,931	3,536	11,406	53,358	20,117	†34,343	204,219	611
115. Listowel	5,573	2,651	2,521	15,786	6,831	765	52,909	4,151
116. Little Current	1,214	.....	359	.....	167	152	3,672	1,413
117. L'Orignal	1,208	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,852	147
118. Lucan	2,082	2,568	292	1,000	793	101	7,886	311
119. Lucknow	2,162	1,237	259	.....	1,391	181	8,730	403
120. Madoc	2,500	.....	1,053	1,001	619	467	17,124	4,728
121. Markdale	1,506	.....	574	1,000	440	423	6,129	1,439
122. Markham	2,532	.....	1,172	.....	1,384	39	9,723	2,011
123. Marmora	.....	.....	110	.....	53	377	2,195	1,516
124. Massey	319	.....	.....	300	12	19	1,468	887
125. Mattawa	5,030	.....	799	2,261	1,529	119	14,271	428
126. Maxville	3,600	.....	.....	500	93	70	5,112	.....
127. Meaford	5,357	.....	4,915	47,775	6,322	1,225	74,444	1,145
128. Merrickville	2,134	.....	857	3,310	353	229	12,253	815
129. Merritton	3,601	586	4,705	.....	2,638	315	22,063	1,734
130. Midland	6,864	.....	4,069	29,697	8,316	1,214	79,673	66
131. Millbrook	1,112	84	315	1,300	259	420	8,318	80
132. Milton	1,648	.....	2,109	5,000	2,226	316	20,895	.....
133. Milverton	1,100	.....	265	1,300	215	63	5,012	284
134. Mitchell	4,674	1,298	1,173	9,900	2,437	736	40,928	777
135. Morrisburg	4,000	.....	2,881	2,100	3,062	910	24,755	1,842
136. Mount Forest	4,899	2,777	3,139	54,000	6,954	167	85,777	863
137. Napanee	8,400	.....	4,132	.....	2,120	875	32,823	78
138. Newboro'	746	140	169	.....	240	51	1,956	441
139. Newburg	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,739	189
140. Newbury	573	.....	.....	5,394	147	92	7,147	283
141. Newcastle	1,900	.....	214	.....	45	59	4,871	18
142. New Hamburg	2,500	.....	1,595	1,624	643	‡2,113	14,192	3,562
143. New Liskeard	1,975	.....	.....	2,500	.....	‖2,555	11,345	.....
144. Newmarket	1,941	1,660	1,977	800	2,171	¶10,568	31,060	807
145. Niagara	2,690	.....	2,453	8,250	2,544	135	26,074	2
146. North Bay	11,228	.....	3,688	4,900	5,537	761	53.784	17,733
147. North Toronto	4,795	7,740	968	3,119	4,674	425	39,099	922
148. Norwich	2,104	1,652	818	4,300	1,099	123	16,943	2,743
149. Norwood	2,445	.....	4,995	1,000	572	816	12,010	197
150. Oakville	9,936	3,600	819	8,800	2,191	287	32,250	9,566

* Including $2,848 rebate on Furniture Co.'s mortgage.
† Including $25,000 bonus to railway.
‡ Being $803 principal and interest on mortgage, and $1,125 due on bridge
‖ Including $1,683 Board of Health account.
¶ Including $10,000 bonus to Davis Leather Co.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.—*Continued.*

Assets on December 31, 1904.					Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,796	.....	13,340	20,393	35,529	.....	36,715	440	440	37,595	101
16,377	3,066	101,203	13,827	134,733	6,861	105,622	11,361	1,837	125,681	102
276	.....	.....	522	932	96	.....	.....	12	108	103
3,182	.....	58,341	5,737	69,306	.....	62,274	2,000	5,293	69,567	104
8,515	*75,123	.....	84,686	168,334	2,390	220,860	6,182	1,733	231,165	105
1,331	12,000	50,000	18,963	82,294	3,093	64,842	19,300	424	87,659	106
3,090	3,250	.....	11,550	18,176	.....	13,607	.....	271	13,878	107
4,233	22,010	60,068	38,621	127,972	4,156	70,324	1,400	454	76,334	108
823	.....	47,000	13,496	62,085	.....	49,585	.....	393	49,978	109
3	7,973	.....	10,700	18,789	.....	25,041	1,950	50	27,041	110
.....	.....	.....	9,700	10,142	.....	4,348	.....	.....	4,348	111
92	.....	.....	632	1,253	304	.....	.....	126	430	112
20,389	.....	40,000	21,506	85,509	5,218	89,209	21,242	888	116,557	113
15,173	40,369	90,257	114,803	261,213	3,220	366,960	73,589	3,341	447,110	114
636	35,864	40,000	12,490	93,141	.....	154,263	.....	5,578	159,841	115
505	.....	.....	2,200	4,118	600	2,655	.....	195	3,450	116
1,085	.....	.....	.....	1,232	715	.....	.....	125	840	117
44	6,060	.....	3,700	10,115	210	16,462	180	.....	16,852	118
2,839	18,091	10,000	5,800	37,133	.....	25,853	4,076	.....	29,929	119
243	.....	9,000	5,800	19,771	759	22,723	.....	.....	23,482	120
233	.....	.....	11,671	13,343	.....	12,038	2,100	.....	14,138	121
227	4,657	14,100	3,748	24,743	655	17,470	.....	267	18,392	122
997	.....	.....	450	2,963	2,057	990	.....	1,196	4,243	123
.....	.....	.....	4	891	.....	.....	.....	800	800	124
8,408	.....	.....	12,829	21,665	3,482	25,365	5,000	337	34,184	125
825	.....	.....	86	911	1,278	.....	2,196	195	3,669	126
547	.....	22,000	36,119	59,811	.....	123,359	7,213	.....	130,572	127
4	4	.....	8,382	9,205	.....	7,992	.....	102	8,094	128
888	1,254	75,000	12,886	91,762	.....	48,050	.....	5	48,055	129
4,671	.....	118,427	15,250	138,414	1,724	185,214	14,275	6,064	207,277	130
528	84	.....	7,867	8,559	458	4,532	.....	149	5,139	131
1,021	11,190	25,000	8,432	45,643	.....	43,269	1,540	.....	44,809	132
.....	.....	200	.....	484	.....	4,144	.....	.....	4,144	133
333	4,363	29,000	14,447	48,920	870	58,006	3,600	5,137	67,613	134
33	.....	62,000	4,221	68,096	1,301	50,527	5,650	1,097	58,575	135
296	48,530	43,000	34,848	127,537	.....	148,684	6,000	.....	154,684	136
13,069	.....	.....	27,092	40,239	9,800	42,980	.....	632	53,412	137
.....	3,789	.....	1,881	6,111	.....	4,564	.....	.....	4,564	138
2,521	.....	.....	100	2,810	1,839	.....	.....	220	2,059	139
582	.....	.....	3,006	3,871	458	3,000	.....	.....	3,458	140
1,021	.....	.....	3,970	5,009	500	705	.....	.....	1,205	141
.....	2,300	.....	10,720	16,582	.....	16,847	.....	407	17,254	142
2,075	.....	.....	1,390	3,465	.....	.....	3,315	325	3,640	143
3,490	1,700	52,200	22,395	80,592	4,376	52,958	13,400	.....	70,734	144
3,752	.....	51,500	27,074	82,328	802	41 274	5,223	503	47,802	145
21,266	.....	64,649	5,143	108,791	5,417	94,628	12,800	356	113,201	146
7,328	18,820	53,000	25 949	106,019	.....	99,850	1,731	90	101,671	147
1,345	6,716	.....	8,866	19.670	1,081	23,654	2,900	.....	27,635	148
69	†	.....	4,457	4,723	.....	4,402	.....	.....	4,402	149
2,537	12,803	.....	30,100	55,006	1,119	36,607	2,700	1,325	41,751	150

*Omitting $1,120, decline in Gravel R'd Stock when sold to County. † Omitting $1,200 previously overstated.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904. Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
151. Oil Springs, Lambton	.....	5,785	345	.....	.....	.....	9,255
152. Omemee, Victoria	209	2,638	281	.....	.....	.....	4,005
153. Orangeville, Dufferin	.....	21,906	1,069	2,305	865	609	16,181
154. Orillia, Simcoe	15,954	35,107	2,927	18,812	.....	897	2,930
155. Oshawa, Ontario	.....	29,973	1,535	.....	4,042	213	61,195
156. Ottawa East, Carleton	1,298	6,341	138	.....	1,057	62	.....
157. Owen Sound, Grey	42,238	83,632	4,521	29,529	1,573	7,953	46,717
158. Paisley, Bruce	3,220	5,893	752	.....	.....	.....	4,284
159. Palmerston, Wellington	619	12,588	770	1,779	851	1,234	19,383
160. Paris, Brant	15,903	25,400	963	9,094	8,000	385	21,500
161. Parkhill, Middlesex	2,673	8,402	720	.....	500	292	14,650
162. Parry Sound, Parry Sound	55	14,608	1,203	8,240	6,535	138	11,567
163. Pembroke, Renfrew	.....	34,607	2,602	8,120	.....	239	29,199
164. Penetanguishene, Simcoe	1,006	17,470	626	3,009	.....	196	.....
165. Perth, Lanark	4,981	25,817	2,123	414	391	18	16,303
166. Peterborough, Peterborough	.....	108,196	9,138	26,186	5,875	4,030	26,772
167. Petrolea, Lambton	.....	38,402	2,753	16,106	.....	58	23,047
168. Picton, Prince Edward	176	25,891	2,390	10,442	.....	49	5,392
169. Point Edward, Lambton	860	4,214	246	.....	.....	35	8,454
170. Port Arthur, Thunder Bay	3,390	46,713	5,516	65,556	15,965	10,264	225,153
171. Port Carling, Muskoka	820	1,820	101	.....	.....	.....	300
172. Port Colborne, Welland	.....	6,612	313	1,617	.....	185	38
173. Port Dalhousie, Lincoln	2,407	5,764	1,829	.....	.....	.....	3,000
174. Port Dover, Norfolk	566	5,889	174	.....	.....	.....	1,200
175. Port Elgin, Bruce	94	6,562	624	.....	9,659	122	233
176. Port Hope, Durham	305	33,194	2,567	4,223	1,100	956	50,985
177. Port Perry, Ontario	265	9,881	875	.....	.....	253	11,561
178. Port Rowan, Norfolk	271	2,973	86	.....	.....	.....	2,775
179. Portsmouth, Frontenac	946	2,104	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
180. Port Stanley, Elgin	541	3,261	310	.....	.....	.....	2,450
181. Prescott, Grenville	1,017	25,502	3,491	10,454	1,249	65	16,284
182. Preston, Waterloo	1,377	16,143	509	.....	1,000	52	.....
183. Rainy River, Rainy River	.....	8,326	1,293	.....	.....	.....	34,342
184. *Rat Portage, Rainy River	1,440	43,980	4,677	36,270	1,181	80	297,515
185. Renfrew, Renfrew	23	22,401	1,380	7,305	22,500	216	29,316
186. Richmond, Carleton	168	1,580	206	.....	.....	.....	.....
187. Richmond Hill, York	332	2,529	259	.....	.....	.....	125
188. Ridgetown, Kent	.....	17,033	1,395	.....	.....	213	44,167
189. Rockland, Russell	854	6,862	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
190. St. Marys, Perth	.....	30,327	1,219	8,172	27,627	275	71,300
191. Sandwich, Essex	1,194	15,505	607	2,163	.....	.....	8,417
192. Sarnia, Lambton	119	80,002	4,955	20,453	619	4,784	302,534
193. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	.....	88,884	3,774	.....	25,000	7,102	45,486
194. Seaforth, Huron	1,119	15,804	1,200	753	1,312	193	15,230
195. Shelburne, Dufferin	142	7,434	724	794	.....	9	3,100
196. Simcoe, Norfolk	.....	24,468	1,005	.....	.....	.....	5,126
197. Smith's Falls, Lanark	.....	42,309	2,697	5,461	2,428	.....	8,000
198. Southampton, Bruce	6,390	8,094	438	724	.....	.....	3,935
199. Springfield, Elgin	504	2,073	79	.....	.....	.....	1,238
200. Stayner, Simcoe	1,496	5,036	414	856	.....	.....	10,440

*Changed to Kenora in 1905.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*			Disbursements, 1904.								
Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water-supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Streets and parks.	Construction of buildings, water-works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
14,984	158	30,527	495	99	214	24	8,333	95	34	287	151
.....	.....	7,133	197	98	143	51	1,847	.....	35	242	152
1,650	395	44,980	934	3,083	816	834	5,216	2,042	206	1,050	153
54,800	1,355	132,782	1,926	10,825	4,256	1,230	5,842	65,667	551	2,592	154
111,359	180	208,497	1,224	3,734	2,010	713	13,837	75,466	619	1,766	155
5,300	433	14,629	336	375	223	53	1,008	10,596	.....	.....	156
26,897	*6,865	249,925	4,725	21,937	4,167	8,031	13,087	47,735	1,189	3,103	157
3,822	117	18,088	441	983	447	377	2,925	.....	35	367	158
8,000	346	45,570	626	2,950	827	329	7,858	6,121	59	835	159
10,000	798	92,043	2,048	8,552	1,912	621	8,875	22,067	644	1,381	160
.....	75	27,312	339	921	757	245	6,485	.....	98	495	161
.....	256	42,602	973	4,632	1,968	524	3,415	3,271	96	.....	162
.....	1,216	75,983	1,821	2,006	1,816	1,333	14,312	22,877	.....	1,882	163
.....	150	22,457	881	3,080	624	550	4,367	69	80	.....	164
42,000	395	92,442	1,005	3,861	1,241	836	2,260	40,589	179	3,285	165
38,897	†4,325	223,419	4,596	30,736	7,084	6,770	30,493	32,852	2,388	.....	166
10,005	261	90,632	3,025	13,442	1,549	946	9,041	1,004	423	2,975	167
.....	163	44,503	1,440	10,355	1,368	605	9,056	1,327	317	1,340	168
5,331	‡2,036	21,176	1,077	66	421	21	6,935	.....	54	522	169
273,198	9,263	655,018	4,121	12,581	5,486	3,325	21,750	153,615	808	.....	170
.....	46	3,087	144	.....	143	6	520	.....	57	.....	171
10,000	2	18,767	791	820	940	16	627	373	15	496	172
.....	1	13,001	274	611	91	571	797	.....	35	476	173
.....	32	7,861	358	.....	192	8	1,093	.....	18	525	174
10,400	173	27,867	193	703	368	456	1,819	144	10	433	175
.....	‖4,004	97,334	3,510	7,562	820	694	3,347	2,826	402	1,882	176
16,000	.....	38,835	733	1,730	351	120	1,304	19,787	71	782	177
.....	2	6,107	161	320	135	12	526	61	.....	298	178
.....	61	3,171	276	.....	73	78	286	195	.....	575	179
.....	11	6,573	291	.....	194	36	1,378	.....	.....	240	180
6,297	258	64,617	2,070	11,066	1,395	550	8,084	1,882	306	.....	181
.....	1,305	20,386	430	3,186	690	631	1,820	.....	106	1,012	182
1,576	¶2,839	48,376	1,870	72	368	61	11,577	551	19	.....	183
38,788	722	424,653	1,975	29,475	2,410	2,245	9,280	14,629	253	.....	184
5,578	205	88,924	1,276	8,925	403	619	10,004	1,277	424	1,162	185
.....	92	2,046	245	.....	197	24	318	.....	5	.....	186
.....	.....	3,245	242	94	180	35	576	.....	19	212	187
7,800	1,121	71,729	567	2,230	1,146	676	984	244	143	1,855	188
.....	.....	7,913	259	986	111	91	766	30	3	300	189
.....	1,445	140,365	1,077	9,481	2,647	1,273	6,072	2,909	603	.....	190
.....	.....	27,886	1,010	3,437	602	220	4,114	5,527	379	608	191
119,150	348	532,964	3,340	18,320	5,123	4,280	55,766	21,323	2,338	7,281	192
.....	158	170,404	8,210	15,532	1,584	2,226	6,699	4,239	1,443	.....	193
4,000	183	39,794	1,438	2,608	603	421	3,245	1,712	94	684	194
1,709	248	17,160	336	1,054	276	344	992	355	25	400	195
2,920	227	33,746	822	4,502	963	849	4,060	42	240	1,706	196
43,436	719	105,050	3,761	9,953	1,497	744	9,657	22,747	1,026	.....	197
1,280	158	21,019	347	2,820	643	212	1,788	419	36	.....	198
.....	65	3,959	115	7	228	4	771	238	2	150	199
2,000	134	20,376	347	634	238	97	7,696	.....	41	153	200

* Including $2,851 for gas, electric light and water supplies sold. † Including $1,188 from water works miscellaneous account. ‡ Including $1,228 from premiums on debentures sold. § Including $5,985 for harbour dues. ¶ Including $2,674, outstanding cheques.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*							
	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
151. Oil Springs	9,684	.....	1,231	8,697	963	371	30,527	.....
152. Omemee	3,882	.....	.....	300	16	80	6,891	242
153. Orangeville	6,887	2,168	3,099	12,011	5,637	997	44,980	.....
154. Orillia	12,190	340	12,235	.....	12,626	1,686	131,966	816
155. Oshawa	10,912	71,237	4,537	13,580	4,755	*4,107	208,497	.....
156. Ottawa East	890	.....	392	.....	521	132	14,525	104
157. Owen Sound	21,978	19,683	4,639	26,730	32,917	1,919	211,840	38,085
158. Paisley	2,258	.....	590	6,309	752	462	15,946	2,142
159. Palmerston	3,329	252	2,768	14,561	4,588	467	45,570	.....
160. Paris	7,402	400	13,694	14,000	5,214	1,436	88,246	3,797
161. Parkhill	3,589	1,078	500	10,650	1,215	708	27,080	232
162. Parry Sound	7,950	83	2,969	5,925	4,922	†5,632	42,360	242
163. Pembroke	11,255	910	8,816	435	7,595	925	75,983	.....
164. Penetanguishene	3,694	934	1,738	1,036	3,784	1,122	21,959	498
165. Perth	9,852	.....	2,683	16,026	3,545	891	86,253	6,189
166. Peterborough	35,522	17,650	.....	25,709	25,259	4,360	223,419	.....
167. Petrolea	11,700	.....	13,007	22,883	9,812	825	90,632	.....
168. Picton	9,450	431	3,736	1,059	2,504	1,515	44,503	.....
169. Point Edward	1,905	176	.....	8,454	254	224	20,109	1,067
170. Port Arthur	5,668	20,569	50,738	288,009	27,717	‡57,859	652,246	2,772
171. Port Carling	545	.....	53	300	81	204	2,053	1,034
172. Port Colborne	2,000	10,000	1,081	182	1,312	114	18,767	.....
173. Port Dalhousie	1,672	.....	929	3,000	752	1,105	10,313	2,688
174. Port Dover	2,604	.....	837	1,200	202	367	7,404	457
175. Port Elgin	3,385	9,574	2,949	5,300	2,258	275	27,867	.....
176. Port Hope	8,918	3,197	2,210	44,200	11,721	‖4,724	96,013	1,321
177. Port Perry	3,728	.....	2,009	5,100	2,034	887	38,636	199
178. Port Rowan	1,155	.....	.....	2,673	81	456	5,878	229
179. Portsmouth	1,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,598	573
180. Port Stanley	941	.....	.....	2,925	70	134	6,179	394
181. Prescott	6,672	747	3,727	18,877	8,320	921	64,617	.....
182. Preston	4,536	.....	3,728	.....	2,018	527	18,684	1,702
183. Rainy River	2,602	.....	235	26,342	550	¶3,762	48,009	367
184. Rat Portage	17,100	3,306	8,565	311,182	18,444	**5,609	424,473	180
185. Renfrew	8,143	31,596	5,091	11,327	7,215	1,462	88,924	.....
186. Richmond	735	36	147	.....	288	.....	1,995	51
187. Richmond Hill	1,267	.....	64	125	122	105	3,041	204
188. Ridgetown	5,054	2,622	4,563	47,170	4,176	299	71,729	.....
189. Rockland	3,368	.....	.....	551	17	23	6,505	1,408
190. St. Marys	8,045	3,230	6,920	90,291	4,905	1,768	139,221	1,144
191. Sandwich	3,088	.....	1,508	5,000	1,670	317	27,480	406
192. Sarnia	35,323	11,468	24,054	323,927	17,178	2,760	532,481	483
193. Sault Ste. Marie	18,924	6,474	25,000	50,112	26,665	2,944	170,052	352
194. Seaforth	5,092	4,103	.....	12,856	3,198	1,149	37,203	2,591
195. Shelburne	2,618	.....	1,118	7,160	1,472	714	16,864	296
196. Simcoe	5,797	2,920	2,626	4,039	4,214	966	33,746	.....
197. Smith's Falls	12,500	1,510	10,013	2,309	17,076	††8,115	100,908	4,142
198. Southampton	5,731	.....	1,438	3,935	2,275	562	20,206	813
199. Springfield	549	.....	101	933	69	101	3,268	691
200. Stayner	4,162	.....	1,021	2,740	1,888	128	19,445	931

* Including $3,151 discount on debentures sold. † Including $4,500 bonus to James Bay railway. ‡ Including:—Maintenance Electric Ry., $24,416; Maintenance Telephone, $3,289; Bal. Suspence a/c 1903-4, $11,725. ‖ Including $2,723 loan to harbor. ¶ Including $1,504 outstanding cheques and $1,575 adjustment of Atwood t p debentures assumed. ** Including $1,227, Board of Health account. †† Including $3,275 paid to county.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.—*Continued.*

Assets on December 31, 1904.					Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					No.
Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
4,907	.....	.....	6,985	11,892	690	23,109	4,255	.....	28,054	151
.....	.....	.....	700	942	.....	218	3,705	.....	3,923	152
1,811	16,611	50,628	25,558	94,608	4,313	118,754	4,181	684	127,932	153
11,692	1,757	287,396	58,852	360,513	6,714	314,642	2,930	4,890	329,176	154
2,513	111,954	28,000	32,700	175,167	.....	187,080	61,261	435	248,776	155
1,828	500	.....	3,650	6,082	2,068	18,309	.....	203	20,580	156
57,672	167,186	250,940	121,797	635,680	19,879	683,226	81,398	7,530	792,033	157
424	14,000	.....	20,800	37,366	1,448	18,673	.....	.....	20,121	158
990	24,973	9,500	13,081	48,544	.....	93,932	8,500	.....	102,432	159
4,274	.....	124,669	53,700	186,440	.....	105,932	7,500	.....	113,432	160
878	8,028	.....	17,962	27,100	1,993	21,000	4,611	676	28,280	161
8,989	4,185	76,327	22,507	111,350	.....	89,956	11,567	5,000	106,523	162
37,816	5,147	72,165	58,007	173,135	18,238	126,189	57,432	4,182	206,041	163
2,693	7,537	38,000	18,469	67,197	2,986	73,149	5,028	4,982	86,145	164
961	.....	11,600	30,763	49,513	5,075	67,104	16,303	130	88,612	165
6,059	110,761	247,000	370,185	734,005	54	657,157	26,772	5,506	689,489	166
12,969	.....	188,719	64,963	266,651	11,100	212,264	11,047	5,536	239,947	167
705	1,833	48,350	16,941	67,829	.....	36,513	5,392	657	42,562	168
476	176	.....	7,673	9,392	1,500	16,538	.....	.....	18,038	169
17,999	63,029	372,801	155,279	611,880	6,695	607,735	97,087	844	712,361	170
145	.....	.....	40	1,219	251	1,448	.....	620	2,319	171
48	10,000	23,200	17,325	50,573	.....	39,363	38	.....	39,401	172
680	6,500	.....	1,164	11,032	2,196	15,530	.....	414	18,140	173
1,038	.....	.....	4,000	5,495	555	3,008	.....	55	3,618	174
6,402	23,979	.....	10,150	40,531	.....	42,285	233	116	42,634	175
14,257	25,069	82,154	198,121	320,922	.....	243,059	14,182	4,013	261,254	176
2,346	.....	20,000	14,553	37,098	.....	42,647	10,161	60	52,868	177
262	.....	.....	45	536	.....	.....	552	89	641	178
1,288	.....	.....	3,109	4,970	1,391	.....	.....	26	1,417	179
1,508	.....	.....	1,545	3,447	291	.....	850	62	1,203	180
10,880	747	117,300	57,494	186,421	1,603	158,330	3,657	600	164,190	181
.....	.....	600	19,658	21,960	363	34,120	.....	148	34,631	182
3,548	.....	.....	15,575	19,490	1,202	1,341	8,000	6,544	17,087	183
18,647	8,170	224,799	99,682	351,478	2,674	298,851	62,420	1,105	365,050	184
6,078	31,596	95,000	54,264	186,938	1,049	146,182	29,316	.....	176,547	185
1,155	1,322	.....	2,215	4,743	490	5,498	.....	.....	5,988	186
10	.....	.....	4,285	4,499	.....	2,606	.....	.....	2,606	187
1,827	2,622	.....	25,166	29,615	.....	67,430	5,031	.....	72,461	188
3,226	.....	.....	1,600	6,234	2,767	.....	.....	1,523	4,290	189
1,937	3,230	68,000	33,005	107,316	7	95,220	9,800	100	105,127	190
5,916	.....	19,000	20,250	45,572	2,603	26,822	11,448	125	40,798	191
46,394	48,572	130,000	232,724	458,173	.....	429,119	68,402	23,142	520,663	192
64,090	271,913	.....	53,068	389,423	15,318	517,250	56,487	23,674	612,729	193
1,046	50,486	13,000	21,733	88,856	.....	86,089	2,400	.....	88,489	194
382	.....	17,200	19,899	37,777	.....	28,427	1,000	48	29,475	195
2,562	2,920	.....	29,270	34,752	.....	72,309	5,126	857	78,292	196
1,902	1,510	278,481	149,047	435,082	.....	301,153	85,000	3,250	389,403	197
1,591	10,000	25,000	8,629	46,033	471	53,241	.....	.....	53,712	198
255	.....	75	3,145	4,166	200	1,004	1,316	119	2,639	199
2,870	.....	25,000	2,504	31,305	1,532	23,161	7,700	50	32,443	200

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, gas and electric light rates.	Refunds from Sinking Funds and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
201. Steelton, Algoma	.....	15,543	344	.....	.....	.....	11,000
202. Stirling, Hastings	.....	6,569	215	.....	.....	3	2,300
203. Stouffville, York	615	5,591	168	479	.....	.....	2,718
204. Strathroy, Middlesex	.....	24,336	888	7,247	16,706	451	61,562
205. Streetsville, Peel	1,246	2,062	122	.....	.....	.....	2,150
206. Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing	.....	9,034	795	1,926	.....	.....	54,943
207. Sturgeon Point, Victoria	.....	424	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
208. Sudbury, Nipissing	366	15,098	1,750	13,426	.....	.....	19,118
209. Sundridge, Parry Sound	558	1,699	60	.....	.....	.....	175
210. Sutton, York	368	2,188	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
211. Tara, Bruce	1,769	3,250	232	.....	1.600	15	.....
212. Teeswater, Bruce	1,537	4,783	476	30	1,250	108	2,500
213. Thamesville, Kent	1,475	5,770	275	.....	.....	.....	13,000
214. Thedford, Lambton	222	2,195	108	.....	.....	.....	600
215. Thessalon, Algoma	1,532	6,557	406	3,023	.....	.....	5,678
216. Thornbury, Grey	1,268	4,881	165	.....	.....	49	2,500
217. Thorold, Welland	1,739	14,914	725	3,311	.....	.....	7,500
218. Tilbury, Kent	24	8,432	277	696	1,200	106	24,140
219. Tillsonburg, Oxford	2,856	23,819	1,165	.....	2,806	1,121	8,877
220. Tiverton, Bruce	82	1,789	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
221. Toronto Junction, York	2,917	78,575	1,142	15,215	26,347	746	.....
222. Tottenham, Simcoe	216	4,710	213	1,392	.....	.....	1,400
223. Trenton, Hastings	331	28,952	2,040	2,751	.....	408	119,618
224. Tweed, Hastings	129	5,571	464	.....	.....	.....	2,500
225. Uxbridge, Ontario	21	13,956	1,058	.....	12,500	125	21,400
226. Vankleek Hill, Prescott	206	12,276	685	.....	.....	.....	7,549
227. Vienna, Elgin	555	1,947	110	.....	.....	27	.....
228. Walkerton, Bruce	1,999	20,065	1,477	2,516	10,266	107	18,786
229. Walkerville, Essex	.....	35,897	580	.....	.....	400	79,358
230. Wallaceburg, Kent	.....	20,111	946	.....	.....	341	19,025
231. Wardsville, Middlesex	236	1,073	117	.....	.....	.....	350
232. Waterdown, Wentworth	62	1,631	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
233. Waterford, Norfolk	351	6,847	230	.....	.....	.....	4,666
234. Waterloo, Waterloo	.....	30,103	1,249	7,008	1,400	588	8,000
235. Watford, Lambton	1,605	8,262	513	.....	730	.....	2,950
236. Welland, Welland	46	21,206	887	3,646	.....	726	624
237. Wellington, Prince Edward	78	2,361	165	.....	.....	.....	1,600
238. Weston, York	1,162	8,235	301	1,596	.....	12	.....
239. Westport, Leeds	.....	2,378	71	.....	.....	.....	200
240. Whitby, Ontario	619	19,365	948	250	.....	.....	122,172
241. Wiarton, Bruce	.....	17,058	1,070	3,443	4,615	34	19,014
242. Winchester, Dundas	323	5,934	414	.....	.....	.....	2,811
243. Wingham, Huron	279	15,119	2,048	6,305	1,600	1,109	20,271
244. Woodbridge, York	14	2,361	130	.....	2,000	77	2,910
245. Woodville, Victoria	2,671	1,979	278	.....	.....	.....	800
246. Wroxeter, Huron	343	1,598	112	.....	.....	.....	600
247. Wyoming, Lambton	7	3,185	362	.....	.....	.....	2,004

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*			Disbursements, 1904.									
Borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Streets and parks.	Construction of buildings, water-works, etc.	Charities.	County levy.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	2,772	29,659	1,023	.....	615	332	3,170	153	256	.....	201
10,000	170	19,257	235	283	157	6	6,099	151	292	497	202
.....	152	9,723	263	610	169	15	4,297	.....	31	385	203
5,000	1,995	118,185	1,001	11,080	739	551	3,637	13,705	280	1,412	204
2,797	48	8,425	285	127	154	6	2,944	.....	.....	151	205
.....	12	66,710	838	2,029	653	600	1,705	22,216	83	.....	206
.....	.....	435	53	.....	91	.....	31	25	.....	30	207
.....	184	49,942	963	12,396	980	234	10,969	1,118	169	.....	208
.....	22	2,512	146	.....	80	.....	388	34	.....	.....	209
3,000	51	5,755	153	103	126	12	398	2,112	100	165	210
6,056	205	13,127	152	.....	205	41	6,414	.....	14	235	211
.....	320	11,004	161	648	291	4	3,161	.....	.....	343	212
.....	24	20,544	414	758	691	92	6,298	130	79	280	213
5,047	4	8,176	160	95	131	20	170	.....	3	268	214
.....	211	17,407	1,542	1,841	309	260	2,228	1,302	157	.....	215
3,000	190	12,053	311	255	297	53	2,380	.....	39	240	216
.....	179	28,368	672	2,752	529	586	1,678	104	49	1,172	217
3,200	951	39,026	302	1,345	312	487	11,121	3,289	21	491	218
15,400	543	56,587	703	2,169	764	561	8,566	.....	28	2,539	219
.....	169	2,188	104	.....	104	8	392	.....	17	131	220
.....	5,407	130,349	2,500	23,261	4,772	5,871	8,811	2,221	525	.....	221
.....	140	8,071	373	2,045	275	10	263	71	.....	330	222
17,500	979	172,579	1,536	5,437	1,948	1,458	7,068	2,399	693	.....	223
.....	44	8,708	250	434	178	169	3,373	.....	36	.....	224
.....	358	49,418	848	1,414	510	325	728	423	54	888	225
.....	19	20,735	267	408	187	25	8,497	48	40	425	226
.....	.....	2,639	133	.....	83	7	545	.....	5	160	227
4,786	972	60,974	792	1,865	1,700	770	3,891	3,724	254	922	228
26,237	1,548	144,029	2,350	2,690	958	2,818	78,275	15,084	144	500	229
24,000	259	64,682	782	3,072	1,099	962	3,160	157	128	735	230
.....	34	1,810	102	.....	23	.....	304	.....	.....	113	231
.....	3	1,845	127	13	54	24	425	.....	66	365	232
.....	135	12,229	364	13	145	24	3,466	.....	5	525	233
41,597	6,988	96,933	2,140	8,178	1,456	676	11,535	19,006	815	1,987	234
.....	75	14,135	544	619	264	8	818	.....	62	831	235
.....	332	27,467	1,598	3,415	877	513	1,439	2,276	22	963	236
.....	3	4,207	145	271	78	25	742	.....	15	220	237
.....	111	11,417	1,234	3,284	328	56	859	286	71	378	238
.....	12	2,661	170	.....	124	7	327	.....	.....	.....	239
65,000	244	208,598	1,038	1,753	1,401	430	7,136	64,346	137	1,264	240
43,000	160	88,394	715	7,851	735	412	1,390	19,037	23	754	241
.....	406	9,888	180	606	1,018	23	2,030	.....	20	292	242
44,989	607	92,327	1,137	4,618	552	448	2,449	1,820	394	473	243
.....	193	7,685	211	78	122	27	1,122	.....	7	144	244
.....	70	5,798	106	26	124	21	800	2,027	65	176	245
.....	90	2,743	197	246	98	.....	745	.....	5	107	246
.....	136	5,694	280	206	208	7	750	.....	1	386	247

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*							
	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Debentures redeemed.	Current loans repaid.	Interest on loans advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Balance on hand.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
201. Steelton	3,099			11,000	238	*7,737	27,623	2,036
202. Stirling	3,163	453	2,980	4,157	191	240	18,854	403
203. Stouffville	1,654		1,011		1,092	196	9,723	
204. Strathroy	7,296	173	4,869	62,008	5,126	6,308	118,185	
205. Streetsville	1,095			2,150	56	309	7,277	1,148
206. Sturgeon Falls	2,933		1,345	30,210	3,481	429	66,522	188
207. Sturgeon Point	38			25	16	84	393	42
208. Sudbury	4,399		2,349	12,898	3,268	199	49,942	
209. Sundridge	606	173		300	377	109	2,213	299
210. Sutton	906	966	101		120	48	5,310	445
211. Tara	1,037		789		437	†2,180	11,504	1,623
212. Teeswater	1,816	1,883	166		670	30	9,173	1,831
213. Thamesworth	1,318		283	8,000	200	411	18,954	1,590
214. Thedford	847		390	5,450	580	45	8,159	17
215. Thessalon	2,050	50	494	5,244	1,629	301	17,407	
216. Thornbury	1,626	2,117	418	2,500	373	813	11,422	631
217. Thorold	4,887		3,521	8,000	3,420	937	28,307	61
218. Tilbury	2,012	1,967	3,122	12,745	1,554	238	39,006	20
219. Tillsonburg	6,149	6,284	1,593	17,885	5,599	1,550	54,390	2,197
220. Tiverton	950			350	9	36	2,101	87
221. Toronto Junction	38,560	16,957	1,000		16,111	6,447	127,036	3,313
222. Tottenham	1,850		319	1,858	419	106	7,917	154
223. Trenton	9,243	124	930	119,622	8,366	‡13,755	172,579	
224. Tweed	1,929		698		452	163	7,682	1,026
225. Uxbridge	3,600	1,323	13,298	22,597	2,878	412	49,298	120
226. Vankleek Hill	4,532		240	455	641	949	16,714	4,021
227. Vienna	935	156			205	4	2,233	406
228. Walkerton	6,678	4,775	4,140	19,065	5,510	6,888	60,974	
229. Walkerville	7,723		7,208	18,767	4,251	3,252	144,020	
230. Wallaceburg	5,589		4,854	36,641	5,691	1,688	64,558	124
231. Wardsville	690			525	5		1,762	48
232. Waterdown	434			200	35	91	1,834	11
233. Waterford	2,302		1,188	3,500	434	263	12,229	
234. Waterloo	7,959	161	5,550	18,470	6,669	7,502	92,104	4,829
235. Watford	3,500	530	867	2,950	1,074	340	12,407	1,728
236. Welland	3,800	2,876	2,621	2,077	4,683	216	27,376	91
237. Wellington	642		200	1,250	90	151	3,829	378
238. Weston	2,192		587		688	266	10,229	1,188
239. Westport	950			200	5	41	1,824	837
240. Whitby	6,900		2,215	114,094	6,061	1,447	208,222	376
241. Wiarton	4,850	1,010	2,387	36,301	6,988	5,941	88,394	
242. Winchester	1,913		1,170	1,800	533	303	9,888	
243. Wingham	3,700	12,881	2,494	48,271	6,002	1,938	87,177	5,150
244. Woodbridge	1,020	2,000	163	1,010	319	70	6,293	1,392
245. Woodville	468		118	800	162	134	5,027	771
246. Wroxeter	538			600	14	107	2,657	86
247. Wyoming	1,600		668	1,250	204	134	5,694	

*Including $7,000 to repay share of current expense loan of former municipality of Sault Ste. Marie.
†Including $1,600 rebate on industrial mortgage. ‡Including $10,000 paid to County of Hastings.

AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.—*Concluded.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Assets on December 31, 1904.					Liabilities on December 31, 1904.					
Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund and other investments and deposits.	Waterworks, gas and electric light plant.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy and school rates due and unpaid.	Debentures outstanding.	Temporary loans.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
10,317	.....	.....	297	12,650	.....	.....	.....	189	189	201
2,721	453	.....	4,247	7,824	2,387	10,000	.....	.....	12,387	202
555	.....	25,000	4,500	30,055	.....	25,970	2,718	185	28,873	203
371	*2,173	61,400	16,800	80,744	1,613	97,277	7,781	.....	106,671	204
1,055	.....	.....	1,695	3,898	823	2,797	.....	5	3,625	205
8,504	.....	62,616	.....	71,308	3,942	51,081	27,891	.....	82,914	206
55	.....	.....	954	1,051	.....	.....	300	48	348	207
4,007	.....	63,000	11,021	78,028	2,318	49,167	14,115	585	66,185	208
1,847	6,454	.....	1,935	10,535	675	5,100	2,923	.....	8,698	209
90	966	.....	4,007	5,508	.....	2,899	.....	.....	2,899	210
.....	900	.....	125	2,648	.....	13,399	.....	.....	13,399	211
12	6,268	7,000	7,025	22,136	.....	14,326	2,500	.....	16,826	212
275	.....	1,000	17,851	20,716	1,973	1,982	5,000	976	9,931	213
5	.....	.....	100	122	.....	7,437	.....	.....	7,437	214
1,737	588	28,000	5,996	36,321	.....	28,797	2,078	.....	30,875	215
103	3,532	65	1,810	6,141	1,171	6,738	.....	26	7,935	216
6,108	.....	25,000	19,282	50,451	4,961	43,076	5,000	678	53,715	217
2,513	4,119	16,969	11,960	35,581	.....	22,879	13,059	1,072	37,010	218
994	35,847	33,500	48,152	120,690	.....	124,188	377	2	124,567	219
1,002	.....	.....	2,000	3,089	.....	.....	800	.....	800	220
26,096	16,957	190,000	546,000	782,366	20,537	1,062,650	.....	5,434	1,088,621	221
365	.....	6,300	2,016	8,835	.....	8,057	.....	58	8,115	222
16,644	9,072	15,000	118,276	158,992	.....	161,573	10,886	5,066	177,525	223
3,275	5,000	.....	5,669	14,970	2,090	13,460	2,500	389	18,439	224
2,844	2,859	10,000	22,863	38,686	.....	32,860	3,600	188	36,648	225
1,657	.....	.....	4,850	10,528	2,100	11,252	11,347	3,434	28,133	226
709	967	.....	1,500	3,582	226	4,100	.....	12	4,338	227
1,811	17,808	48,500	32,825	100,944	.....	120,601	2,335	80	123,016	228
713	.....	.....	178,499	179,212	.....	82,729	79,358	274	162,361	229
11,004	900	.....	23,450	35,478	3,288	106,375	9,353	.....	119,016	230
617	.....	.....	1,110	1,775	126	.....	365	686	1,175	231
567	.....	.....	1,143	1,721	.....	.....	314	.....	314	232
.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	824	6,614	1,166	.....	8,604	233
500	17,792	85,000	86,487	194,608	7,000	180,884	565	19,304	207,753	234
30	200	.....	5,749	7,707	.....	21,116	.....	.....	21,116	235
8,837	24,718	59,034	50,453	143,133	2,600	101,232	624	.....	104,456	236
451	.....	275	875	1,979	.....	800	800	.....	1,600	237
880	.....	7,000	5,826	14,894	1,076	13,483	.....	1,954	16,513	238
856	.....	.....	789	2,482	701	.....	.....	1,600	2,301	239
14,898	.....	67,000	33,383	115,657	.....	120,248	23,558	390	144,196	240
459	44,723	52,000	41,564	138,746	1,490	151,922	21,663	.....	175,075	241
.....	.....	.....	9,086	9,086	.....	9,412	1,011	.....	10,423	242
822	42,386	51,851	39,585	139,794	473	137,630	.....	.....	138,103	243
412	3,554	30	2,921	8,309	.....	5,675	2,754	5	8,434	244
138	.....	30	3,646	4,585	529	3,382	.....	750	4,661	245
138	.....	140	6,175	6,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
934	.....	.....	625	1,559	.....	2,553	754	.....	3,307	247

*Omitting $1,000 written off industrial mortgage.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

City Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts and Disbursements.							
	Balance from 1903.	Municipal and School taxes.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Water rates, electric light, etc.	Interest and dividends.	From Government, except for loans and schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville ..... (Hastings)	.....	91,737	2,470	1,675	3,478	28,137	2,370	.....
Brantford ..... (Brant)	272	171,959	2,883	2,066	6,450	37,452	13,090	.....
Chatham ..... (Kent)	2,326	123,519	1,681	795	1,729	16,152	3,393	.....
Guelph ..... (Wellington)	156	93,223	2,177	733	15,507	36,914	3,140	250
Hamilton ..... (Wentworth)	6,909	604,972	9,658	5,346	49,260	198,261	22,802	7,073
Kingston ..... (Frontenac)	13,686	199,013	3,203	1,471	5,252	47,474	8,530	.....
London ..... (Middlesex)	24,046	458,682	2,591	3,820	29,326	114,660	15,468	84
Niagara Falls ..... (Welland)	* 14,928	68,751	1,382	809	1,595	31,324	1,218	.....
Ottawa ..... (Carleton)	56,721	744,858	14,332	7,038	33,869	155,464	104,091	†6,000
St. Catharines .... (Lincoln)	2,889	124,583	1,760	876	4,287	22,856	5,813	.....
St. Thomas..... (Elgin)	9,774	139,267	4,466	630	18,427	25,186	3,127	.....
Stratford ..... (Perth)	3,188	116,590	2,156	975	1,276	20,527	1,793	107
Toronto ..... (York)	258,312	3,293,876	32,557	40,280	567,165	416,978	240,374	28,422
Windsor ..... (Essex)	1,135	179,509	3,233	680	5,193	44,515	11,766	250
Woodstock ..... (Oxford)	360	76,848	2,113	1,341	2,568	34,767	8,850	.....
Totals:								
1904.....	*394,702	6,487,387	86,662	68,535	745,382	1,230,667	445,825	42,186
1903.....	753,784	6,222,139	92,181	71,776	645,509	1,118,953	373,859	41,471
1902.....	356,425	6,195,164	93,115	55,981	621,770	1,127,390	406,040	12,502
1901.....	225,906	5,760,508	91,927	53,438	578,242	1,007,060	364,549	15,406
1900.....	526,712	5,600,710	93,147	50,418	472,885	980,039	381,481	16,228
1899.....	‡ 833,413	5,280,927	95,795	50,360	434,335	1,092,419	369,007	19,162
1898.....	589,891	5,078,809	91,275	47,214	408,888	1,040,392	354,162	17,053
1897.....	§ 715,390	4,966,002	95,449	41,754	391,691	1,028,673	309,612	18,638
1896.....	543,686	5,088,215	92,222	39,186	410,453	1,008,129	285,883	20,388
1895.....	378,541	5,164,106	93,893	41,637	376,122	983,534	248,532	20,641

* Aggregate of balances at close of 1903, of former town of Niagara Falls and village of Niagara Falls South, brought forward.

† Grant for fat stock show.

‡ Including $18,749 from former town of Woodstock.

§ Including $599 from former village of London West at time of amalgamation with City of London.

Note.—In this table the aggregate totals do not include the statistics of cities previous to their incorporation as cities. Thus the statistics of Niagara Falls previous to 1904, Woodstock previous to 1899 and London West (annexed to London) previous to 1897 will be found in the totals of towns and villages (see p. 79).

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1904.

Receipts and Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Refund from Sinking Fund and other investments.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.		Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	City Municipalities.
		For School purposes.	For all other purposes.			
$	$	$	$	$	$	
26,583	115,640	.....	50,000	1,947	324,037	Belleville.
16,457	15,000	10,000	30,256	‖ 28,413	334,298	Brantford.
7,683	175,000	.....	171,344	13,637	517,259	Chatham.
280,198	293,767	.....	31,659	8,652	766,376	Guelph.
5,245	238,347	.....	142,093	115,940	1,405,906	Hamilton.
11,801	120,000	.....	111,567	20,282	542,279	Kingston.
211,518	310,127	.....	87,435	29,928	1,287,685	London.
.....	78,585	.....	46,725	7,796	253,113	Niagara Falls.
747,719	605,204	.....	¶ 619,827	30,770	3,125,893	Ottawa.
28,696	66,211	.....	106,030	19,800	383,801	St. Catharines.
59,879	278,794	.....	96,075	300	635,925	St. Thomas.
.....	47,000	.....	133,777	5,520	332,909	Stratford.
2,849,904	337,250	176,579	2,721,066	224,596	11,187,359	Toronto.
27,962	325,953	66,000	111,000	3,512	780,708	Windsor.
26,935	194,988	.....	49,191	8,889	406,850	Woodstock.
						Totals :
4,300,580	3,201,866	252,579	4,508,045	519,982	22,284.398	1904.
1,619,953	3,562,737	107,700	2,237,364	365,009	17,215,435	1903.
1,742,681	3,029,164	332,200	1,089,211	406,009	15,467,652	1902.
1,873,929	2,157,713	52,300	2,659,829	364,913	15,205,720	1901.
984,291	2,968,425	50,500	1,366,738	174,930	13,666,504	1900.
2,260,598	2,376,181	10,000	2,230,022	228,601	15,280,820	1899.
1,599,386	2,215,732	233,046	2,769,823	335,039	14,780,710	1898.
1,662,182	1,849,188	50,000	2,462,888	299,766	13,891,233	1897.
916,784	1,377,426	135,500	2,892,152	336,975	13,146,999	1896.
444,724	1,901,123	213,500	2,692,179	235,511	12,794,043	1895.

‖ Including $20,000 donation from A. Carnegie for library.
¶ Including $449,680 consolidated to replace former issue of water-works debentures.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

Receipts and Disbursements.—*Continued.*

City Municipalities.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating and lighting of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries).	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Election of members of council.	Other expenses of municipal government.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	2,960	825	743	1,000	11,526	20,847	138	1,932
Brantford (Brant)	6,614	1,435	1,459	1,300	9,236	40,277	272	1,619
Chatham (Kent)	4,307	1,285	1,186	989	8,239	19,219	197	1,732
Guelph (Wellington)	4,650	1,149	1,919	1,940	6,067	18,338	221	302
Hamilton (Wentworth)	31,519	1,861	4,477	8,486	37,519	101,476	1,060	15,012
Kingston (Frontenac)	9,679	1,770	3,345	3,018	* 20,546	28,801	528	488
London (Middlesex)	17,506	2,714	5,911	1,797	25,545	77,407	649	2,545
Niagara Falls (Welland)	5,031	704	932	1,356	14,698	20,029	92	2,141
Ottawa (Carleton)	21,104	5,269	8,525	4,981	31,287	136,075	1,003	3,057
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	4,832	1,416	1,902	699	7,514	9,957	876	978
St. Thomas (Elgin)	6,479	1,389	1,514	435	8,229	25,419	297	3,690
Stratford (Perth)	3,195	574	2,006	485	5,160	25,500	150	28
Toronto (York)	131,828	14,823	68,424	57,386	120,746	503,258	11,148	59,660
Windsor (Essex)	9,860	1,317	1,126	1,225	9,961	33,315	376	1,795
Woodstock (Oxford)	3,158	617	417	159	13,708	31,171	99	803
Totals:								
1904	262,722	37,148	103,886	85,256	329,981	1,091,089	17,106	95,782
1903	250,343	31,297	129,689	50,784	285,902	1,036,490	11,513	88,584
1902	241,506	32,862	84,708	59,275	281,227	922,029	11,582	51,881
1901	233,575	33,981	67,667	61,665	276,235	875,134	10,898	167,202
1900	225,453	37,267	57,789	54,672	255,806	839,160	11,651	125,152
1899	234,906	33,818	55,795	48,563	239,666	736,012	9,865	98,912
1898	188,219	37,406	46,892	54,270	251,379	828,061	11,743	89,402
1897	192,948	35,998	46,074	65,056	245,456	720,294	10,057	68,128
1896	199,288	31,346	30,175	62,468	254,797	716,095	13,298	111,696
1895	174,900	36,151	88,265	57,597	282,986	727,622	10,121	71,708

* Including $14,603 cost of supplying light and power to private parties.

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1904.—*Continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Streets, bridges and parks.	Construction of waterworks, sewers and electric light.	Buildings and other property.	Board of Health (including salaries).	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, police service, etc.	Payments on schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
28,819	82,813	4,764	1,030	1,844	7,472	17,107	16,706	Belleville.
28,029	26,660	2,346	5,727	6,500	9,200	48,436	34,251	Brantford.
120,050	4,103	2,498	2,043	2,017	7,780	28,144	.....	Chatham.
14,114	23,455	5,000	1,480	4,696	9,286	43,948	29,963	Guelph.
232,870	42,715	.....	30,963	58,797	69,470	131,504	56,993	Hamilton.
30,425	202,092	5,464	690	3,874	14,978	46,604	18,218	Kingston.
114,644	34,693	23,707	3,389	29,278	47,294	122,507	176,747	London.
31,250	42,737	1,297	743	1,343	4,833	17,929	.....	Niagara Falls.
264,232	14,546	59,333	20,466	15,383	63,579	191,975	897,053	Ottawa.
47,780	38,703	15,375	967	2,231	5,470	25,660	28,527	St. Catharines.
22,766	15,839	18,709	1,168	4,342	5,627	39,029	.....	St. Thomas.
49,516	7,468	.....	389	2,258	4,463	27,213	18,443	Stratford.
† 1,255,882	335,153	129,415	56,521	84,145	477,617	733,246	2,572,458	Toronto.
158,797	35,811	20,640	2,791	3,952	10,056	102,190	18,780	Windsor.
24,490	23,618	.....	476	1,537	3,885	19,924	11,031	Woodstock.
								Totals:
2,423,664	930,406	288,548	128,843	222,197	741,010	1,595,416	3,879,170	1904.
2,168,739	586,935	335,568	96,850	223,183	699,101	1,514,205	1,964,730	1903.
1,875,465	368,266	275,511	114,026	213,281	671,303	1,471,887	1,652,990	1902.
1,688,698	402,998	196,787	105,402	188,651	621,219	1,300,982	1,691,603	1901.
1,884,182	644,059	197,132	71,332	199,077	560,397	1,430,853	956,990	1900.
1,618,975	561,181	376,477	72,770	183,319	550,702	1,130,466	2,363,835	1899.
1,261,798	334,439	467,118	67,205	175,233	526,198	1,258,986	2,154,395	1898.
1,398,771	373,916	555,481	68,145	175,327	508,054	1,068,928	2,079,598	1897.
830,892	354,112	527,074	63,648	157,318	508,610	1,141,815	1,543,124	1896.
1,254,390	491,655	243,383	59,416	147,994	517,628	1,134,140	1,233,643	1895.

† Including "scavenging" $106,210; "street and snow cleaning" $118,554.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

City Municipalities.	Receipts and Disbursements.—*Continued.*					
	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed.		Interest or discount on loans, etc.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Discount on debentures sold.
		Principal.	Interest.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	720	.....	30,449	1,173	88,424	.....
Brantford (Brant)	18,439	3,972	47,598	1,051	9,100	.....
Chatham (Kent)	4,916	27,867	23,160	9,311	237,000	3,121
Guelph (Wellington)	.....	20,838	31,481	5,120	509,826	.....
Hamilton (Wentworth)	4,649	111,979	169,330	11,563	186,306	1,006
Kingston (Frontenac)	1,726	21,907	44,577	6,569	50,000	.....
London (Middlesex)	118,399	43,509	123,972	1,378	300,000	.....
Niagara Falls (Welland)	7,219	13,734	15,012	5,104	56,490	.....
Ottawa (Carleton)	2,500	477,967	248,134	23,064	522,774	2,188
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	7,440	.....	42,627	1,190	55,759	6,183
St. Thomas (Elgin)	3,369	132,325	33,149	2,652	284,000	1,567
Stratford (Perth)	.....	3,116	25,161	3,187	135,913	.....
Toronto (York)	252,458	1,550,919	851,794	54,848	1,286,480	197,438
Windsor (Essex)	7,230	41,589	38,608	8,533	255,880	3,710
Woodstock (Oxford)	2,059	35,377	25,869	2,663	197,000	348
Totals :						
1904	431,124	2,485,099	1,750,921	137,406	4,174,952	215,561
1903	706,763	1,019,251	1,620,111	141,021	3,475,278	31,808
1902	342,075	1,228,023	1,692,081	147,947	2,470,407	15,857
1901	375,529	1,397,301	1,723,303	104,477	2,769,429	37,984
1900	423,302	1,421,313	1,675,963	122,179	1,911,685	6,856
1899	250,104	1,194,529	1,622,380	115,814	2,990,049	9,283
1898	157,870	2,342,718	1,593,108	107,346	1,705,883	5,010
1897	122,431	2,176,917	1,632,664	99,369	1,250,683	3,625
1896	252,250	2,009,335	1,625,955	92,125	1,336,975	30,219
1895	22,517	1,230,919	1,590,748	91,228	2,332,320	36,010

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1904.—*Continued.*

Receipts and Disbursements.—*Concluded.*			Assets on December 31, 1904.				
Library.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury (exclusive of S. Fund).	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
800	1,854	323,946	91	66,358	106,959	31,793	Belleville.
23,000	7,477	333,998	300	3,096	294,118	* 98,038	Brantford.
1,461	3,921	514,546	2,713	43,637	.....	48,843	Chatham.
2,058	22,632	758,483	7,893	10,400	148,984	† 203,000	Guelph.
8,806	79,382	1,397,743	8,163	260,331	470,823	130,515	Hamilton.
400	2,219	517,918	24,361	25,947	70,859	23,626	Kingston.
7,832	5,589	1,287,012	673	36,293	428,222	1,044,569	London.
737	9,702	253,113	.....	15,742	.....	7,219	Niagara Falls.
50	22,884	3,037,429	88,464	181,106	2,204,801	.....	Ottawa.
3,376	38,326	347,788	36,013	15,355	63,207	60,952	St. Catharines.
2,350	18,080	632,424	3,501	33,811	59,432	3,369	St. Thomas.
1,200	15,611	331,036	1,873	19,500	149,860	.....	Stratford.
32,355	17,960	10,855,962	331,397	839,508	6,034,670	31,588	Toronto.
3,756	6,265	777,563	3,145	41,533	189,018	8,048	Windsor.
1,996	4,524	404,929	1,921	6,697	194,365	11,101	Woodstock.
							Totals:
90,177	256,426	21,773,890	510,508	1,599,314	10,415,318	1,702,661	1904.
68,839	298,677	16,835,661	379,774	1,677,817	10,142,343	1,976,122	1903.
70,705	418,974	14,713,868	753,784	1,807,924	9,259,095	1,797,830	1902.
57,460	461,115	14,849,295	356,425	2,144,879	9,009,740	1,804,801	1901.
57,025	271,297	13,440,598	225,906	2,172,564	8,729,769	1,915,869	1900.
56,576	200,111	14,754,108	526,712	2,087,251	‡8,560,436	¶1,800,206	1899.
55,775	245,592	13,966,046	814,664	2,194,723	8,072,637	1,777,478	1898.
57,666	345,756	13,301,342	589,891	2,205,219	§7,381,842	1,785,394	1897.
57,047	482,546	12,432,208	714,791	1,992,178	6,831,025	1,833,607	1896.
51,631	363,385	12,250,357	543,686	1,975,909	6,277,778	1,496,880	1895.

* Including $1,800 increase in value of City Gas Co's. stock.
† Omitting $15,000 written off Industrial Loan mortgages.
‡ Including $145,777 from former town of Woodstock.
¶ Including $11,409 from former town of Woodstock.
§ Including $1,061 from former village of London West, united with London City in 1897.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

City Municipalities.	Assets on December 31st.—*Concluded.*					Liabilities	
	Land, buildings, library, etc.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property, (cemetery, fire-halls, etc.)	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Local school rates unpaid.	Debentures: Aid to railways.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	94,191	274,841	.....	116,658	690,891	.....	.....
Brantford (Brant)	336,063	363,806	28,163	224,576	1,348,160	.....	.....
Chatham (Kent)	116,506	215,238	44,578	384,802	856,317	.....	.....
Guelph (Wellington)	175,638	306,102	50,514	105,303	1,007,834	621	193,000
Hamilton (Wentworth)	894,316	2,081,556	* 886,021	587,865	5,319,590	.....	250,000
Kingston (Frontenac)	247,836	484,316	30,505	23,653	931,103	.....	59,074
London (Middlesex)	536,500	859,551	18,750	37,579	2,962,137	102	325,000
Niagara Falls (Welland)	29,830	220,000	29,280	106,023	408,094	.....	.....
Ottawa (Carleton)	588,000	2,150,000	148,000	1,068,501	6,428,872	.....	370,000
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	135,670	387,164	45,730	76,254	820,345	.....	61,320
St. Thomas (Elgin)	147,952	166,000	17,500	25,533	457,098	.....	.....
Stratford (Perth)	108,400	116,000	24,000	59,385	479,018	.....	60,000
Toronto (York)	10,285,000	5,000,000	400,000	2,490,496	25,412,659	.....	1,143,718
Windsor (Essex)	141,157	302,000	18,500	226,299	929,700	366	.....
Woodstock (Oxford)	57,960	226,002	15,300	60,257	573,603	.....	.....
Totals:							
1904	13,895,019	13,152,576	1,756,841	5,593,184	48,625,421	1,089	2,462,112
1903	13,315,317	11,829,216	1,581,713	5,720,204	46,622,506	5,122	2,463,468
1902	13,280,209	11,604,891	1,545,532	4,859,218	44,918,483	9,151	2,464,767
1901	13,225,204	11,412,835	1,506,473	4,093,443	43,553,800	6,036	2,466,009
1900	13,184,319	11,257,342	1,539,274	3,948,867	42,973,910	30,543	2,356,533
1899	12,997,730	10,923,162	1,517,122	3,956,453	42,369,072	12,125	2,399,202
1898	12,699,496	10,550,642	1,506,685	3,902,440	41,518,765	24,129	2,431,057
1897	12,447,827	10,481,486	1,461,036	3,673,267	40,025,962	9,368	2,443,600
1896	12,370,784	10,421,768	1,389,534	4,016,053	39,569,740	16,562	2,492,981
1895	12,272,758	10,398,892	1,437,563	3,738,741	38,142,207	25,988	2,165,327

* Including $819,873 for sewage disposal system.

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1904.—*Concluded.*

on December 31st, 1904.

outstanding, principal.							
Schools.	Local improvements.	Municipal works.	All other objects.	Loans for current expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
8,500	38,082	242,000	476,000	82,981	12,044	859,607	Belleville.
80,550	208,349	355,000	550,833	15,000	13,742	1,223,474	Brantford.
.....	270,480	153,876	353,808	133,000	1,095	912,259	Chatham.
34,102	128,358	196,500	322,060	43,000	7,355	924,996	Guelph.
224,265	434,322	1,179,116	2,166,733	238,347	36,651	4,529,434	Hamilton.
50,700	174,189	344,475	430,550	120,000	22,809	1,201,797	Kingston.
100,100	489,336	809,629	1,371,566	25,127	58,810	3,179,670	London.
† 27,206	†87,431	† 135,316	†110,899	†100,940	20,480	482,272	Niagara Falls.
357,500	936,667	1,427,251	3,033,545	383,432	145,000	6,653,395	Ottawa.
13,000	.84,040	60,000	831,140	30,250	40,503	1,120,253	St. Catharines.
104,606	202,422	118,324	253,723	45,000	4,332	728,407	St. Thomas.
20,500	117,564	96,884	366,000	34,000	1,000	695,948	Stratford.
2,008,408	6,431,325	5,039,013	8,531,775	337,250	2,511,485	26,002,974	Toronto.
158,630	355,622	144,711	178,156	181,015	13,614	1,032,114	Windsor.
28,700	85,189	187,472	277,579	44,110	2,733	625,783	Woodstock.
							Total :
†3,216,767	†10,043,376	†10,489,567	†19,254,367	†1,813,452	2,891,653	50,172 383	1904.
2,979,062	9,470,413	8,932,514	19,017,346	2,705,602	1,670,419	47,243,946	1903.
2,908,414	8,904,149	8,941,372	18,318,288	2,622,210	1,523,619	45,691,970	1902.
2,661,742	9,239,055	8,656,693	18,313,517	2,080,810	1,548,273	44,972,135	1901.
2,599,438	8,695,233	8,405,502	17,965,483	2,693,978	1,641,886	44,388,596	1900.
‡ 2,596,676	‡9,499,774	‡8,327,975	‡17,202,637	1,607,923	1,594,357	43,240,669	1899.
2,557,843	9,748,620	7,487,622	16,281,386	2,212,098	1,602,554	42,345,309	1898.
2,410,542	9,663,424	7,807,042	‖15,521,769	1,709,406	1,607,280	41,172,431	1897.
2,392.624	10,308,596	7,676,351	14,600,678	1,110,364	1,919,232	40,517,388	1896.
2,303,921	10,606,307	7,234,656	14,142,703	1,069,423	1,596,634	39,144,959	1895.

† Including the aggregate balances of each of the accts. brought forward from the former municipalities of the town of Niagara Falls, and the village of Niagara Falls, South, now comprising the city as at Dec. 31, 1903.

‡ These items include an aggregate of $474.243 from former town of Woodstock being School debentures $60,525; Local Improvement, $53,877; Water-works, $141,789; all other objects, $218,052.

‖ Including $39,176 assumed by city of London from village of London West at time of amalgamation.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Receipts, 1904.						
	Balance from 1903.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	From Legislature for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	11,700	14,611	135	223	60	191	1,712
2. Bruce	6,668	38,175	1,475	215	1,902	44	4,866
3. Carleton	.....	21,499	270	413	300	939	4,317
4. Dufferin	221	12,680	603	141	53	479	2,113
5. Elgin	15,288	21,556	316	83	91	111	3,951
6. Essex	.....	26,479	150	109	1,572	.....	3,337
7. Frontenac	111	32,551	285	2,572	.....	86	3,684
8. Grey	.....	36,354	1,120	159	879	827	5,939
9. Haldimand	2,335	21,524	144	133	.....	33	1,957
10. Haliburton	481	1,242	38	159	.....	8	3,204
11. Halton	3,214	12,296	219	41	.....	28	1,492
12. Hastings	4	44,203	730	190	905	1,587	4,418
13. Huron	6,797	45,810	1,159	22	216	1,366	5,564
14. Kent	774	26,172	516	232	1,204	114	5,027
15. Lambton	3,014	56,762	467	220	1,803	320	4,267
16. Lanark	3,062	32,186	295	112	.....	546	3,047
17. Leeds and Grenville	199	28,025	920	15	140	773	4,293
18. Lennox and Addington	14,323	20,951	501	107	.....	113	2,739
19. Lincoln	4,582	24,504	205	212	203	73	1,687
20. Middlesex	.....	71,546	346	104	210	1,249	5,362
21. Norfolk	7,684	20,862	216	192	.....	69	2,537
22. Northumberland & Dur.	8,252	40,344	836	26	46	444	4,966
23. Ontario	21,064	33,410	378	18	160	.....	3,891
24. Oxford	44,626	49,729	660	25	932	842	3,784
25. Peel	251	19,144	270	27	.....	.....	1,910
26. Perth	6,769	45,977	947	92	95	1,827	3,613
27. Peterborough	.....	20,723	290	115	359	33	2,872
28. Prescott and Russell	.....	15,792	278	98	.....	165	2,170
29. Prince Edward	.....	14,523	215	123	.....	.....	1,713
30. Renfrew	780	19,510	494	55	234	463	5,377
31. Simcoe	27,624	62,683	955	188	2,567	752	6,771
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	5,472	34,416	1,324	77	2	180	5,974
33. Victoria	708	19,068	880	172	312	39	3,240
34. Waterloo	56	36,264	180	68	688	.....	2,436
35. Welland	992	23,653	166	49	950	19	1,996
36. Wellington	12,237	51,892	477	.....	137	196	3,882
37. Wentworth	61,610	39,822	216	420	775	1,094	3,024
38. York	21,297	43,861	427	528	.....	882	5,209
Totals:							
1904	292,195	1,180,799	19,103	7,735	16,795	15,892	138,341
1903	244,271	1,115,242	15,613	7,596	17,929	15,002	141,129
1902	190,104	1,114,766	15,102	9,020	14,520	12,505	137,792
1901	192,995	1,060,743	15,456	10,132	12,614	10,808	144,370
1900	220,596	1,099,357	15,206	12,305	16,131	13,241	142,954
1899	179,638	1,110,356	14,971	11,666	11,716	12,469	149,361
1898	227,866	1,047,924	14,227	11,573	10,957	17,475	147,418
1897	222,663	1,097,689	12,378	12,454	13,292	16,101	149,606
1896	221,381	1,111,043	12,357	24,939	16,951	34,058	142,717
1895	224,203	1,243,999	12,573	25,557	13,626	30,501	144,095

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1904.

Receipts, 1904.—*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1904.		
From Legislature for administration of justice.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Non-resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commutation.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,636	.....	.....	.....	64	3,408	1,007	36,747	813	1,430	1
2,142	6,000	20,000	.....	1,944	.....	*2,055	85,486	1,477	2,054	2
4,700	.....	57,804	.....	1,652	11,000	431	103,325	2,000	2,190	3
1,002	17,451	6,500	.....	244	.....	21	41,508	543	1,680	4
6,520	.....	46,000	.....	231	857	‖2,128	97,132	1,549	2,385	5
5,135	.....	24,164	12,000	2,382	3,338	1,021	79,687	994	2,238	6
5,826	.....	34,009	.....	1,385	1,915	412	82,836	1,987	1,935	7
5,169	13,654	.....	.....	962	.....	924	65,987	1,634	2,087	8
1,914	.....	7,306	.....	62	.....	5	35,413	1,402	1,143	9
.....	.....	1,300	.....	140	.....	40	6,612	165	657	10
1,638	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	146	19,079	440	1,045	11
5,745	.....	39,305	.....	525	10,422	2,195	110,229	1,795	3,923	12
3,195	6,008	46,000	.....	244	.....	*b*3,183	119,564	1,650	2,905	13
4,778	.....	27,792	6,875	1,084	4,271	3,570	82,409	1,688	2,034	14
3,583	.....	25,000	15,000	2,461	.....	455	113,352	1,188	2,343	15
1,789	1,746	17,027	31,700	289	.....	8,528	100,327	757	1,919	16
3,313	.....	16,332	.....	484	2,189	590	57,273	1,245	2,390	17
2,241	.....	.....	.....	461	.....	34	41,470	478	960	18
3,497	.....	5,000	.....	544	3,446	2,273	46,226	1,098	1,752	19
8,701	.....	27,878	56,400	443	8,808	1,772	182,819	1,301	3,600	20
1,410	.....	20	.....	634	.....	409	34,033	1,040	1,307	21
4,057	.....	34,000	.....	311	.....	482	93,764	*i*5,209	1,778	22
1,418	.....	96,000	.....	587	.....	1,266	158,192	1,192	2,351	23
2,116	.....	.....	35,000	73	2,088	*j*26,486	166,361	1,952	3,341	24
2,770	.....	16,500	.....	60	.....	1,029	41,961	514	1,265	25
2,143	.....	18,000	.....	68	1,296	4,364	85,191	615	1,649	26
9,888	.....	3,991	.....	1,057	4,083	*k*2,501	45,912	970	747	27
1,694	.....	.....	8,000	3,696	.....	871	32,764	1,217	977	28
1,946	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	18,572	363	935	29
1,970	.....	39,000	.....	935	.....	238	69,056	875	1,476	30
120	10,000	54,000	.....	1,453	.....	*l*47,241	214,354	3,555	2,675	31
4,029	.....	55,500	20,058	493	.....	262	127,787	1,486	2,100	32
2,825	.....	46,000	40,000	871	550	1,265	115,930	2,373	1,201	33
2,835	.....	36,406	.....	8	.....	168	79,109	1,187	1,512	34
3,461	.....	10,000	.....	1,295	2,080	1,263	45,924	982	1,050	35
4,301	.....	27,000	.....	432	3,300	4,116	107,970	1,152	2,142	36
8,184	.....	.....	.....	210	7,167	24,949	147,471	2,450	3,944	37
2,231	8,000	.....	.....	279	4,339	346	87,399	3,022	2,663	38
131,922	62,859	837,834	225,033	28,120	74,557	148,046	3,179,231	54,358	73,783	
90,283	15,207	706,380	305,145	32,525	68,729	120,145	2,895,196	47,504	75,228	
127,786	56,723	536,480	149,067	34,604	93,019	51,805	2,543,293	42,768	73,516	
122,330	77,760	487,297	62,039	36,861	90,186	51,538	2,375,129	41 407	75,982	
138,685	68,399	472,430	77,491	42,540	89,910	63,286	2,472,531	39,616	78,454	
133,845	55,406	437,272	92,638	55,524	81,535	68,361	2,414,758	44,548	77,054	
146,726	95,195	557,227	119,863	73,120	79,175	59,919	2,608,665	38,934	71,617	
171,541	35,530	672,967	117,516	81,235	97,267	105,650	2,805,889	43,443	74,508	
148,916	422,348	742,454	200,419	71,176	107,562	97,333	3,353,654	72,772	75,669	
161,820	226,492	581,717	65,300	99,044	95,797	28,426	2,953,150	62,740	77,113	

* Including $655 from House of Refuge Farm produce and $656 from House of Refuge inmates.
‡ Including $1,506 fees paid by county pupils at Collegiate Institutes.
b Including $2,450 contractor's guarantee deposit.
k Including $1,000 Grant from Dominion Government in aid of building bridges.
l Including Government Grant for Good Roads and construction of bridges, $29,024; from G. T. Ry. Company or $18,000 stock of Northern Ry. in addition to $10,000 above as refund from investment, $14,758.
i Increase mostly due to committee work *re* roads.
j Including grant from Ontario Government for Good Roads, $17,678; including compensation from County of Norfolk for abolition Tolls on County Roads, $6,915.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*

County Municipalities.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs, (including salaries.)	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Grants to Municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	468	1,208	200	247	2,529	.....	*3,986
2. Bruce	1,296	2,224	499	140	11,012	2,144	.....
3. Carleton	418	880	638	683	2,200	75	.....
4. Dufferin	413	400	39	679	868	.....	.....
5. Elgin	561	728	283	357	7,433	.....	5,657
6. Essex	1,056	659	708	566	9,388	.....	500
7. Frontenac	627	.....	558	202	3,804	.....	.....
8. Grey	865	898	28	808	4,538	.....	§14,724
9. Haldimand	493	659	18	308	7,885	.....	442
10. Haliburton	113	61	7	18	65	.....	.....
11. Halton	715	462	182	141	1,550	.....	162
12 Hastings	901	402	147	159	25,817	4,677	1,059
13. Huron	1,069	1,233	.....	119	23,529	.....	4,500
14. Kent	438	2,181	330	211	2,361	1,260	1,402
15. Lambton	767	755	381	817	13,301	150	*²25,717
16. Lanark	845	1,314	261	657	24,112	.....	351
17. Leeds and Grenville	845	1,309	25	883	2,341	.....	71
18. Lennox and Addington	584	733	8	694	2,293	.....	.....
19. Lincoln	414	1,870	18	1,352	6,633	.....	.....
20. Middlesex	880	919	414	540	29,364	181	.....
21. Norfolk	492	805	.....	325	*h*7,887	.....	961
22. Northumberland & Dur.	966	1,166	467	2,031	24,389	430	393
23. Ontario	1,007	1,204	27	303	2,779	.....	.....
24. Oxford	393	1,878	775	94	67,861	.....	445
25. Peel	635	1,534	.....	43	1,359	.....	434
26. Perth	420	266	49	303	4,245	4,378	.....
27. Peterborough	767	1,462	.....	92	3,842	1,575	.....
28. Prescott and Russell	471	284	.....	118	4,750	.....	286
29. Prince Edward	491	367	.....	531	1,188	1,221	961
30. Renfrew	628	1,261	840	244	2,152	550	422
31. Simcoe	1,415	943	410	590	11,218	112,967	2,250
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	1,370	1,266	628	931	256	.....	396
33. Victoria	1,549	1,886	174	135	5,891	973	*n* 26,381
34. Waterloo	1,501	1,795	46	195	2,882	.....	5,704
35. Welland	201	1,512	12	395	268	.....	.....
36. Wellington	699	316	64	721	24,816	1,433	4,299
37. Wentworth	670	3,797	253	2,830	51,979	.....	.....
38. York	1,138	1,861	583	293	11,792	116	4,301
Totals :							
1904	28,581	42,498	9,072	19,755	410,577	132,130	105,804
1903	25,335	46,860	7,689	27,735	300,908	105,007	62,197
1902	22,747	35,061	10,679	15,799	211,415	23,657	148,025
1901	25,273	41,361	6,785	26,716	181,634	19,873	34,938
1900	22,713	37,960	6,673	19,267	139,281	23,829	78,813
1899	22,583	37,274	6,644	19,714	144,762	20,620	78,667
1898	24,876	33,628	7,807	19,825	136,491	18,252	140,330
1897	26,548	32,448	6,453	22,744	125,909	26,244	24,211
1896	25,650	38,335	19,058	11,816	107,621	39,621	76,963
1895	22,664	31,395	11,489	15,360	109,030	39,621	58,912

* Mostly for gaol property improvements.
§ For House of Refuge and site.
*² For new County Buildings and Registry office.
h Including $6,915 paid Oxford County, purchase price of Toll Roads.
n For House of Refuge under construction.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1904.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1904.—*Continued.*

Support of the poor, and other charities.	Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking Fund investments and special deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed (principal.)	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,130	9,683	3,437	.....	.....	1,319	211	.....	.....	64	1
5,657	7,553	13,453	.....	6,000	817	654	20,000	310	1,944	2
1,825	21,878	8,715	2,997	.....	.....	3,000	50,708	913	1,478	3
135	5,718	5,196	5,724	.....	12,000	6	6,500	118	271	4
5,801	10,734	13,966	.....	.....	3,385	1,371	40,000	1,029	360	5
6,634	12,377	11,297	.....	.....	2,100	1,726	23,601	933	2,382	6
1,425	10,570	7,463	.....	.....	13,500	5,574	32,021	901	1,385	7
3,381	16,860	15,926	1,000	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	779	8
110	9,537	11,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	62	9
25	676	3,844	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	20	145	10
45	5,056	3,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	11
380	13,538	11,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,863	1,645	545	12
6,625	12,010	15,957	9,687	.....	.....	1,475	36,000	631	128	13
4,408	12,877	15,382	.....	.....	3,150	1,273	29,173	1,254	658	14
4,571	12,298	13,151	.....	.....	3,505	1,042	13,000	305	2,630	15
9,735	6,335	7,217	.....	4,342	800	1,835	36,247	841	289	16
4,821	8,151	13,112	2,095	.....	567	2,427	14,590	703	493	17
611	6,170	8,956	.....	.....	7,200	3,444	.....	6	510	18
6,425	10,351	5,382	.....	.....	1,000	50	4,500	388	660	19
11,626	26,105	14,294	11,961	.....	56,400	18,045	4,642	278	699	20
4,730	6,937	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	634	21
185	17,740	17,439	2,384	.....	.....	700	12,000	523	558	22
5,977	9,306	11,143	.....	.....	2,273	1,220	99,000	995	530	23
6,390	9,658	8,778	.....	.....	7,705	3,700	.....	234	220	24
2,456	6,780	6,500	.....	.....	905	240	16,500	322	60	25
7,032	10,429	9,216	9,968	.....	1,934	9,365	18,000	229	68	26
260	10,675	4,768	542	.....	2,250	1,758	12,093	474	1,815	27
.....	8,070	8,307	.....	.....	450	269	1,539	1,500	3,696	28
189	4,543	5,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173	244	52	29
862	8,726	10,393	1,027	.....	1,421	1,889	34,000	678	222	30
13,023	11,697	17,269	.....	.....	5,401	5,595	20,000	216	1,453	31
816	9,713	21,248	.....	.....	3,544	726	73,000	713	620	32
2,839	7,388	7,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,000	871	740	33
10,298	7,856	9,171	.....	.....	2,047	1,732	31,758	796	8	34
4,308	11,844	8,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,500	338	1,295	35
7,647	11,309	11,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	372	339	36
824	13,587	7,070	.....	.....	4,880	7,912	.....	.....	210	37
7,997	16,408	13,698	.....	.....	3,431	4,035	.....	.....	788	38
151,203	401,043	389,059	47,385	10,342	141,984	82,072	761,908	19,176	28,790	
129,636	390,259	386,065	39,853	12,000	150,528	78,047	613,402	13,890	46,584	
108,469	369,708	362,200	47,454	18,018	89,968	68,931	558,948	15,182	34,835	
114,322	441,876	359,746	31,824	24,998	109,737	73,396	473,612	13,656	40,847	
103,862	433,768	362,375	69,373	43,015	131,188	89,500	491,778	13,422	42,272	
102,511	434,721	363,949	46,941	31,000	103,706	72,022	444,459	15,390	70,386	
87,495	447,054	361,215	39,452	25,000	141,914	91,914	613,537	16,911	66,343	
88,782	468,832	360,176	52,525	37,321	163,391	88,379	704,425	18,676	83,313	
80,486	461,634	410,249	126,417	32,798	546,900	116,423	735,743	21,651	75,288	
66,856	485,032	490,081	182,622	10,000	137,209	119,928	638,216	21,266	112,915	

‡ Including $684 from House of Refuge inmates' funds.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1904.—*Concluded.*		Assets on December 31, 1904.				
	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipalities.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	450	27,175	9,572				106,000
2. Bruce	3,669	80,903	4,583	1,756			80,000
3. Carleton	2,727	103,325		25,217	29,895		185,000
4. Dufferin	310	40,600	908	4,405			40,000
5. Elgin	123	95,722	1,410	33,601			177,000
6. Essex	2,628	79,687		26,271			111,000
7. Frontenac	649	82,601	235	27,672		2,000	117,000
8. Grey	1,659	65,987		4,415	9,518	*a* 17,990	115,638
9. Haldimand	1,276	35,385	28	10,821			40,000
10. Haliburton	153	6,449	163	2,496			
11. Halton	895	14,275	4,804	2,048			40,000
12. Hastings	291	110,205	24	36,365			63,722
13. Huron	1,294	118,812	752	25,129	37,292		77,000
14. Kent	2,039	82,119	290	25,615			*c* 192,250
15. Lambton	1,743	97,664	15,688	24,103			72,500
16. Lanark	2,470	100,327				*d* 2,596	89,882
17. Leeds and Grenville	796	56,864	409	23,791	27,653		*f* 80,000
18. Lennox and Addington	95	32,742	8,728	12,072			55,000
19. Lincoln	1,399	43,292	2,934	8,939			104,200
20. Middlesex	1,570	182,819		82,629	79,626	*g* 22,800	93,000
21. Norfolk	135	34,033		2,992			59,000
22. Northumberland & Dur.	1,214	89,572	4,192	10,531	15,282		51,300
23. Ontario	1,053	140,360	17,832	944			78,000
24. Oxford	791	114,215	52,146	2,390			190,000
25. Peel	1,294	40,841	1,120				78,286
26. Perth	741	78,907	6,284	9,457	54,720		125,000
27. Peterborough	1,793	45,883	29	10,795	11,913		93,355
28. Prescott and Russell	830	32,764		12,450			40,590
29. Prince Edward	113	17,649	923				33,500
30. Renfrew	708	68,374	682	16,068	12,750		50,000
31. Simcoe	1,238	211,915	2,439	46,705		300	138,000
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	971	119,784	8,003	13,401			61,000
33. Victoria	3,028	115,229	701	21,321			92,402
34. Waterloo	620	79,108	1				92,000
35. Welland	745	45,470	454	3,499			124,228
36. Wellington	3,128	90,571	17,399	31,088			80,000
37. Wentworth	574	100,980	46,491	3,254			*o* 220,000
38. York	2,005	74,129	13,270	16,863			137,000
Totals:							
1904	47,217	2,956,737	222,494	579,103	278,649	45,686	3,582,853
1903	44,274	2,603,001	292,195	527,890	254,663	74,804	3,547,297
1902	41,642	2,299,022	244,271	482,437	220,645	72,176	3,518,663
1901	47,042	2,185,025	190,104	610,246	245,972	38,100	3,296,654
1900	52,377	2,279,536	192,995	489,635	257,895	47,115	3,267,078
1899	57,211	2,194,462	220,596	533,868	234,921	34,400	3,228,327
1898	46,432	2,429,027	179,638	531,222	212,386	34,400	3,229,542
1897	129,695	2,578,023	227,866	550,055	220,010	57,519	3,143,600
1896	55,897	3,130,991	222,663	587,538	181,015	42,198	3,179,066
1895	39,320	2,731,769	221,381	663,043	449,946	36,400	3,140,808

a Deposit to credit of county account.
c Including $80,750 for Iron Bridges.
d Balance to credit of County Roads.
f Omitting $66,000 previously overstated.
g Being loan to Victoria Hospital, $15,000, and Hospital Trust Funds, $7,800.
o Including $115,000 for Roads.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Concluded.*

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1904.—*Concluded.*

Assets, 1904.—*Concluded.*		Liabilities on December 31, 1904.							
Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal).	Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	115,572	.....	.....	3,632	.....	.....	.....	3,632	1
2,671	89,010	135	.....	15,545	.....	.....	2,657	18,337	2
67	240,179	.....	.....	60,000	22,505	174	.....	82,679	3
430	45,743	1,250	.....	.....	.....	100	2,040	3,390	4
¶13,266	225,277	.....	.....	34,265	29,000	4	2,973	66,242	5
7,625	144,896	.....	.....	53,067	24,164	.....	1,693	78,924	6
4,477	151,384	.....	79,400	.....	34,009	.....	.....	113,409	7
.....	147,561	45	.....	20,000	.....	353	.....	20,398	8
718	51,567	.....	.....	.....	7,306	.....	.....	7,306	9
.....	2,659	50	.....	.....	800	.....	618	1,468	10
.....	46,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	11
.....	100,111	.....	.....	.....	39,305	.....	3,148	42,453	12
.....	140,173	.....	.....	73,000	30,000	251	.....	103,251	13
6,755	224,910	571	.....	35,558	27,792	530	8,472	72,923	14
.....	112,291	1,622	.....	22,544	15,000	477	5,045	44,688	15
e 10,750	103,228	.....	.....	49,400	27	.....	7,410	56,837	16
1,100	132,953	.....	.....	57,861	16,332	150	200	74,543	17
.....	75,800	.....	.....	53,800	.....	1	.....	53,801	18
1,602	117,675	2,514	.....	.....	3,090	527	1,200	7,331	19
7,974	286,029	.....	.....	486,260	27,878	110	8,168	522,416	20
.....	61,992	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	21
.....	81,305	.....	.....	20,000	30,000	311	.....	50,311	22
.....	96,776	.....	.....	25,803	21,133	605	.....	47,541	23
773	245,309	136	.....	119,801	.....	116	2,573	122,626	24
1,111	80,517	.....	.....	5,095	.....	.....	1,000	6,095	25
65	195,526	.....	120,000	77,149	.....	.....	900	198,049	26
3,311	119,403	1,250	.....	55,895	3,991	134	5,183	66,453	27
.....	53,040	.....	.....	14,303	20,738	.....	319	35,360	28
.....	34,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
690	80,190	232	.....	40,724	15,000	978	1,280	58,214	30
m 47,310	234,754	.....	.....	135,505	34,000	.....	39,534	209,039	31
14,786	97,190	.....	.....	33,679	11,000	60	.....	44,739	32
6,225	120,649	550	.....	40,000	13,000	309	27	53,886	33
255	92,256	.....	.....	30,066	7,406	.....	.....	37,472	34
2,553	130,734	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,324	2,364	35
5,850	134,337	4,063	.....	.....	27,000	672	12,095	43,830	36
5,984	275,729	.....	.....	108,879	.....	.....	1,925	110,804	37
3,928	171,061	42	.....	95,827	.....	.....	15,867	111,736	38
150,276	4,859,061	12,500	199,400	1,767,658	460,496	5,867	126,651	2,572,572	
105,769	4,802,618	11,453	212,900	1,671,109	385,307	6,537	99,347	2,386,653	
96,038	4,634,230	12,304	237,000	1,492,392	291,942	20,192	101,113	2,154,943	
138,035	4,519,111	9,854	237,000	1,433,293	306,713	7,308	54,675	2,048,843	
142,918	4,397,636	7,657	258,500	1,459,491	300,807	11,295	66,342	2,104,092	
128,168	4,380,280	11,585	305,000	1,466,688	320,585	11,027	89,429	2,204,314	
151,806	4,338,994	11,524	322,000	1,459,056	327,025	25,889	68,664	2,214,158	
156,851	4,355,901	10,903	419,712	1,383,395	387,249	19,112	88,700	2,309,071	
153,955	4,366,435	12,642	408,223	1,440,749	425,383	21,540	60,142	2,368,689	
187,401	4,698,979	36,585	548,848	1,635,415	404,252	30,070	54,150	2,709,320	

m Including $5,600 for Criminal Justice, and $35,958 for Good Roads, due from Ontario Government.
¶ Including $10,726 payable by City of St. Thomas, for its share of Court House.
e Due from Government *re* "Good Roads."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary statement showing the totals for all townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1895-1904.

Schedule.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from the previous year	727,835	724,152	678,919	574,557	502,223	539,813	541,624	444,150	559,452	478,431
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	5,573,107	5,302,543	4,986,517	4,943,691	4,812,372	4,675,154	4,462,288	4,598,830	4,286,861	4,478,627
Licenses (liquor and other)	41,271	45,666	42,495	47,532	41,736	41,878	43,019	46,723	47,758	49,539
Fees, rents, fines, etc	14,997	10,995	14,859	14,647	14,265	13,811	12,716	12,423	11,873	12,363
Refund of loans, investments and deposits	272,523	219,361	152,856	121,817	207,790	164,532	505,476	199,050	273,483	232,825
Interest and dividends	61,317	61,927	57,794	55,847	55,170	55,332	75,461	72,385	65,774	68,217
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	911,703	699,904	599,391	640,363	542,259	514,505	456,217	450,533	548,495	525,677
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	118,239	79,673	79,296	86,459	57,886	69,572	69,597	56,673	49,982	61,850
Drainage	355,049	305,589	199,541	251,639	227,323	229,131	261,022	293,924	163,023	260,269
Other purposes	136,504	27,773	73,687	41,448	31,200	59,975	48,438	20,800	49,445	96,457
Premiums on debentures sold	4,031	6,354	5,578	3,841	5,406	6,966	7,690	11,525	4,068	11,798
Grants from county for roads, etc	19,059	18,941	17,916	17,877	16,814	15,337	15,895	22,879	39,467	36,395
Miscellaneous	133,769	148,840	106,372	108,529	79,874	106,081	123,393	78,621	86,486	94,222
Total	8,369,404	7,651,718	7,015,221	6,908,247	6,594,318	6,492,087	6,622,836	6,308,516	6,186,167	6,406,670
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of Municipal Government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	336,022	324,022	316,647	310,618	309,162	300,387	294,313	292,206	287,272	285,335
Law costs, including salaries	55,959	41,000	55,147	58,316	49,098	43,372	43,690	51,865	34,090	60,491
Other expenses of municipal gover't	114,268	110,079	103,441	97,959	99,468	105,323	96,166	93,321	89,827	84,952
Construction of works:										
Roads and bridges	1,385,688	1,193,778	964,322	962,810	894,104	881,068	772,947	706,091	702,212	639,241
Buildings and other works	61,933	17,805	23,256	18,177	15,844	19,896	15,381	21,891	16,429	8,883
Drainage works	517,172	350,090	219,891	312,305	284,553	327,578	311,311	275,869	238,919	227,692

Support of the poor and other charities	54,157	52,782	55,581	54,953	54,417	55,943	59,871	58,763	58,543	66,655
County treasurer for levy	1,006,880	986,269	944,223	937,934	953,191	976,863	910,094	958,975	984,609	1,091,953
Payments on schools and education	2,363,441	2,221,907	2,119,763	2,076,590	1,984,747	1,960,373	1,926,978	1,935,503	1,813,537	1,796,237
Sinking fund investments and deposits	48,877	69,930	92,770	29,842	79,947	69,128	114,112	89,621	118,214	123,143
Other investments and special deposits	229,695	206,278	78,025	144,171	80,341	72,897	121,068	160,427	161,024	162,983
Loans repaid:										
Debentures redeemed (principal)—										
School	74,118	70,942	67,138	59,378	67,215	63,834	60,969	66,140	65,230	67,409
Drainage	230,195	207,202	221,222	210,673	211,999	196,409	194,044	182,884	219,201	219,588
All other	58,377	58,935	55,268	55,798	99,006	131,549	390,029	72,186	100,693	85,851
Interest on loans, advances, debent's	152,544	143,125	145,098	139,610	143,441	145,803	177,617	168,620	177,504	183,553
Moneys borrowed for current expenses	757,394	695,141	629,456	585,982	558,236	498,661	430,588	518,518	537,482	572,968
Board of Health (including salaries)	36,539	62,355	66,330	46,860	24,378	25,391	17,979	17,449	15,298	22,293
Miscellaneous	133,516	112,243	133,491	127,352	110,614	115,389	145,866	96,563	121,933	147,991
Totals	7,616,775	6,923,883	6,291,069	6,229,328	6,019,761	5,989,864	6,083,023	5,766,892	5,742,017	5,847,218
ASSETS.										
Cash in treasury	752,629	727,835	724,152	678,919	574,557	502,223	539,813	541,624	444,150	559,452
Taxes in arrears	1,416,415	1,313,113	1,279,623	1,191,743	1,285,700	1,383,475	1,438,023	1,412,171	1,577,267	1,610,480
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	517,936	523,197	385,289	182,381	234,632	233,255	213,767	498,619	452,819	425,269
Other investments and special deposits	792,485	788,371	881,224	1,080,904	979,676	1,028,667	1,078,088	1,067,449	1,062,530	1,069,519
Land, buildings, and other property	524,472	483,497	465,572	438,951	429,001	409,171	414,704	403,904	379,729	355,305
Miscellaneous	1,143,839	999,343	1,018,462	1,098,559	918,667	892,919	619,615	615,822	564,968	436,379
Totals	5,147,776	4,835,356	4,754,322	4,671,457	4,422,233	4,449,710	4,304,010	4,539,589	4,481,463	4,456,404
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	444,802	388,561	369,977	372,468	380,823	413,738	428,262	438,311	474,425	574,634
Local school rates	296,266	301,401	283,875	271,587	278,484	281,551	299,667	292,071	333,291	299,082
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—										
Aid to railways	433,437	433,090	449,291	500,384	509,475	584,608	621,053	984,196	1,015,669	1,057,852
Schools	548,285	504,164	495,433	486,026	458,945	468,180	462,438	454,119	463,586	478,834
Drainage	1,617,727	1,492,873	1,392,053	1,414,042	1,370,076	1,355,452	1,322,734	1,253,902	1,142,862	1,206,232
Other purposes	340,380	262,600	279,624	207,412	215,671	208,344	243,473	224,874	244,787	249,725
Due Sinking Fund	26,420	34,371	33,879	13,063	15,143	14,515	20,171	20,857	18,480	25,001
Loans for current expenses and interest	449,511	290,932	291,908	344,173	288,931	303,855	281,720	257,215	331,123	314,116
Miscellaneous	254,749	270,433	187,110	189,255	199,947	179,821	208,691	167,768	158,481	174,752
Totals	4,411,577	3,978,425	3,783,150	3,798,410	3,717,495	3,810,064	3,888,209	4,093,313	4,182,704	4,380,228

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—VILLAGE AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary showing the totals for all villages and towns in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1895–1904.

Schedule.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	†322,019	323,918	352,747	420,009	395,614	*296,875	282,178	346,544	323,936	233,051
Ordinary municipal revenue :										
Municipal and school taxes	3,483,654	3,415,079	3,116,099	2,940,184	2,790,058	2,713,046	2,676,590	2,613,480	2,506,565	2,516,837
Licenses (liquor and other)	142,672	149,997	141,047	147,999	121,644	135,138	135,868	141,226	143,036	146,394
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	86,645	91,132	82,413	80,608	76,228	73,264	68,232	66,566	67,143	66,118
Water rates, etc.	789,096	747,221	561,421	437,729	369,947	309,039	249,363	213,562	179,622	167,568
Refund of loans and special deposits	378,728	301,522	234,125	183,535	183,544	215,077	251,245	336,222	177,526	216,789
Interest and dividends	94,924	74,662	71,842	71,725	64,981	63,465	46,480	53,781	46,561	43,814
Loans for current expenses	4,121,086	3,272,526	2,920,406	2,975,204	2,824,433	2,197,340	1,976,173	1,919,891	1,847,674	1,583,888
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	138,800	42,682	85,572	34,513	57,456	76,533	36,350	56,193	67,843	91,336
Other purposes	2,150,165	1,672,946	1,749,779	1,427,691	1,328,361	1,467,892	1,068,507	890,821	832,567	839,117
Premiums on debentures sold	10,901	7,180	10,815	13,426	11,444	47,598	30,945	38,267	41,809	36,883
County grants	4,529	5,641	5,891	5,009	966	2,099	4,391	4,413	10,455	10,176
Miscellaneous	182,984	215,196	135,240	97,213	98,526	84,110	83,045	89,999	55,992	69,212
Totals	11,906,203	10,319,702	9,467,397	8,834,845	8,323,202	7,681,476	6,909,367	6,770,965	6,300,729	6,021,183
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of municipal government :										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	201,332	189,276	185,737	174,287	160,667	160,094	155,020	157,864	157,142	159,000
Street lighting, water supply, fire protection	884,618	755,034	652,565	557,932	529,027	472,794	408,493	380,258	364,088	361,598
Law costs (including salaries)	51,741	38,053	36,732	38,797	47,541	39,407	43,802	32,913	28,261	46,544
Other expenses of government	148,088	136,366	124,392	126,288	118,541	120,491	109,721	110,649	101,756	104,392
Construction works :										
Streets, bridges and parks	1,051,617	950,521	772,372	731,173	823,539	681,051	486,286	423,961	449,958	404,519
Buildings and other property	172,767	217,707	180,379	118,647	42,344	54,556	90,379	118,383	77,415	65,832
Water and electric light works	1,379,504	1,020,095	950,643	768,266	714,761	635,744	477,678	450,502	415,253	355,944
Support of the poor and other charities	46,057	40,603	41,012	43,019	48,597	39,781	42,472	40,736	37,076	40,460
Administration of justice, police service	120,533	113,192	102,051	94,318	90,744	87,103	92,761	89,184	84,261	75,231
County treasurer for levy	156,737	153,092	138,980	135,508	130,107	128,674	133,029	134,530	133,297	136,143
Payments for schools and education	1,178,785	1,066,309	983,504	947,832	916,901	925,989	887,015	893,427	891,432	876,404

Sinking Fund investments and deposits	270,366	255,176	253,418	210,205	159,772	196,065	165,991	279,773	181,913	159,999
Other investments and special deposits	346,715	371,762	172,932	212,415	206,849	147,006	132,743	73,185	99,183	94,621
Debentures redeemed { Schools	66,713	71,706	55,605	52,210	66,204	72,196	70,144	83,756	102,920	62,933
Debentures redeemed { All others	570,768	451,259	364,639	405,708	416,225	590,315	480,786	569,018	301,487	349,678
Interest on loans and debentures	819,047	788,563	693,373	655,511	608,244	537,546	646,866	546,280	555,101	571,497
Money borrowed for current expenses	3,741,013	2,893,759	2,937,269	2,831,425	2,467,739	2,124,131	1,939,466	1,827,603	1,801,293	1,658,034
Board of health	36,594	55,176	58,361	45,740	32,540	19,950	15,566	16,836	13,366	15,825
Miscellaneous	365,718	415,106	439,515	332,817	322,851	252,969	215,525	259,929	158,384	158,593
Totals	11,608,743	9,982,755	9,143,479	8,482,098	7,903,193	7,285,862	6,593,743	6,488,787	5,953,586	5,697,247
Assets.										
Cash in treasury	297,460	336,947	323,918	352,747	420,009	395,614	315,624	282,178	347,143	323,936
Taxes in arrears	927,328	838,688	828,860	823,185	794,347	859,246	981,641	1,035,041	1,047,751	1,011,279
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	†1,304,387	1,179,477	1,169,817	1,040,121	882,583	793,306	896,984	894,319	885,696	779,975
Other investments and special deposits	†1,342,388	1,231,040	946,887	875,873	798,615	729,902	667,113	632,110	660,140	674,221
Water works and electric light plant	7,953,784	7,151,946	6,199,506	5,582,687	4,946,282	4,389,611	4,028,556	3,614,771	3,272,896	3,013,199
Other buildings and property	4,038,929	3,968,348	3,864,493	3,672,387	3,566,891	3,447,773	3,630,380	3,497,355	3,443,331	3,481,581
Miscellaneous	2,631,896	2,467,922	2,258,908	2,142,670	1,994,032	1,607,056	1,244,728	1,299,654	1,166,096	519,759
Totals	18,496,172	17,174,368	15,592,389	14,489,670	13,402,759	12,222,508	11,765,026	11,255,428	10,829,053	9,803,650
Liabilities.										
County levy	70,963	55,789	52,257	52,551	56,565	53,227	50,573	53,104	55,087	56,868
Local school rates	287,715	291,471	285,471	254,014	248,371	230,979	254,069	249,920	259,347	241,343
Debentures outstanding for { Aid to railways	579,310	624,302	546,746	537,282	565,038	548,231	570,634	676,211	699,237	767,160
Debentures outstanding for { Schools	†1,136,741	1,094,245	1,123,269	1,093,302	1,110,999	1,115,817	1,174,273	1,207,967	1,344,301	1,379,378
Debentures outstanding for { Other purposes	†16,106,648	14,769,453	13,626,670	12,250,894	11,202,418	10,311,019	9,824,183	9,126,722	8,717,621	8,119,633
Due Sinking Funds	85,116	86,488	137,632	115,869	112,966	100,114	105,156	113,565	138,517	101,360
Loans for current expenses and interest	†1,985,263	1,676,128	1,292,552	1,329,534	1,191,039	*844,717	774,462	731,561	658,653	632,191
Miscellaneous	297,419	247,132	245,680	267,598	243,256	232,718	189,081	326,563	268,125	197,680
Totals	20,549,175	18,845,008	17,310,277	15,901,044	14,730,652	13,436,822	12,942,431	12,485,613	12,140,888	11,495,613

*The decrease in these items not otherwise accounted for is due to the former town of Woodstock having been transferred to summary for cities in 1899—see notes under summary of cities on pages 62 and 69

†The decrease in these items not otherwise accounted for is due to the former town of Niagara Falls and the former village of Niagara Falls South having been transferred to the summary for cities on pages 62 and 69, as in 1904 they were jointly incorporated as the City of Niagara Falls.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Summary statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, townships, Liabilities for the ten years ending

Schedule.		1904.	1903.	1902.
RECEIPTS.		$	$	$
Balance from previous year	*a*	1,736,751	2,046,125	1,578,195
Ordinary municipal revenue:				
Municipal and school taxes	*b*	15,544,148	14,939,761	14,297,780
Licenses (liquor and other)	*a*	358,243	375,233	347,740
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	*a*	854,759	755,232	728,062
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc.	*c*	2,019,763	1,866,174	1,688,811
Surplus fees from registrar	*d*	16,795	17,929	14,520
Rates from local municipalities	*d*	1,180,799	1,115,242	1,114,766
Subsidies and refunds:				
Received from Legislature on account of—				
Schools	*d*	138,341	185,600	137,792
Administration of justice	*d*	168,108	90,283	140,288
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	*a*	5,014,690	2,156,043	2,186,385
Interest and dividends	*a*	617,958	525,450	548,181
Loans:				
Money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	9,072,489	8,241,547	7,085,441
Money borrowed on debentures (face value) for—				
School purposes	*a*	509,618	230,055	497,068
Other purposes	*a*	7,374,796	4,548,817	3,261,285
Non-resident taxes collected	*d*	28,120	32,525	34,604
Towns or cities separated from counties	*d*	74,557	68,729	93,019
Miscellaneous	*a*	1,029,301	887,306	739,626
Totals		45,739,236	38,082,051	34,493,563
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Expenses of municipal government:				
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	*d*	54,358	47,504	42,768
Allowances, salaries and commissions	*a*	873,859	838,869	817,406
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	*c*	2,305,688	2,077,426	1,855,821
Law costs (including salaries)	*a*	202,028	137,526	161,833
Other expenses of municipal government	*a*	607,112	607,458	482,473
Construction works:				
Roads, bridges, streets and parks	*a*	5,271,546	4,613,946	3,823,574
Grants to minor municipalities for roads	*d*	132,130	105,007	23,657
Water and electric light works	*c*	2,309,910	1,607,030	1,318,909
Buildings and other works	*a*	629,052	633,277	627,171
Drainage works	*e*	517,172	350,090	219,891
Administration of justice, gaols, police, etc.	*f*	1,262,586	1,202,552	1,143,062
Support of the poor and other charities	*a*	473,614	446,204	418,343
County treasurer for levy	*g*	1,163,617	1,139,361	1,083,203
Payments on account of schools and education	*a*	5,526,701	5,188,486	4,937,354
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	4,245,798	2,329,689	2,046,632
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	1,017,906	1,296,803	611,050

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

cities, towns and villages), the total of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and December 31st, 1895-1904.

1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,413,467	1,645,145	1,849,739	1,641,559	1,728,747	1,648,455	1,314,226
13,644,383	13,203,140	12,669,127	12,217,687	12,178,312	11,881,641	12,159,570
356,352	322,151	338,142	331,603	337,530	334,559	344,036
683,629	575,683	533,076	501,409	483,134	514,408	480,160
1,444,789	1,349,986	1,401,458	1,289,755	1,242,235	1,187,751	1,151,102
12,614	16,131	11,716	10,957	13,292	16,951	13,626
1,060,743	1,099,357	1,110,356	1,047,924	1,097,689	1,111,043	1,243,999
144,370	142,954	149,361	147,418	149,606	142,717	144,095
122,330	147,437	144,228	146,726	180,877	169,304	161,820
2,257,041	1,444,024	2,695,613	2,451,302	2,232,984	1,790,130	1,120,830
502,929	514,873	500,273	493,578	451,879	432,287	391,064
6,260,577	6,807,547	5,525,298	5,205,349	4,892,579	4,516,049	4,592,405
173,272	165,842	156,105	338,993	162,866	253,325	366,686
4,442,646	3,031,113	4,079,658	4,267,653	3,785,949	4,137,606	3,953,322
36,861	42,540	55,524	73,120	81,235	71,176	99,044
90,186	89,910	81,535	79,175	97,267	107,562	95,797
677,752	458,722	567,932	677,370	660,422	672,585	543,264
33,323,941	31,056,555	31,869,141	30,921,578	29,776,603	28,987,549	28,175,046
41,407	39,616	44,548	38,934	43,443	72,772	62,740
794,462	773,736	772,441	709,169	717,526	719,371	696,348
1,709,301	1,623,999	1,449,992	1,490,253	1,346,008	1,337,712	1,372,206
165,563	157,984	137,986	149,569	156,287	143,877	176,121
597,345	529,808	503,775	467,339	445,967	451,167	465,008
3,564,315	3,741,106	3,325,856	2,657,522	2,654,732	2,090,683	2,407,180
19,873	23,829	20,620	18,252	26,244	39,621	39,621
1,171,264	1,358,820	1,195,405	812,117	824,418	769,365	847,599
368,549	334,133	529,596	713,208	719,966	697,881	377,010
312,305	284,553	327,578	311,311	275,869	238,919	227,692
1,157,413	1,084,909	1,072,526	1,066,013	1,066,070	1,054,505	1,077,891
400,945	405,953	381,554	365,071	363,608	333,423	321,965
1,073,442	1,083,298	1,105,537	1,043,123	1,093,505	1,117,906	1,228,096
4,685,150	4,694,876	4,380,777	4,434,194	4,258,034	4,257,033	4,296,862
1,963,474	1,266,082	2,675,969	2,473,950	2,501,517	1,969,668	1,699,407
757,113	753,507	501,007	436,681	393,364	545,255	290,121

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Summary statement shewing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, townships, Liabilities for the ten years ending

Schedule.		1904.	1903.	1902.
		$	$	$
Loans repaid:				
Debentures redeemed (principal).... School.....	*b*	185,372	179,700	208,271
Debentures redeemed (principal).... All other..	*a*	3,441,882	1,850,123	1,873,592
Interest on loans, advances and debentures....	*a*	2,961,166	2,784,757	2,762,612
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses..	*a*	9,435,267	7,677,580	6,596,080
Non-resident taxes paid.....	*d*	28,790	46,584	34,835
Board of Health (including salaries).....	*b*	201,976	214,381	238,717
Miscellaneous.....	*a*	1,108,615	970,947	1,120,184
Totals.....		43,956,145	36,345,300	32,447,438
ASSETS.				
Cash in treasury (exclusive of Sinking Funds).....	*a*	1,783,091	1,736,751	2,046,125
Taxes in arrears.....	*b*	3,943,057	3,829,618	3,916,407
Rates due from local municipalities	*d*	579,103	527,890	482,437
Sinking Fund investments and deposits.....	*a*	12,516,290	12,099,680	11,044,846
Other investments and special deposits.	*a*	3,883,220	4,070,337	3,698,117
Waterworks and electric light plant.....	*c*	21,106,360	18,981,162	17,804,397
†Other buildings and property.....	*a*	23,798,114	22,896,172	22,674,469
Miscellaneous.....	*a*	9,519,195	9,293,238	8,232,626
Totals.....		77,128,430	73,434,848	69,899,424
LIABILITIES.				
County levy.....	*g*	515,765	444,350	422,234
School rates and grants unpaid.....	*a*	597,570	609,447	590,801
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—				
Aid to railways.....	*a*	3,674,259	3,733,760	3,697,804
Schools.....	*b*	4,901,793	4,577,471	4,527,116
All other purposes.....	*a*	59,619,723	55,616,308	52,954,548
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	*a*	4,820,258	5,178,828	4,670,123
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes.....	*d*	5,867	6,537	20,192
Miscellaneous.....	*a*	3,570,472	2,287,331	2,057,522
Totals.....		77,705,707	72.454,032	68,940,340

† Exclusive of school property. (*a*) All municipalities; (*b*) townships, cities, towns and villages; (*c*) cities, towns and villages; (*d*) counties; (*e*) townships; (*f*) counties, cities, towns and villages; (*g*) townships, towns and villages.

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.—*Concluded.*

cities, towns and villages), the total of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and December 31st, 1895-1904.

1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
166,868	181,157	163,722	216,858	183,014	215,934	187,526
2,123,937	2,231,993	2,188,816	3,463,746	3,131,278	3,129,832	1,966,061
2,709,953	2,652,749	2,508,955	2,633,762	2,553,988	2,588,759	2,578,220
6,660,448	5,429,438	6,057,300	4,689,174	4,301,229	4,411,493	5,201,538
40,847	42,272	70,386	66,343	83,313	75,288	112,915
198,002	128,250	118,111	100,750	102,430	92,312	97,534
1,063,770	821,020	691,539	714,200	893,234	906,026	796,930
31,745,746	29,643,088	30,223,996	29,071,839	28,135,044	27,258,802	26,526,591
1,578,195	1,413,467	1,645,145	1,849,739	1,641,559	1,728,747	1,648,455
4,159,807	4,252,611	4,329,972	4,614,387	4,652,431	4,617,196	4,597,668
610,246	489,635	533,868	531,222	550,055	587,538	663,043
10,442,683	10,104,879	9,821,918	9,395,774	8,994,790	8,350,555	7,932,668
3,835,209	3,741,275	3,593,175	3,557,079	3,542,472	3,604,475	3,277,020
16,995,522	16,203,624	15,312,773	16,085,883	14,137,268	13,720,675	13,464,113
22,139,669	21,986,563	21,600,123	19,974,122	20,912,711	20,736,433	20,635,993
7,472,707	7,004,484	6,584,596	5,918,589	5,745,594	5,901,072	4,882,280
67,234,038	65,196,538	63,421,570	61,926,795	60,176,880	59,246,691	57,101,240
425,019	437,388	466,965	478,835	491,415	529,512	631,502
541,491	565,055	536,240	589,389	562,262	621,842	602,998
3,740,675	3,689,546	3,837,041	3,944,744	4,523,719	4,616,120	4,539,187
4,241,070	4,169,382	4,180,673	4,194,554	4,072,628	4,201,547	4,164,156
51,514,905	49,313,874	48,371,889	46,367,074	44,981,128	44,130,608	43,192,648
4,190,162	4,602,864	3,191,709	3,720,632	3,219,853	2,682,520	2,546,343
7,308	11,295	11,027	25,889	19,112	21,540	30,070
2,059,801	2,151,431	2,096,325	2,068,990	2,190,311	2,405,980	2,023,216
66,720,431	64,940,835	62,691,869	61,390,107	60,060,428	59,209,669	57,730,120

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma :									
Townships.....	11,432	62,282	1,870	838	.....	52	881	17,822	4,302
Towns.....	2,313	116,385	3,011	1,884	3,023	7,102	25,000	63,564	.....
Totals .. 1904..	13,745	178,667	4,881	2,722	3,023	7,154	25,881	81,386	4,302
1903..	12,137	136,596	4,928	3,231	3,247	6,147	669	82,642	1,450
1902..	16,509	112,651	6,315	3,968	2,774	4,136	50	78,126	15,487
1901..	8,717	84,678	4,374	950	1,581	14,584	1,531	52,847	5,000
1900..	8,020	70,113	2,077	683	1,079	13,153	255	11,461	700
Brant :									
Townships.....	12,090	73,449	202	99	.....	3,511	.....	1,500	.....
Town	15,903	25,400	523	440	9,094	385	8,000	21,500	.....
City.....	272	171,959	4,949	6,450	37,452	13,090	16,457	15,000	10, 000
County	11,700	.....	135	223	.....	191	.....	.....	.....
Totals .. 1904..	39,965	270,808	5,809	7,212	46,546	17,177	24,457	38,000	10,000
1903..	27,767	263,280	5,826	6,150	46,874	15,828	36,281	30,925	1,000
1902..	18,554	253,593	5,515	5,972	44,160	16,150	63,761	28,714	.....
1901..	20,599	235,330	5,653	5,691	43,096	16,472	45,873	26,257	4.000
1900..	24,439	223,279	5,284	5,499	36,709	14,048	63,262	40,832	7,000
Bruce :									
Townships	21,931	175,338	1,291	255	.....	991	12,242	19,728	7,900
Villages & towns	26.203	99,760	4.449	2,614	11,764	1,843	33,454	54,693	.....
County.....	6,668	.....	1,475	215	.....	44	6,000	20,000	.....
Totals .. 1904..	54,802	275,098	7,215	3,084	11,764	2,878	51,696	94,421	7,900
1903..	49,638	272,247	8,115	3,803	10,087	2,627	29,209	113.085	5,700
1902..	44.319	247,927	6,956	3,540	9,780	2,920	41,760	93,638	7,775
1901..	38,655	244,179	7,467	2,863	9,091	1,808	42,476	89,967	5,850
1900..	34,680	240,242	7,169	2,511	8,726	2,498	44,709	177,104	1,300
Carleton :									
Townships.	8,744	132,790	1,203	513	.....	1,172	5,786	27,776	2,025
Villages	1,572	21,983	196	312	4,081	144	3,949	10,839	.....
City.....	56,721	744,858	21,370	33,869	155,464	104,091	747,719	605,204	.....
County	.....	.....	270	413	.....	939	.....	57,804	.....
Totals .. 1904..	67.037	899,631	23,039	35,107	159,545	106,346	757,454	701,623	2,025
1903..	87,535	911,747	34,237	17,929	181,733	80,376	61,183	393,299	31,500
1902..	25,994	922,830	22,222	20,524	252,919	110,721	3,192	277,508	32,225
1901..	35,901	875,172	23,843	31,677	168,400	66,348	38,359	158,998	33,300
1900..	22,606	706,810	19,484	30,340	171,615	87,944	61,029	101,007	14,000
Dufferin :									
Townships.....	3,063	70,980	80	11	.....	28	.....	15,300	.....
Villages & town	205	32,974	1,274	801	3,099	624	865	26,881	.....
County	221	.....	603	141	.....	479	17,451	6,500	.....
Totals.. 1904..	3,489	103,954	1,957	953	3,099	1,131	18,316	48,681	.....
1903..	6,871	108,647	1,887	612	2,155	1,072	6,679	41,876	700
1902..	5,799	100,085	1,727	951	2,094	1,412	6,299	51,891	.....
1901..	6,185	105,972	2,402	838	1,998	823	5,995	37,479	.....
1900..	5,503	105,940	2,030	936	1,710	973	11,616	42,762	900

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements.					
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	3,000	148	.....	11,193	113,820	8,182	.....	773	2,608	24,564	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,236	225,518	11,165	17,392	279	2,418	13,623	5,041
.....	3,000	148	.....	14,429	339,338	19,347	17,392	1,052	5,026	38,187	5,041
.....	27,448	20	.....	8,568	287,083	18,569	4,822	710	4,468	35,025	7,361
.....	125,823	12	.....	6,931	372,782	16,829	5,244	348	5,133	66,327	102,291
.....	9,500	.....	.....	3,372	187,134	10,934	6,607	669	3,207	19,651	59,332
.....	94,000	.....	.....	3,840	205,381	5,972	13,343	469	1,957	14,607	4,022
477	.....	.....	.....	797	92,125	5,404	.....	469	1,485	17,629	.....
.....	10,000	.....	.....	798	92,043	2,048	8,552	473	1,439	8,875	22,067
.....	30,256	.....	.....	28,413	334,298	6,614	49,513	1,300	4,785	28,029	26,660
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,498	36,747	2,243	.....	200	1,923	2,529	.....
477	40,256	.....	.....	54,506	555,213	16,309	58,065	2,442	9,632	57,062	48,727
.....	63,193	375	.....	55,753	553,252	16,853	60,512	1,375	7,485	44,288	40,306
.....	37,827	361	.....	36,171	510,778	14,155	49,746	5,065	9,804	57,116	18,203
1,789	165,727	1,396	6	39,049	610,938	16,584	54,007	1,368	10,209	46,777	26,479
650	93,439	.....	.....	34,239	548,680	15,493	51,762	819	9,390	34,737	63,177
.....	1,011	.....	2,285	4,913	247,885	10,673	.....	845	3,145	47,214	.....
.....	73,099	194	846	3,837	312,756	4,310	22,949	1,096	5,603	28,040	23,791
.....	.....	.....	.....	51,084	85,486	3,531	.....	499	3,660	11,012	.....
.....	74,110	194	3,131	59,834	646,127	18,514	22,949	2,440	12,408	86,266	23,791
.....	47,553	43	1,560	60,102	603,769	18,228	18,232	3,043	12,281	67,442	6,769
10,000	107,252	1,132	1,410	54,817	633,226	18,116	14,109	2,530	11,092	68,729	19,979
.....	33,534	626	1,384	54,104	532,004	19,112	14,599	2,599	11,859	77,973	3,831
335	30,440	879	2,476	56,891	609,960	17,873	14,801	1,878	10,037	72,544	6,963
19,380	.....	4	.....	2,129	201,522	9,924	.....	1,107	2,495	24,859	.....
.....	5,300	.....	646	.....	49,022	1,506	5,524	80	657	3,059	12,150
.....	619,827	.....	.....	36,770	3,125,893	21,104	167,362	4,981	17,854	264,232	14,546
.....	.....	.....	.....	43,899	103,325	4,190	.....	638	1,981	2,200	.....
19,380	625,127	4	646	82,798	3,479,762	36,724	172,886	6,806	22,987	294,350	26,696
.....	473,345	177	.....	60,040	2,333,101	35,078	216,439	2,939	23,263	213,115	73,771
21,031	285,230	1,509	500	53,301	2,029,706	32,683	158,457	5,521	26,077	169,092	131,229
2,865	572,160	154	.....	44,560	2,051,737	34,182	130,509	5,714	20,307	231,511	194,893
5,821	376,854	18	33	65,265	1,662,826	36,450	136,389	10,034	16,757	182,729	218,494
2,445	.....	84	.....	526	92,517	3,685	.....	514	1,249	13,682	.....
.....	6,359	.....	.....	648	73,730	1,417	4,391	149	1,110	10,253	408
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,113	41,508	2,223	.....	39	1,492	868	.....
2,445	6,359	84	.....	17,287	207,755	7,325	4,391	702	3,851	24,803	408
.....	5,194	.....	45	17,378	193,116	6,586	4,658	1,715	3,595	23,493	.....
925	5,524	45	59	20,669	197,480	6,860	3,310	936	3,541	22,256	1,333
.....	7,582	83	96	16,029	185,482	6,287	3,227	2,014	4,113	16,252	1,430
356	5,000	111	.....	22,121	199,958	6,563	3,515	462	6,982	18,992	6,475

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma :									
Townships ...	2,856	560	273	.....	.....	28,645	.....	463	150
Towns.....	853	965	1,867	2,850	.....	26,155	.....	5,275	1,249
Totals 1904..	3,709	1,525	2,140	2,850	.....	54,800	.....	5,738	1,399
1903..	20,428	813	680	3,095	.....	47,898	.....	6,305	312
1902..	5,041	2,682	782	1,956	.....	53,753	53	6,741	808
1901..	2,106	8,097	1,206	1,685	.....	38,797	83	3,003	50
1900..	3,030	1,286	808	1,211	.....	22,200	94	1,437	.....
Brant :									
Townships ...	457	281	2,143	.....	13,231	34,330	543	.....	80
Town	.....	86	644	621	1,381	7,402	.....	400	.....
City.....	2,346	5,727	6,500	9,200	.....	48,436	.....	34,251	18,439
County.....	3,986	.....	1,130	9,683	.....	3,437	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904..	6,789	6,094	10,417	19,504	14,612	93,605	543	34,651	18,519
1903..	16,061	4,993	10,753	18,667	12,770	86,712	723	32,234	18,805
1902..	20,532	4,771	13,815	16,916	12,719	79,543	404	33,401	17,370
1901..	27,004	3,611	11,496	17,188	13,267	80,085	1,216	31,868	51,288
1900..	36,714	1,515	9,285	16,768	14,482	80,817	1,543	31,581	39,035
Bruce :									
Townships....	416	1,472	426	.....	30,936	87,164	3,877	2,687	10,333
Vil'ges & towns	1,787	1,840	577	3,317	4,780	37,426	.....	22,763	4,329
County	.....	.....	5,657	7,553	.....	13,453	.....	.....	6,000
Totals 1904..	2,203	3,312	6,660	10,870	35,716	138,043	3,877	25,450	20,662
1903..	4,118	4,273	7,220	11,970	36,790	129,130	6,193	33,990	43,530
1902..	2,779	3,846	4,724	10,797	37,757	120,245	1,180	26,244	35,182
1901..	4,931	1,425	5,730	13,705	31,199	115,675	6,813	21,301	26,146
1900..	4,912	1,164	5,570	12,663	37,246	105,270	1,516	20,155	22,281
Carleton :									
Townships....	235	472	520	.....	21,289	56,877	27,285	21	107
Villages	.....	180	5	347	.....	5,776	.....	269	753
City.....	59,333	20,466	15,383	63,579	.....	191,975	.....	897,053	2,500
County	.....	.....	1,825	21,878	.....	8,715	.....	2,997	.....
Totals 1904..	59,568	21,118	17,733	85,804	21,289	263,343	27,285	900,340	3,360
1903	69,786	13,278	38,760	85,450	26,109	253,444	12,265	134,173	52,484
1902..	64,975	35,758	12,626	77,982	22,629	257,014	6,034	78,424	30,101
1901..	5,422	31,811	6,335	70,751	19,322	237,108	6,530	161,461	83,922
1900..	1,170	7,386	15,026	72,951	24,735	190,636	7,543	255,268	218
Dufferin :									
Townships....	40	296	180	.....	8,781	34,462	2,542	.....	.....
Vill'ges & town	1,989	116	252	1,227	1,624	10,127	.....	2,168	28
County	.....	.....	135	5,718	.....	5,196	.....	5,724	.....
Totals 1904..	2,029	412	567	6,945	10,405	49,785	2,542	7,892	28
1903..	49	507	1,010	7,026	15,738	53,655	624	6,827	60
1902..	486	682	395	6,771	13,694	49,059	828	5,846	23
1901..	1,047	515	391	7,005	11,557	46,935	2,734	7,952	200
1900..	265	290	396	5,901	16,848	48,753	2,882	13,670	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements. *Continued.*								Assets, December 31.		
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,569	.....	.....	23,106	1,958	.....	5,224	100,931	12,889	37,517	2,480
.....	.....	25,494	67,756	28,578	.....	10,772	221,732	3,786	76,808	17,680
1,569	.....	25,494	90,862	30,536	.....	15,996	322,663	16,675	114,325	20,160
1,014	.....	664	76,684	29,952	.....	14,538	273,338	13,745	122,519	39,883
780	.....	659	61,601	26,193	298	3,126	360,645	12,137	80,542	33,578
286	.....	536	11,633	20,599	.....	2,144	170,625	16,509	44,636	27,626
1,104	.....	93,275	5,750	21,701	.....	4,398	196,664	8,717	34,192	26,154
1,533	797	1,087	1,600	1,234	.....	1,712	84,015	8,110	1,961	.....
468	.....	13,226	14,000	5,214	419	931	88,246	3,797	4,274	.....
447	.....	3,525	9,100	48,649	.....	30,477	333,998	300	3,096	294,118
.....	.....	1,319	.....	211	.....	514	27,175	9,572	.....	.....
2,448	797	19,157	24,700	55,308	419	33,634	533,434	21,779	9,331	294,118
2,366	974	12,347	48,811	54,280	.....	21,972	513,287	39,965	5,003	271,439
2,192	554	13,545	42,838	53,140	.....	17,182	483,011	27,767	6,485	250,949
1,708	475	82,832	50,567	53,182	.....	11,173	592,384	18,554	5,788	221,254
1,453	640	15,429	40,260	48,428	.....	14,753	528,081	20,599	7,276	196,122
2,152	630	1,275	18,812	3,049	32	1,957	227,095	20,790	18,177	9,556
1,869	.....	12,948	79,315	25,735	1,621	15,550	299,646	13,110	19,167	57,381
.....	.....	817	20,000	964	.....	7,757	80,903	4,583	.....	.....
4,021	630	15,040	118,127	29,748	1,653	25,264	607,644	38,483	37,344	66,937
4,668	616	12,844	81,766	26,108	912	18,844	548,967	54,802	33,295	59,519
3,475	603	19,901	109,734	24,960	1,082	46,574	583,588	49,638	39,319	54,358
3,675	1,652	16,630	74,306	21,834	107	12,583	487,685	44,319	33,427	59,063
11,782	4,400	11,971	169,816	20,782	430	17,251	571,305	38,655	41,336	45,543
2,946	6,359	1,858	25,845	3,696	.....	3,368	189,263	12,259	81,204	.....
252	.....	2,975	8,953	5,690	30	401	48,607	415	19,360	3,635
400	.....	477,567	522,774	271,198	2,188	22,934	3,037,429	88,464	181,106	2,204,801
.....	.....	.....	50,708	3,913	.....	4,280	103,325	.....	.....	29,895
3,598	6,359	482,400	608,280	284,497	2,218	30,983	3,378,624	101,138	281,670	2,238,331
2,407	3,102	242,572	467,256	231,589	500	68,284	2,266,064	67,037	302,864	2,068,087
2,216	3,104	53,470	430,515	293,618	.....	50,646	1,942,171	87,535	312,216	1,826,983
1,660	1,883	43,990	146,063	288,226	.....	305,143	2,025,743	25,994	510,002	1,781,479
1,637	1,260	4,436	58,473	255,854	1,570	127,909	1,626,925	35,901	617,014	1,620,018
1,214	1,060	2,118	16,407	1,085	.....	311	87,626	4,891	7,745	.....
351	.....	4,059	23,271	7,459	226	2,014	72,639	1,091	2,198	16,528
.....	.....	12,000	6,500	124	.....	581	40,600	908	.....	.....
1,565	1,060	18,177	46,178	8,668	226	2,906	200,865	6,890	9,943	16,528
1,671	1,402	5,148	41,255	9,833	50	4,725	189,627	3,489	7,626	26,952
1,878	1,382	8,233	50,174	10,013	.....	2,909	190,609	6,871	9,563	34,549
1,665	1,585	7,879	44,405	8,989	41	3,460	179,683	5,799	8,689	25,802
1,880	3,105	6,980	35,625	9,436	.....	4,753	193,773	6,185	12,890	23,845

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Assets December 31.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.	
	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma :							
Townships	182		12,957	27,654	93,679		9,142
Towns	254,821	28,000	47,287	13,257	441,639		16,388
Totals 1904	255,003	28,000	60,244	40,911	535,318		25,530
Totals 1903	254,024	27,575	50,225	31,002	538,973		41,256
Totals 1902	254,381	27,347	42,410	29,079	479,474		20,707
Totals 1901	253,623	20,299	30,577	15,049	408,319		16,220
Totals 1900	253,573	20,000	28,015	23,998	394,649		7,174
Brant :							
Townships	75,798		7,775	15,783	109,427		
Town		124,669	49,000	4,700	186,440		
City	98,038	363,806	364,226	224,576	1,348,160		
County			106,000		115,572		
Totals 1904	173,836	488,475	527,001	245,059	1,759,599		
Totals 1903	163,002	450,616	499,076	229,746	1,658,847		1,122
Totals 1902	168,734	420,693	555,466	232,320	1,662,414		318
Totals 1901	211,419	412,214	526,891	193,529	1,589,649		63
Totals 1900	221,268	376,530	518,155	180,415	1,520,365		712
Bruce :							
Townships	8,300		14,012	25,159	95,994	517	4,011
Villages & towns	102,648	202,568	142,615	32,614	570,103	1,961	5,604
County			80,000	4,427	89,010		135
Totals. . 1904	110,948	202,568	236,627	62,200	755,107	2,478	9,750
Totals. . 1903	123,950	177,385	237,063	73,223	759,237	2,275	10,981
Totals. . 1902	80,800	169,029	229,565	68,458	691,167	3,924	5,520
Totals. . 1901	56,529	138,032	232,450	62,185	626,005	3,203	5,721
Totals. . 1900	65,765	138,848	227,664	40,772	598,583	3,871	7,920
Carleton :							
Townships	33,696		22,436	12,537	162,132	20,065	23,132
Villages	1,253	101,203	16,525	3,167	145,558	3,473	5,946
City		2,150,000	736,000	1,068,501	6,428,872		
County			185,000	25,284	240,179		
Totals. . 1904	34,949	2,251,203	959,961	1,109,489	6,976,741	23,538	29,078
Totals. . 1903	61,802	2,199,649	908,053	1,050,955	6,658,447	23,589	24,380
Totals. . 1902	177,432	2,173,047	901,480	1,185,409	6,664,102	21,278	25,969
Totals. . 1901	117,603	2,094,649	869,527	280,463	5,679,717	20,572	26,069
Totals. . 1900	72,040	2,082,077	865,646	713,310	6,006,006	18,647	49,536
Dufferin :							
Townships			3,200	6,496	22,332	3,075	2,827
Villages & town	111	67,828	39,145	9,255	136,156	933	3,380
County			40,000	4,835	45,743		1,250
Totals. . 1904	111	67,828	82,345	20,586	204,231	4,008	7,457
Totals. . 1903	83	67,512	78,828	17,312	201,802	1,655	4,846
Totals. . 1902	23	68,132	78,226	15,021	212,385	3,044	6,174
Totals. . 1901	9,200	67,782	74,631	22,883	214,786	5,322	5,682
Totals. . 1900	9,000	66,759	73,060	15,742	207,481	4,872	5,941

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	26,474	.....	.....	.....	4,000	7,556	240	2,495	49,907
.....	11,187	.....	14,314	12,483	508,063	58,565	.....	27,580	648,580
.....	37,661	.....	14,314	12,483	512,063	66,121	240	30,075	698,487
.....	34,928	.....	14,597	12,694	534,063	75,049	501	30,992	744,080
.....	34,492	.....	14,866	12,895	506,809	69,620	261	20,263	679,913
.....	19,785	.....	15,123	7,000	387,283	53,213	100	8,245	506,969
.....	15,071	.....	12,870	.....	387,572	12,085	.....	18,311	453,083
1,800	14,833	2,679	.....	.....	1,048	700	.....	4,844	25,904
.....	3,232	.....	54,844	23,428	24,428	7,500	.....	.....	113,432
.....	80,550	.....	355,000	.....	759,182	15,000	.....	13,742	1,223,474
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,632	.....	.....	.....	3,632
1,800	98,615	2,679	409,844	23,428	788,290	23,200	.....	18,586	1,366,442
2,400	91,063	2,999	404,750	13,982	781,131	9,100	800	9,562	1,316,909
3,000	92,429	1,910	375,399	.....	775,081	27,261	525	8,457	1,284,380
3,500	94,621	2,464	365,992	.....	759,706	41,910	.....	21,635	1,289,891
54,000	92,329	1,150	330,139	.....	662,165	66,229	.....	33,038	1,239,762
17,577	28,540	12,119	.....	.....	6,011	7,474	.....	7,711	83,960
.....	41,377	.....	163,258	7,333	339,710	28,557	8,125	650	596,575
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,545	.....	.....	2,657	18,337
17,577	69,917	12,119	163,258	7,333	361,266	36,031	8,125	11,018	698,872
18,352	66,038	12,749	145,105	7,807	319,100	61,153	6,690	10,056	660,306
19,096	65,006	13,365	114,673	8,260	313,626	29,434	7,111	7,709	587,724
19,812	60,706	3,968	87,734	9,944	250,814	46,382	6,782	7,865	502,931
20,500	58,531	2,620	89,993	10,359	233,548	29,734	7,518	23,325	487,919
.....	10,424	41,252	.....	.....	14,383	13,252	.....	1,914	124,422
.....	9,721	.....	77,313	.....	42,395	11,361	.....	2,040	152,249
370,000	357,500	.....	1,427,251	.....	3,970,212	383,432	.....	145,000	6,653,395
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	22,505	.....	174	82,679
370,000	377,645	41,252	1,504,564	.....	4,086,990	430,550	.....	149,128	7,012,745
370,000	379,218	28,231	1,506,316	.....	3,942,511	337,312	175	152,049	6,763,791
370,000	350,125	31,333	1,605,335	.....	3,612,719	410,973	175	155,207	6,583,114
370,000	320,116	13,406	1,556,956	.....	3,429,338	555,596	.....	151,845	6,443,898
145,000	288,476	12,424	1,558,514	.....	3,124,610	550,596	.....	189,764	5,937,567
.....	4,838	6,481	.....	.....	3,208	.....	.....	1,785	22,214
26,656	9,635	.....	49,402	.....	66,633	8,681	.....	2,832	168,152
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140	3,390
26,656	14,473	6,481	49,402	.....	69,841	8,681	.....	6,757	193,756
28,687	16,038	5,096	50,930	.....	78,100	6,178	.....	5,378	196,908
29,275	17,009	6,498	52,731	.....	75,665	4,782	711	5,763	201,652
34,198	18,887	6,955	40,045	.....	86,137	3,378	361	6,957	207,922
33,570	20,552	8,540	55,414	.....	71,693	10,665	.....	5,735	216,982

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Elgin :									
Townships	17,182	195,253	1,075	129	.....	316	.....	56,806	2,150
Villages & town.	2,310	34,692	1,218	527	7,464	27	.....	73,713	.....
City	9,774	139,267	5,096	18,427	25,186	3,127	59,879	278,794	.....
County	15,288	.....	316	83	.....	111	.....	46,000	.....
Totals 1904	44,554	369,212	7,705	19,166	32,650	3,581	59,879	455,313	2,150
Totals 1903	66,262	331,217	6,040	15,276	31,901	4,195	1,928	482,879	35,000
Totals 1902	49,492	310,771	6,353	1,613	27,388	8,693	2,189	318,710	29,400
Totals 1901	39,448	301,807	5,258	1,308	27,932	3,760	13,588	424,680	1,700
Totals 1900	40,232	312,771	6,260	2,242	18,497	5,169	1,757	543,063	.....
Essex :									
Townships	62,544	223,968	2,303	73	.....	2,070	1,050	44,524	.....
Villages & towns	7,387	112,546	2,929	1,121	16,553	553	225	238,550	.....
City	1,135	179,509	3,913	5,193	44,515	11,766	27,962	325,953	66,000
County	.....	.....	150	109	.....	.....	.....	24,164	.....
Totals 1904	71,066	516,023	9,295	6,496	61,068	14,389	29,237	633,191	66,000
Totals 1903	32,688	459,049	10,446	5,657	57,438	11,409	1,696	382,301	11,687
Totals 1902	33,707	462,376	9,246	5,620	51,872	10,070	109,510	237,049	4,500
Totals 1901	30,303	454,598	10,095	6,165	63,493	9,023	51,874	302,745	4,000
Totals 1900	24,231	437,077	8,672	4,843	60,795	9,212	27,369	327,818	1,000
Frontenac :									
Townships	13,177	104,268	672	169	.....	282	47	6,446	.....
Villages	1,342	3,749	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City	13,686	199,013	4,674	5,252	47,474	8,530	11,801	120,000	.....
County	111	.....	285	2,572	.....	86	.....	34,009	.....
Totals 1904	28,316	307,030	5,691	7,993	47,474	8,898	11,848	160,455	.....
Totals 1903	33,616	259,121	9,228	7,693	34,159	5,314	16,576	86,267	550
Totals 1902	20,207	248,329	9,360	7,951	35,554	6,154	3,919	71,424	.....
Totals 1901	30,132	234,815	9,534	7,710	29,972	4,241	47,847	79,633	1,200
Totals 1900	57,575	236,237	9,536	6,652	29,811	4,771	774	67,690	250
Grey :									
Townships	19,559	205,763	965	123	.....	527	785	26,783	8,400
Villages & towns	51,531	138,681	3,930	3,864	34,085	8,357	1,573	111,053	.....
County	.....	.....	1,120	159	.....	827	13,654	.....	.....
Totals 1904	71,090	344,444	6,015	4,146	34,085	9,711	16,012	137,836	8,400
Totals 1903	47,612	369,266	5,204	4,809	33,775	7,830	43,380	189,474	3,181
Totals 1902	66,985	281,544	4,319	3,915	13,230	8,962	20,558	67,297	10,200
Totals 1901	37,534	284,897	4,525	3,708	13,679	7,034	36,039	110,720	1,300
Totals 1900	35,406	279,418	3,839	3,467	13,083	4,922	14,967	111,723	18,456
Haldimand :									
Townships	6,537	77,315	414	27	.....	545	112	7,640	.....
Villages & town.	1,938	30,252	1,043	546	1,618	193	2,814	43,303	12.000
County	2,335	.....	144	133	.....	33	.....	7,306	.....
Totals 1904	10,810	107,567	1,601	706	1,618	771	2,926	58,249	12,000
Totals 1903	13,214	102,759	2,101	786	1,495	806	1,504	42,859	.....
Totals 1902	5,994	91,918	2,153	376	1,483	786	2,129	24,134	.....
Totals 1901	7,955	88,851	1,791	217	1,467	501	2,372	20,045	.....
Totals 1900	8,519	87,979	1,477	157	1,273	648	182	15,722	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements.					
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
13,710	.....	74	.....	2,264	288,959	8,330	.....	3,467	3,788	58,467	.....
.....	2,976	.....	.....	483	123,410	1,822	8,863	136	1,863	7,690	4,721
.....	96,075	.....	.....	300	635,925	6,479	33,648	435	6,890	22,766	15,839
.....	.....	.....	.....	35,334	97,132	3,934	.....	283	1,646	7,433	.....
13,710	99,051	74	.....	38,381	1,145,426	20,565	42,511	4,321	14,187	96,356	20,560
1,928	52,155	48	375	58,171	1,087,375	20,244	42,173	5,414	13,413	94,832	18,654
963	95,126	76	225	52,799	903,798	19,799	38,255	5,725	12,456	79,365	30,048
8,726	63,642	425	.....	61,855	954,129	19,612	36,904	9,715	13,888	86,824	22,769
2,904	60,708	.....	.....	46,235	1,039,838	18,565	30,518	7,218	13,029	101,798	4,224
65,991	611	779	378	28,612	432,903	11,763	.....	2,205	6,409	42,821	.....
.....	33,248	143	.....	5,379	418,634	7,053	22,348	805	3,803	93,670	27,497
.....	111,000	.....	.....	3,762	780,708	9,860	43,276	1,225	4,614	158,797	35,811
.....	12,000	.....	.....	43,264	79,687	3,232	.....	708	2,281	9,388	.....
65,991	156,859	922	378	81,017	1,711,932	31,908	65,624	4,943	17,107	304,676	63,308
111,651	116,892	4,019	59	61,786	1,266,778	29,626	62,249	3,576	17,386	175,148	3,443
19,996	79,440	734	.....	61,650	1,085,770	26,366	60,412	7,676	14,578	136,468	1,671
18,548	71,498	877	.....	67,472	1,090,691	25,870	46,263	6,854	13,784	113,973	23,430
30,769	63,500	1,041	.....	62,252	1,058,579	26,239	44,516	5,317	13,004	83,079	11,072
.....	20,000	.....	.....	872	145,933	5,589	.....	548	2,029	11,508	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	61	5,212	308	.....	.....	86	363	.....
.....	111,567	.....	.....	20,282	542,279	9,679	49,347	3,018	6,131	30,425	202,092
.....	.....	.....	.....	45,773	82,836	3,922	.....	558	829	3,804	.....
.....	131,567	.....	.....	66,988	776,260	19,498	49,347	4,124	9,075	46,100	202,092
.....	11,818	.....	.....	46,869	511,211	19,305	33,780	1,864	11,472	47,537	4,337
.....	31,795	286	.....	53,140	488,119	18,447	33,392	1,712	10,503	30,731	15,517
.....	71,675	1,174	100	55,371	573,404	18,574	27,768	10,330	10,696	30,192	7,276
.....	28,581	.....	.....	48,811	490,688	18,343	26,821	1,322	9,825	33,136	17,384
2,700	3,495	68	222	4,551	273,941	13,115	.....	2,152	3,961	45,043	.....
.....	59,167	172	.....	9,850	422,263	8,805	30,936	2,157	5,606	43,983	46,918
.....	.....	.....	.....	50,227	65,987	3,721	.....	28	2,571	4,538	.....
2,700	62,662	240	222	64,628	762,191	25,641	30,936	4,337	12,138	93,564	46,918
1,689	96,270	11	348	60,950	863,799	25,752	16,484	5,718	13,752	84,954	101,517
.....	74,763	464	326	70,968	623,531	22,791	11,603	4,161	10,889	61,780	23,106
.....	130,803	3,042	406	48,246	681,933	21,988	13,302	1,754	9,914	74,010	31,710
860	74,385	4,550	106	64,012	629,194	20,342	14,098	5,120	9,411	71,057	3,212
.....	.....	.....	.....	237	92,827	4,437	.....	343	1,227	13,086	.....
.....	10,000	523	.....	483	104,713	2,342	3,945	629	1,117	4,731	1,626
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,462	35,413	2,545	.....	18	1,460	7,885	.....
.....	10,000	523	.....	26,182	232,953	9,324	3,945	990	3,804	25,702	1,626
.....	8,684	.....	.....	21,670	195,878	7,933	4,546	316	4,380	22,662	949
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,599	160,572	6,934	3,666	324	2,995	14,053	.....
.....	4,000	.....	.....	19,122	146,321	7,696	3,043	457	3,317	11,453	.....
.....	23,000	.....	.....	23,959	162,916	6,958	3,349	364	2,888	22,042	5,776

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Elgin:									
Townships....	3,667	1,055	976	.....	19,436	54,471	14,239	.....	984
Villages&town	238	997	153	1,014	2,120	10,304	.....	156	.....
City.....	18,709	1,168	4,342	5,627	.....	39,029	.....	.....	3,369
County	5,657	.....	5,801	10,734	.....	13,966	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904..	28,271	3,220	11,272	17,375	21,556	117,770	14,239	156	4,353
Totals 1903..	26,454	5,380	9,749	17,496	36,233	144,514	14,744	8,192	9,491
Totals 1902..	2,501	2,478	9,571	15,066	33,432	114,215	5,112	8,566	1,237
Totals 1901..	5,369	1,618	11,739	14,648	42,474	95,982	8,374	5,277	2,189
Totals 1900..	17,930	1,246	10,881	14,127	30,719	90,436	4,907	4,492	12,924
Essex:									
Townships	.....	815	3,324	.....	21,961	65,444	134,579	.....	137
Villages&towns	5,851	1,310	1,486	4,252	4,149	27,387	.....	.....	2,250
City.....	20,640	2,791	3,952	10,056	.....	102,190	.....	18,780	7,230
County	500	.....	6,634	12,277	.....	11,297	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904..	26,991	4,916	15,396	26,585	26,110	206,318	134,579	18,780	9,617
Totals 1903..	668	12,372	12,252	24,988	22,178	154,454	80,115	20,564	25,166
Totals 1902..	3,976	4,532	13,680	23,151	24,952	124,947	24,926	42,848	2,264
Totals 1901..	5,627	3,456	9,523	23,989	23,008	127,110	42,800	51,976	4,034
Totals 1900..	25,871	9,150	9,162	23,919	24,306	119,696	46,106	31,156	1,034
Frontenac:									
Townships....	21,484	121	986	.....	31,968	43,385	251	.....	.....
Villages.....	195	6	.....	78	900	2,027	.....	.....	.....
City.....	5,464	690	3,874	14,978	.....	46,604	.....	18,218	1,726
County	.....	.....	1,425	10,570	.....	7,463	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904..	27,143	817	6,285	25,626	32,868	99,479	251	18,218	1,726
Totals 1903..	128	4,010	7,287	30,439	29,313	88,805	174	23,767	2,438
Totals 1902..	.....	1,619	6,034	28,045	29,932	87,209	5	10,430	297
Totals 1901..	4,471	1,594	5,860	32,028	32,935	86,601	8	17,979	230
Totals 1900..	246	1,316	5,225	26,701	31,383	83,393	53	6,385	35,972
Grey:									
Townships	1,697	916	2,417	.....	32,429	105,823	4,724	1,577	.....
Villages&towns	2,493	1,183	1,474	8,773	5,245	38,446	.....	19,800	6,854
County	14,724	.....	3,381	16,860	.....	15,926	.....	1,000	.....
Totals 1904..	18,914	2,099	7,272	25,633	37,674	160,195	4,724	22,377	6,854
Totals 1903..	15,990	4,559	5,821	20,010	42,245	146,385	1,255	61,228	7,007
Totals 1902..	3,781	3,095	5,947	15,518	28,599	142,658	1,006	23,247	28
Totals 1901..	1,220	1,270	4,728	14,860	33,350	131,031	353	27,450	28,498
Totals 1900..	1,716	1,090	4,763	16,836	42,055	139,964	502	30,842	23,641
Haldimand:									
Townships....	17	381	1,692	.....	23,681	32,406	652	.....	167
Villages&town	1,193	72	1,094	558	1,985	21,744	.....	418	.....
County	442	.....	110	9,537	.....	11,790	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904..	1,652	453	2,896	10,095	25,666	65,940	652	418	167
Totals 1903..	1,366	543	2,621	8,549	21,389	49,109	1,347	403	8,768
Totals 1902..	5,408	941	2,172	8,216	19,249	50,219	312	1,178	544
Totals 1901..	.....	506	2,639	9,569	19,585	47,367	1,678	2,031	4,280
Totals 1900.	123	157	2,477	8,066	19,117	45,264	2,001	.....	6,005

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements. *Continued.*								Assets December 31.		
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,114	7,364	1,744	65,258	5,864	73	3,243	253,540	35,419	22,420	9,570
1,196	.....	5,744	69,917	4,359	.....	596	121,889	1,521	5,130	967
2,510	.....	129,815	284,000	35,801	1,567	20,430	632,424	3,501	33,811	59,432
.....	.....	3,385	40,000	2,400	.....	483	95,722	1,410	.....	.....
4,820	7,364	140,688	459,175	48,424	1,640	24,752	1,103,575	41,851	61,361	69,969
4,718	7,115	39,287	463,936	45,176	1,492	14,114	1,042,821	44,554	70,764	119,330
3,964	8,076	39,172	331,365	45,203	73	31,857	837,536	66,262	70,349	111,716
4,141	8,578	38,205	410,386	46,386	.....	19,559	904,637	49,492	55,125	103,150
5,093	6,971	36,957	536,494	43,324	.....	8,537	1,000,390	39,448	70,377	98,537
1,783	42,186	6,259	27,458	17,549	25	14,274	398,992	33,911	196,324	.....
2,624	.....	21,052	160,527	21,949	928	4,046	412,987	5,647	40,129	.....
2,006	.....	39,583	255,880	47,141	3,710	10,021	777,563	3,145	41,533	189,018
.....	.....	2,100	23,601	2,659	.....	5,010	79,687	.....	.....	.....
6,413	42,186	68,994	467,466	89,298	4,663	33,351	1,669,229	42,703	277,986	189,018
5,588	35,912	47,938	322,545	74,802	1,465	32,287	1,195,712	71,066	272,362	182,124
5,795	42,116	129,049	245,426	74,174	16	29,017	1,053,082	32,688	229,641	161,051
6,934	40,835	76,468	296,896	82,964	.....	31,190	1,056,984	33,707	361,111	223,825
6,958	43,996	72,741	325,634	80,981	.....	24,339	1,028,276	30,303	253,599	222,689
395	.....	283	1,671	208	.....	1,567	121,993	23,940	26,412	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	4,216	996	1,288	.....
3,600	.....	18,307	50,000	51,146	.....	2,619	517,918	24,361	25,947	70,859
.....	.....	13,500	32,021	6,475	.....	2,034	82,601	235	.....	.....
3,995	.....	32,090	83,692	57,829	.....	6,473	726,728	49,532	53,647	70,859
3,632	.....	46,016	64,736	56,205	.....	7,650	482,895	28,316	90,894	62,160
3,615	.....	30,718	69,590	48,775	.....	27,932	454,503	33,616	92,726	58,078
3,197	.....	68,733	88,293	56,145	.....	50,287	553,197	20,207	92,692	46,742
3,078	.....	56,895	33,481	59,715	.....	9,882	460,556	30,132	79,657	39,806
2,795	668	679	26,929	2,965	.....	2,743	250,633	23,308	19,711	13,456
2,773	.....	10,879	89,503	44,419	474	4,026	374,747	47,516	62,067	132,718
.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	2,438	65,987	.....	.....	9,518
5,568	668	11,558	116,432	48,184	474	9,207	691,367	70,824	81,778	155,692
5,143	553	9,905	151,222	46,491	703	26,015	792,709	71,090	75,924	135,120
4,359	483	7,493	106,801	36,339	139	62,096	575,919	47,612	105,807	115,448
5,537	467	65,989	94,824	39,329	.....	13,364	614,948	66,985	71,487	98,954
5,822	514	10,848	86,174	38,079	.....	65,574	591,660	37,534	61,592	106,543
300	.....	.....	8,486	356	.....	871	88,102	4,725	1,388	4,640
342	.....	4,012	51,180	3,238	.....	2,399	102,625	2,088	2,622	1,976
.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	1,338	35,385	28	.....	.....
642	.....	4,012	59,666	3,854	.....	4,608	226,112	6,841	4,010	6,616
626	.....	2,922	41,017	3,224	349	2,049	185,068	10,810	4,321	6,198
610	.....	3,207	21,522	3,065	.....	2,743	147,358	13,214	10,196	5,795
596	.....	2,418	16,794	3,052	.....	3,846	140,327	5,994	12,186	5,346
581	.....	3,324	15,600	2,950	206	7,713	154,961	7,955	12,195	4,640

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.	
	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Elgin :							
Townships			9,875	35,647	112,931	33,121	932
Villages & town		89,075	28,098	1,266	126,057	480	237
City	3,369	166,000	165,452	25,533	457,098		
County			177,000	46,867	225,277		
Totals 1904	3,369	255,075	380,425	109,313	921,363	33,601	1,169
Totals 1903	9,378	235,015	376,324	81,111	936,476	14,167	3,464
Totals 1902	1,237	217,215	338,515	104,125	909.419	18,654	1,120
Totals 1901	2,189	187,000	346,590	297,342	1,040,888	16,276	2,235
Totals 1900	12,924	169,000	318,597	333,774	1,042,657	27,881	4,064
Essex :							
Townships	6,164		18,175	83,292	337,866	25,126	43,129
Villages & towns	3,425	182,500	55,979	239,877	527,557	6,979	5,135
City	8,048	302,000	159,657	226,299	929,700		366
County			111,000	33,896	144,896		
Totals 1904	17,637	484,500	344,811	583,364	1,940,019	32,105	48,630
Totals 1903	25,371	481,431	290,253	397,569	1,720,176	23,715	47,700
Totals 1902	2,410	475,481	265,915	307,391	1,474,527	17,077	50,411
Totals 1901	4,034	450,431	259,645	282,850	1,615,603	20,293	42,035
Totals 1900	1,034	465,431	237,748	317,141	1,527,945	23,399	39,436
Frontenac :							
Townships	3,400		13,762	20,854	88,368	26,447	4,069
Villages			3,109		5,393	575	816
City	23,626	484,316	278,341	23,653	931,103		
County	2,000		117,000	32,149	151,384		
Totals 1904	29,026	484,316	412,212	76,656	1,176,248	27,022	4,885
Totals 1903	29,629	288,633	411,162	60,087	970,881	27,471	8,214
Totals 1902	24,082	348,801	411,180	59,774	1,028,257	25,996	6,287
Totals 1901	28,610	346,540	411,205	57,652	1,003,648	24,765	6,936
Totals 1900	65,184	344,406	402,693	68,577	1,030,455	25,822	5,271
Grey :							
Townships	3,165		14,033	32,187	105,860		6,564
Villages and towns	59,854	305,505	126,099	59,581	793,340	138	21,438
County	17,990		115,638	4,415	147,561		45
Totals 1904	81,009	305,505	255,770	96,183	1,046,761	138	28,047
Totals 1903	88,362	268,091	223,682	93,587	955,856	2,863	26,804
Totals 1902	83,254	190,717	229,370	65,388	837,596	4,420	28,352
Totals 1901	97,031	172,916	226,632	97,356	831,361	1,824	26,346
Totals 1900	*69,533	143,585	225,674	57,494	701,955	3,448	25,151
Haldimand ;							
Townships	6,143		6,707	1,493	25,096		
Villages and town	12,978	17,284	29,060	1,258	67,266		900
County			40,000	11,539	51,567		
Totals 1904	19,121	17,284	75,767	14,290	143,929		900
Totals 1903	21,880	15,684	75,082	9,322	143,297	257	3,450
Totals 1902	14,616	15,000	74,740	3,689	137,250		3,086
Totals 1901	15,472	13,500	64,300	11,978	128,776	600	2,938
Totals 1900	12,239	13,500	55,350	22,228	108,107	234	3,950

* Including $32,533 formerly reported as Sinking Funds.

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904

Liabilities, December 31.—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures	School debentures	Drainage debentures	Waterworks debentures	Electric light debentures	All other debentures	Loans for current expenses and interest	Due Sinking Fund	Miscellaneous	Total liabilities
$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$
32,996	23,931	36,283				20,260	2,604	7,481	157,608
5,236	3,779		38,188	17,148	26,725	19,596		703	112,092
	104,606		118,324		456,145	45,000		4,332	728,407
					34,265	29,000		2,977	66,242
38,232	132,316	36,283	156,512	17,148	517,135	113,856	2,604	15,493	1,064,349
40,067	134,986	29,937	156,448	17,903	556,246	115,225	2,704	13,822	1,084,969
41,816	104,704	35,124	159,426	19,328	537,226	97,041	1,854	32,170	1,048,463
40,984	79,268	42,237	127,559		526,713	110,768	812	16,468	963,320
39,310	81,709	42,089	132,706		497,803	97,219	1,161	24,988	948,930
10,778	11,376	308,553			15,453	45,023		47,435	506,873
8,042	20,271		113,966	27,679	204,639	145,900		3,344	535,955
	158,630		129,711	15,000	533,778	181,015		13,614	1,032,114
					53,067	24,164		1,693	78,924
18,820	190,277	308,553	243,677	42,679	806,937	396,102		66,086	2,153,866
24,432	130,690	284,748	242,150	43,979	713,687	226,689		75,301	1,813,091
29,741	124,591	209,009	207,243	31,178	687,132	169,073		34,822	1,560,277
34,775	125,886	231,129	213,113	46,394	710,621	173,051		28,690	1,625,987
39,522	128,820	255,916	227,229	2,000	738,622	168,455		32,289	1,655,688
	1,271				21,982	4,906		3,153	61,828
								26	1,417
59,074	50,700		244,500	99,975	604,739	120,000		22,809	1,201,797
79,400						34,009			113,409
138,474	51,971		244,500	99,975	626,721	158,915		25,988	1,378,451
153,330	55,966		251,050		605,813	82,652		22,531	1,207,027
178,729	59,048		257,000		608,662	62,121		27,320	1,225,163
180,279	62,663		262,850		600,185	60,171		42,067	1,239,916
213,962	64,660		268,500		557,910	68,218		26,201	1,230,544
10,500	30,504	10,996			7,691	1,780	699	2,238	70,972
141,713	37,817		175,814	75,091	491,230	98,593	11,520	8,958	1,062,312
					20,000			353	20,398
152,213	68,321	10,996	175,814	75,091	518,921	100,373	12,219	11,549	1,153,682
153,914	65,489	8,964	177,243	75,287	464,491	79,214	11,931	6,328	1,072,528
155,470	67,451	7,828	178,606	4,476	446,018	42,797	11,103	10,384	956,905
180,594	61,610	8,311	158,958	4,651	373,091	82,301	11,103	15,160	923,955
193,355	65,847	8,778	104,296	4,832	350,003	68,212	9,296	5,960	839,178
	1,200					2,568	415		4,183
3,000	14,444		6,497		43,401	6,003		454	74,699
						7,306			7,306
3,000	15,644		6,497		43,401	15,877	415	454	86,188
4,000	4,286				42,910	17,309	415	5,257	77,884
4,500	4,912		7,311		29,337	15,434	415	239	65,234
5,500	5,522		7,686		31,169	13,261		1,007	67,683
6,000	6,118		8,042		28,731	9,991		1,708	64,774

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Haliburton :									
Townships	2,923	20,470	180	904	.....	3	.....	788	284
County	481	.....	38	159	.....	8	.....	1,300	.....
Totals 1904	3,404	20,470	218	1,063	.....	11	.....	2,088	284
Totals 1903	3,970	20,525	147	247	.....	22	.....	2,200	.....
Totals 1902	3,643	21,117	134	272	.....	64	109	1,254	225
Totals 1901	4,983	19,864	164	208	.....	20	109	1,674	500
Totals 1900	2,886	22,107	179	228	.....	4	468	8,269	1,400
Halton :									
Townships	8,693	53,337	138	28	.....	6,537	12,860	5,648	.....
Villages & towns	20,688	39,265	1,124	1,806	5,565	647	2,500	25,457	.....
County	3,214	.....	219	41	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	32,595	92,602	1,481	1,875	5,565	7,212	15,360	31,105	.....
Totals 1903	24,019	97,874	1,589	1,197	5,367	7,154	8,312	29,288	.....
Totals 1902	17,451	85,360	1,701	781	5,595	6,575	9,233	25,154	2,000
Totals 1901	12,351	87,085	1,512	1,024	5,687	7,914	4,613	33,572	2,250
Totals 1900	13,051	87,481	1,596	1,247	4,801	6,277	6,809	26,872	.....
Hastings :									
Townships	7,937	141,015	965	421	.....	72	.....	10,579	8,550
Villages & towns	2,826	79,693	3,763	808	4,342	416	.....	124,418	.....
City	.....	91,737	4,145	3,478	28,137	2,370	26,583	115,640	.....
County	4	.....	730	190	.....	1,587	.....	39,305	.....
Totals 1904	10,767	312,445	9,603	4,897	32,479	4,445	26,583	289,942	8,550
Totals 1903	10,442	299,124	9,156	4,874	24,532	3,602	1,568	213,736	5,050
Totals 1902	8,738	285,867	9,229	5,266	22,746	4,253	20,622	206,479	4,321
Totals 1901	9,900	278,101	8,570	4,542	23,557	2,632	46,613	276,722	6,075
Totals 1900	13,588	287,252	7,070	5,337	24,989	7,741	29,112	270,483	.....
Huron :									
Townships	31,594	229,819	1,043	167	.....	2,516	24,976	43,318	.....
Villages & towns	22,819	112,579	4,004	3,502	18,502	5,514	11,897	117,251	.....
County	6,797	.....	1,159	22	.....	1,366	6,008	46,000	.....
Totals 1904	61,210	342,398	6,206	3,691	18,502	9,396	42,881	206,569	.....
Totals 1903	58,935	305,640	6,628	3,914	11,353	8,286	34,354	161,149	2,000
Totals 1902	50,231	284,884	6,667	2,734	13,207	9,290	120,598	212,117	3,850
Totals 1901	58,527	283,073	7,120	2,376	11,031	6,768	35,048	136,000	4,000
Totals 1900	47,962	272,816	6,760	2,571	9,045	6,377	31,703	199,441	7,770
Kent :									
Townships	20,954	260,260	268	143	.....	754	1,408	118,450	1,650
Villages & towns	10,183	78,372	2,710	2,954	7,856	932	1,200	129,209	.....
City	2,326	123,519	2,476	1,729	16,152	3,393	7,683	175,000	.....
County	774	.....	516	232	.....	114	.....	27,792	.....
Totals 1904	34,237	462,151	5,970	5,058	24,008	5,193	10,291	450,451	1,650
Totals 1903	34,727	472,500	9,291	5,119	26,695	3,289	4,874	329,701	6,500
Totals 1902	39,819	401,877	8,527	5,739	30,074	1,828	24,674	259,223	5,000
Totals 1901	45,619	388,562	9,195	4,966	15,714	2,237	20,625	197,974	9,529
Totals 1900	22,366	419,295	8,191	6,603	12,699	1,125	19,125	239,259	6,300

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements					
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	4	1,587	27,143	2,660	.....	66	802	4,277	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,626	6,612	822	.....	7	192	65	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	6,213	33,755	3,482	.....	73	994	4,342	.....
.....	.....	.....	53	7,741	34,905	3,375	.....	14	1,003	3,524	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	9,464	36,332	3,102	.....	66	1,016	3,350	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,120	36,632	3,241	.....	42	1,117	3,659	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,824	47,365	3,136	.....	.....	1,314	3,472	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	731	87,972	4,231	.....	250	1,171	19,434	.....
.....	4,988	.....	.....	955	102,995	3,377	7,937	958	2,093	15,022	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,577	19,079	1,485	.....	182	1,318	1,550	.....
.....	4,988	.....	.....	17,263	210,046	9,093	7,937	1,390	4,582	36,006	86
.....	15,054	163	.....	20,828	210,845	8,293	6,537	785	3,960	28,963	50
.....	4,204	.....	.....	15,357	173,411	7,152	6,681	312	3,955	18,750	1,001
.....	15,455	321	.....	15,046	186,830	7,303	7,000	415	3,858	19,137	2,350
.....	10,000	12	.....	13,544	171,690	7,150	5,686	146	3,807	20,681	1,247
.....	.....	.....	4,603	600	174,742	9,634	.....	746	2,957	14,624	.....
.....	36,500	45	.....	2,142	254,953	3,168	10,223	1,046	2,092	22,350	8,951
.....	50,000	.....	.....	1,947	324,037	2,960	32,373	1,000	3,638	28,819	82,813
.....	.....	.....	.....	68,413	110,229	5,718	.....	147	1,462	25,817	.....
.....	86,500	45	4,603	73,102	863,961	21,480	42,596	2,939	10,149	91,610	91,764
.....	6,225	.....	5,905	60,263	644,477	18,619	35,219	2,058	12,391	58,931	405
.....	10,000	34	6,014	61,548	645,117	21,461	34,649	1,190	10,180	54,769	2,437
.....	196,942	606	6,393	64,666	925,319	21,481	31,364	1,400	10,145	65,532	8,006
.....	145,951	.....	5,808	67,973	865,304	20,299	36,349	2,649	7,891	48,303	3,766
13,016	.....	.....	370	2,986	349,805	12,207	.....	893	3,354	72,685	.....
.....	82,607	.....	.....	3,266	381,941	7,225	23,340	2,884	4,252	20,332	7,979
.....	.....	.....	.....	58,212	119,564	4,555	.....	.....	2,421	23,529	.....
13,016	82,607	.....	370	64,464	851,310	23,987	23,340	3,777	10,027	116,546	7,979
18,737	51,300	48	2,213	67,871	732,428	22,836	24,240	1,630	11,502	93,816	35,158
3,920	112,369	102	4	54,267	874,240	21,600	17,690	1,749	8,563	65,912	7,404
19,119	53,775	327	65	60,589	677,818	21,456	17,130	2,040	9,839	71,727	5,038
4,884	41,242	103	.....	56,032	686,706	21,505	21,418	1,408	8,451	102,720	10,993
79,170	4,500	587	616	6,724	495,484	15,301	.....	3,717	6,020	57,489	.....
.....	42,876	717	200	44,135	321,344	3,723	18,493	1,095	4,116	35,100	4,050
.....	171,344	3,627	.....	10,010	517,259	4,307	27,458	989	4,400	120,050	4,103
.....	6,875	.....	.....	46,106	82,409	3,722	.....	330	2,830	2,361	.....
79,170	225,595	4,931	816	106,975	1,416,496	27,053	35,951	6,131	17,366	215,000	8,153
59,794	105,126	888	872	89,548	1,148,924	27,356	43,845	2,875	14,681	183,806	3,889
11,744	51,826	549	1,864	86,365	929,109	26,141	47,350	5,631	13,286	72,582	4,671
49,152	94,360	2,203	47	67,883	908,066	24,602	33,087	8,028	12,581	58,687	23,934
72,151	42,867	1,261	330	68,440	920,012	25,898	29,261	4,746	12,442	96,575	4,365

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Haliburton :									
Townships	.....	405	173	.....	2,461	11,166	.....	43	214
County	.....	.....	25	676	.....	3,844	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	.....	405	198	676	2,461	15,010	.....	43	214
Totals 1903	197	292	404	878	1,997	14,652	.....	45	.....
Totals 1902	563	68	216	949	3,273	14,088	.....	50	.....
Totals 1901	525	132	102	867	2,825	15,319	.....	94	55
Totals 1900	.....	16	234	1,258	6,077	15,266	.....	95	.....
Halton :									
Townships	98	203	1,789	.....	10,967	26,399	.....	3,230	9,551
Villages & towns.	305	248	321	1,016	1,830	19,322	.....	4,395	.....
County	162	.....	45	5,056	.....	3,526	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	565	451	2,155	6,072	12,797	49,247	.....	7,625	9,551
Totals 1903	250	659	1,879	6,555	16,623	42,892	.....	979	7,084
Totals 1902	370	2,685	2,251	6,169	10,884	36,877	.....	4,019	12,048
Totals 1901	668	953	2,367	6,648	9,142	44,039	.....	3,000	5,438
Totals 1900	482	238	1,957	6,277	10,618	40,471	.....	7,746	10,496
Hastings :									
Townships	.....	2,932	2,862	.....	39,301	75,028	.....	.....	20
Villages & towns	2,550	2,162	1,691	2,492	3,512	24,924	.....	124	453
City	4,764	1,030	1,844	7,472	.....	17,107	.....	16,706	720
County	1,059	.....	380	13,538	.....	11,063	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	8,373	6,124	6,777	23,502	42,813	128,122	.....	16,830	1,193
Totals 1903	1,810	4,257	6,615	26,862	41,228	118,548	.....	14,089	1,383
Totals 1902	3,212	2,666	7,240	26,246	42,973	110,662	.....	16,412	2,086
Totals 1901	1,439	2,672	6,738	22,388	43,861	114,153	.....	25,607	503
Totals 1900	414	1,496	7,357	23,308	48,007	105,010	.....	23,978	36,250
Huron :									
Townships	.....	638	380	.....	38,471	91,392	18,040	7,577	23,329
Villages & towns	456	265	933	2,266	4,578	34,509	.....	22,939	15,017
County	4,500	.....	6,625	12,010	.....	15,957	.....	9,687	.....
Totals 1904	4,956	903	7,938	14,276	43,049	141,858	18,040	40,203	38,346
Totals 1903	6,179	954	956	10,347	37,259	127,821	16,484	33,912	61,045
Totals 1902	1,795	1,836	6,421	11,546	36,388	124,843	10,623	75,106	22,971
Totals 1901	6,969	1,179	5,801	11,417	39,295	127,055	17,391	29,344	42,273
Totals 1900	2,092	727	6,070	11,574	33,214	125,816	10,916	22,758	19,647
Kent :									
Townships	1,059	1,475	4,451	.....	21,162	68,966	126,145	.....	.....
Villages & towns	1,052	294	1,110	3,016	4,830	22,170	.....	.....	4,589
City	2,498	2,043	2,017	7,780	.....	28,144	.....	.....	4,916
County	1,402	.....	4,408	12,877	.....	15,382	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	6,011	3,812	11,986	23,673	25,992	134,662	126,145	.....	9,505
Totals 1903	17,313	7,782	12,660	25,366	33,634	130,548	63,140	.....	32,697
Totals 1902	12,502	12,506	9,813	20,297	33,575	121,266	16,959	224	40,301
Totals 1901	11,824	1,763	12,400	26,242	35,358	121,499	58,567	214	20,826
Totals 1900	9,397	1,526	11,043	28,328	33,720	117,335	61,652	442	37,494

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements—*Continued.*								Assets		
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on Debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury	Taxes in arrears	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
798	.....	.....	900	312	.....	431	24,708	2,435	12,294	258
.....	.....	.....	500	20	.....	298	6,449	163	.....	.....
798	.....	.....	1,400	332	.....	729	31,157	2,598	12,294	258
644	.....	.....	2,554	324	.....	1,598	31,501	3,404	12,965	215
837	.....	.....	3,087	460	.....	1,237	32,362	3,970	13,449	170
646	.....	.....	2,786	470	.....	1,109	32,989	3,643	14,170	174
769	.....	1,000	7,508	525	.....	1,712	42,382	4,983	15,618	189
200	.....	.....	4,648	207	.....	1,084	83,462	4,510	5,558	54,608
1,077	.....	4,362	18,912	8,856	.....	1,562	91,679	11,316	7,562	26,997
.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	895	14,275	4,804	.....	.....
1,277	.....	4,362	23,560	9,119	.....	3,541	189,416	20,630	13,120	81,605
1,474	.....	3,437	35,296	8,914	.....	3,620	178,250	32,595	10,437	78,999
1,250	.....	3,120	20,284	8,327	.....	3,257	149,392	24,019	15,880	24,699
1,480	.....	2,510	40,007	8,036	.....	5,028	169,379	17,451	14,514	29,314
1,110	.....	2,062	26,258	8,594	104	4,164	159,339	12,351	13,117	27,150
2,177	.....	1,298	10,141	1,886	.....	924	164,530	10,212	72,512	.....
4,082	.....	3,882	124,780	12,397	370	14,240	245,489	9,464	23,933	9,072
.....	.....	.....	88,424	31,622	.....	2,654	323,946	91	66,358	106,959
.....	.....	.....	43,863	1,645	.....	5,513	110,205	24	.....	.....
6,259	.....	5,180	267,208	47,550	370	23,331	844,170	19,791	162,803	116,031
3,867	.....	4,119	222,177	47,767	16	13,349	633,710	10,767	164,047	99,201
3,750	.....	21,642	207,193	48,507	.....	17,400	634,675	10,442	167,295	85,512
3,533	.....	23,999	469,172	49,229	.....	15,359	916,581	8,738	168,981	86,561
3,371	.....	114,569	291,995	56,158	.....	24,234	855,404	9,900	186,772	107,217
2,228	6,880	102	38,318	5,126	216	2,780	324,616	25,189	15,103	42,902
131	.....	13,628	140,607	28,618	1,694	25,159	356,812	25,129	9,254	127,316
.....	.....	.....	36,000	2,106	.....	1,422	118,812	752	.....	37,292
2,359	6,880	13,730	214,925	35,850	1,910	29,361	800,240	51,070	24,357	207,510
3,390	5,650	10,152	120,466	32,628	241	14,552	671,218	61,210	24,969	188,719
2,922	6,185	6,554	293,592	31,555	55	59,995	815,305	58,935	20,978	135,134
2,107	6,008	19,578	147,850	33,985	.....	10,132	627,587	50 231	18,764	114,447
2,293	4,467	17,202	150,830	32,316	.....	21,762	628,179	58,527	21,430	99,402
4,253	54,676	5,467	72,652	22,294	.....	5,678	470,805	24,679	158,231	.....
2,386	.....	54,929	134,494	15,298	500	2,902	314,147	7,197	24,511	785
.....	.....	27,867	237,000	32,471	3,121	5,382	514,546	2,713	43,637	.....
.....	.....	3,150	29,173	2,527	85	3,872	82,119	290	.....	.....
6,639	54,676	91,413	473,319	72,590	3,706	17,834	1,381,617	34,879	226,379	785
7,011	55,250	48,902	260,875	73,062	284	69,711	1,114,687	34,237	204,164	704
8,213	55,559	40,463	225,244	69,619	.....	58,180	894,382	34,727	222,273	656
6,950	58,915	42,065	193,142	70,977	.....	46,656	868,247	39,819	196,983	579
6,035	57,087	38,944	216,509	69,809	1,793	19,992	874,393	45,619	183,166	505

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES, GROUPED

Municipalities.	Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.	
	All other investments and deposits.	Water works and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Haliburton :							
Townships	214		3,292	3,479	21,972	1,289	9,375
County				2,496	2,659		50
Totals 1904	214		3,292	5,975	24,631	1,289	9,425
Totals 1903			3,755	5,904	26,243	1,060	9,056
Totals 1902			3,761	5,910	27,260	277	9,396
Totals 1901	55		3,338	7,311	28,691	644	8,212
Totals 1900			2,957	7,999	31,746	1,202	9,163
Halton :							
Townships	66,102		5,725	3,614	140,117		704
Villages and towns	14,190	76,300	66,070	16,196	218,631	1,119	150
County			40,000	2,048	46,852		
Totals 1904	80.292	76,300	111,795	21,858	405,600	1,119	854
Totals 1903	81,082	76,200	116,595	18,868	414,776	850	6,244
Totals 1902	135,631	76,850	115,505	23,794	416,378	3,564	7,354
Totals 1901	124,152	75,750	114,475	20,644	396,330	3,082	2,252
Totals 1900	125,550	74,151	117,915	20,740	390,974	857	3,129
Hastings :							
Townships	272		14,247	19,521	116,764	27,015	16,496
Villages and towns	5,453	58,923	140,218	4,041	251,104	5,475	4,939
City	31,793	274,841	94,191	116,658	690,891		
County			63,722	36,365	100,111		
Totals 1904	37,518	333,764	312,378	176,585	1,158,870	32,490	21,435
Totals 1903	62,908	252,111	311,848	150,321	1,051,203	33,781	18,903
Totals 1902	62,693	252,111	309,088	148,122	1,035,263	26,461	23,300
Totals 1901	63,768	252,338	304,388	141,752	1,026,526	25,273	18,926
Totals 1900	63,615	238,447	336,049	105,973	1,047,973	25,762	20,487
Huron :							
Townships	23,203		12,707	24,125	143,229	20,355	
Villages and towns	134,719	174,681	117,290	92,622	681,011	2,362	3,862
County			77,000	25,129	140,173		
Totals 1904	157,922	174,681	206,997	141,876	964,413	22,717	3,862
Totals 1903	141,045	169,871	205,344	103,239	894,397	23,673	7,110
Totals 1902	134,027	138,577	204,505	86,330	778,486	18,236	5,796
Totals 1901	177,235	154,765	212,162	99,485	827,089	19,177	3,767
Totals 1900	155,711	150,135	214,917	106,337	806,459	23,072	4,103
Kent :							
Townships			18,410	138,430	339,750	23,987	10,132
Villages and towns	6,856	43,469	121,048	28,959	232,825	1,656	9,852
City	48,843	215,238	161,084	384,802	856,317		
County			192,250	32,370	224,910		571
Totals 1904	55,699	258,707	492,792	584,561	1,653,802	25,643	20,555
Totals 1903	56,566	256,590	482,688	462,513	1,497,462	16,598	21,996
Totals 1902	28,791	255,790	494,629	390,063	1,426,929	14,132	19,728
Totals 1801	13,017	252,462	465,421	403,569	1,371,850	14,598	16,605
Totals 1900	12,676	211,486	463,625	403,711	1,320,788	14,983	16,366

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1900-1904.

Liabilities, December 31st.—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	2,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	845	14,956
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	618	1,468
.....	2,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,388	.....	1,463	16,424
.....	3,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	1,521	15,710
.....	4,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054	.....	1,646	16,390
.....	4,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,887	.....	997	17,369
.....	4,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,972	.....	1,159	20,271
.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	848	3,952
.....	13,149	.....	53,236	10,500	92,986	8,857	.....	1,535	181,532
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	14,549	.....	53,236	10,500	92,986	8,857	1,000	2,388	185,489
.....	15,826	.....	54,514	10,500	91,082	2,312	.....	3,708	185,036
.....	17,300	.....	55,684	.....	88,795	7,644	676	1,578	182,595
.....	16,550	.....	54,704	.....	88,691	2,851	599	746	169,475
.....	15,780	.....	55,234	.....	75,216	9,286	3,628	139	163,269
25,933	18,292	.....	.....	.....	2,700	6,347	.....	3,431	100,214
22,041	14,898	.....	31,406	9,000	189,017	13,386	.....	6,704	296,866
.....	8,500	.....	192,000	50,000	514,082	39,809	43,172	12,044	859,607
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,305	.....	3,148	42,453
47,974	41,690	.....	223,406	59,000	705,799	98,847	43,172	25,327	1,299,140
49,815	39,399	.....	222,125	.....	682,919	81,933	37,340	22,054	1,188,269
23,106	38,216	.....	222,899	.....	706,748	89,998	37,344	21,774	1,189,846
53,308	40,345	.....	213,633	.....	694,753	106,350	21,919	24,297	1,198,804
64,954	37,803	.....	32,363	.....	691,435	320,679	.....	21,747	1,215,230
14,700	12,867	74,151	.....	.....	458	5,900	660	1,321	130,412
13,724	24,494	.....	100,383	65,400	518,106	19,400	.....	465	748,196
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,000	30,000	.....	251	103,251
28,424	37,361	74,151	100,383	65,400	591 564	55,300	660	2,037	981,859
28,904	39,720	68,015	79,258	24,259	573,473	65,630	660	9,049	919,751
29,373	41,110	54,928	79,311	24,311	531.751	23,845	1,969	9,322	819,952
29,820	40,182	57,193	75,861	24,361	428,889	105,947	1,136	9,383	795,716
30,246	38,289	44,082	106,909	91,430	296,149	114,682	4,236	6,441	759,639
20,103	25,305	382,155	.....	.....	29,321	87,340	.....	40,839	619,182
12,643	11,687	.....	1,677	21,292	224,178	43,962	143	2,761	329,851
.....	.....	.....	142,710	11,166	624,288	133,000	.....	1,095	912,259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,558	27,792	.....	9,002	72,923
32,746	36,992	382,155	144,387	32,458	913,345	292,094	143	53,697	1,934,215
34,504	41,981	357,661	150,167	32,137	771,946	314,445	62	68,640	1,810,137
35,853	42,492	353,117	155,753	34,248	706,676	243,765	656	39,175	1,645,595
35,130	45,705	397,240	160,482	30,387	695,168	209,213	432	23,018	1,627,978
38,897	43,126	407,003	178,522	6,559	644,894	206,630	218	50,221	1,607,419

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts. Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lambton :									
Townships.....	18,941	227,038	1,172	52	.....	1,035	.....	33,047	2,250
Villages & towns	5,482	159,599	6,931	3,817	36,559	4,903	5,570	359,444	28,500
County.....	3,014	.....	467	220	.....	320	.....	25,000	.....
Totals 1904..	27,437	386,637	8,570	4,089	36,559	6,258	5,570	417,491	30,750
Totals 1903..	29,235	363,506	8,080	2,988	34,880	7,375	1,749	308,313	10,800
Totals 1902..	37,694	362,663	7,365	2,432	33,740	1,431	3,151	239,504	2,525
Totals 1901..	40,555	344,147	9,588	2,160	33,508	1,327	4,831	244,639	9,350
Totals 1900..	25,158	325,129	6,074	2,375	28,508	2,797	1,552	156,241	900
Lanark :									
Townships.....	8,915	78,921	445	381	.....	947	991	14,215	500
Village & towns	16,615	115,472	6,479	2,309	11,314	218	2,819	37,902	.....
County.....	3,062	.....	295	112	.....	546	1,746	17,027	.....
Totals.. 1904..	28,592	194,393	7,219	2,802	11,314	1,711	5,556	69,144	500
Totals.. 1903..	39,609	181,112	7,700	2,584	11,549	1,390	1,293	67,968	.....
Totals.. 1902..	23,695	181,844	9,677	2,304	11,698	1,354	.....	111,893	8,950
Totals.. 1901..	82,370	165,088	8,034	2,415	3,840	2,851	3,500	144,153	.....
Totals.. 1900..	26,901	158,095	4,943	2,266	3,433	1,038	.....	369,944	.....
Leeds & Grenville :									
Townships L..	12,681	105,858	695	1,055	.....	2,255	9,000	12,938	.....
Townships G..	5,448	53,977	192	716	.....	1,413	521	2,173	.....
Villages & towns L..	4,330	122,127	4,866	3,783	65,558	8,016	30,924	447,696	.....
Villages & towns G..	2,281	44,031	2,881	1,920	10,454	65	1,512	30,445	.....
United Counties.	199	.....	920	15	.....	773	.....	16,332	.....
Totals.. 1904..	24,939	325,993	9,554	7,489	76,012	12,522	41,957	509,584	.....
Totals.. 1903..	26,449	340,343	13,697	8,231	75,724	11,455	69,759	254,505	2,550
Totals.. 1902..	33,539	292,498	10,810	8,689	67,665	11,802	11,034	288,725	.....
Totals.. 1901..	26,659	296,836	8,423	7,959	32,343	10,538	4,392	189,544	.....
Totals.. 1900..	75,969	273,950	10,773	6,992	30,287	12,216	11,173	260,654	.....
Lennox & Add'tn :									
Townships.....	3,301	77,652	367	286	.....	1,839	12,921	5,817	.....
Villages & town.	4,455	31,095	1,138	694	25	96	.....	200	.....
County.....	14,323	.....	501	107	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904..	22,079	108,747	2,006	1,087	25	2,048	12,921	6,017	.....
Totals 1903..	16,433	117,222	3,181	947	75	2,428	10,883	7,367	.....
Totals 1902..	16,663	107,769	2,417	774	50	2,191	10,359	2,956	.....
Totals 1901..	15,118	106,123	2,242	914	50	2,452	11,805	3,544	.....
Totals 1900..	18,782	111,591	2,248	1,048	75	3,897	51,546	11,619	.....
Lincoln :									
Townships.....	6,905	74,660	221	143	.....	247	.....	8,039	.....
Villages & town.	8,163	42,732	1,540	2,027	5,389	145	317	19,892	12,500
City.....	2,889	124,583	2,636	4,287	22,856	5,813	28,696	66,211	.....
County.....	4,582	.....	205	212	.....	73	.....	5,000	.....
Totals 1904.	22,539	241,975	4,602	6,669	28,245	6,278	29,013	99,142	12,500
Totals 1903..	15,197	249,768	5,542	6,634	34,379	2,536	40,806	54,320	.....
Totals 1902..	12,292	225,019	7,476	5,352	35,554	3,212	8,124	87,509	4,300
Totals 1901..	8,188	221,394	4,260	4,591	33,001	3,393	9,902	70,241	6,600
Totals 1900..	10,926	207,267	5,380	5,419	29,416	3,561	28,837	106,650	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements.					
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
56,596	4,976	774	150	2,831	348,862	10,551	.....	3,368	3,182	64,016	.....
.....	129,772	1,534	.....	1,904	744,015	9,964	34,273	1,514	7,163	85,551	22,230
.....	15,000	.....	.....	69,331	113,352	3,531	.....	381	2,339	13,301	.....
56,596	149,748	2,308	150	74,066	1,206,229	24,046	34,273	5,263	12,684	162,868	22,230
39,171	115,853	957	240	50,721	973,868	22,467	35,201	4,750	12,751	125,163	28,961
7,979	52,886	427	150	60,639	812,586	23,094	31,335	3,216	10,911	84,694	24,920
25,399	41,243	646	289	53,292	810,974	20,702	31,163	4,572	9,972	100,202	15,773
31,851	79,725	824	150	54,714	715,998	21,391	30,823	12,880	11,332	78,118	32,382
.....	.....	.....	20	1,205	106,540	4,925	.....	968	1,667	16,744	.....
.....	104,336	47	100	2,866	300,477	7,155	23,134	178	4,490	33,026	68,371
.....	31,700	.....	.....	45,839	100,327	2,676	.....	261	2,816	24,112	.....
.....	136,036	47	120	49,910	507,344	14,756	23,134	1,407	8,973	73,882	68,371
.....	56,962	13	.....	41,807	411,987	13,456	19,113	1,149	8,827	65,469	39,020
.....	66,486	1,077	.....	31,618	450,596	12,574	15,935	1,926	8,454	48,432	48,255
.....	54,100	117	25	30,176	496,669	12,462	16,040	5,646	8,859	51,894	101,441
.....	203,398	116	88	31,899	802,121	11,179	13,445	8,417	6,375	36,387	94,615
.....	.....	.....	.....	875	145,357	5,588	.....	1,062	1,873	26,917	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	113	64,553	3,106	.....	241	904	8,119	.....
.....	38,359	.....	.....	3,132	728,791	5,345	67,506	1,129	4,987	15,439	100,949
.....	9,297	14	.....	410	103,310	3,068	15,158	303	1,901	14,017	1,415
.....	.....	.....	.....	39,034	57,273	3,635	.....	25	3,037	2,341	.....
.....	47,656	14	.....	43,564	1,099,284	20,742	82,664	2,760	12,702	66,833	102,364
.....	52,559	33	.....	43,753	899,058	19,491	76,625	1,664	13,159	70,631	51,308
.....	110,523	684	25	41,943	877,937	19,862	56,589	8,321	13,215	66,425	64,630
.....	79,265	957	.....	44,811	701,727	19,430	40,624	1,984	15,814	45,839	16,831
.....	140,500	390	75	44,958	867,937	19,143	38,117	5,880	12,964	60,009	169,670
.....	.....	.....	30	434	102,647	4,164	.....	764	1,676	15,344	.....
.....	.....	.....	24	731	38,458	1,735	3,202	95	708	5,645	5,444
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,426	41,470	1,438	.....	8	2,011	2,293	.....
.....	.....	.....	54	27,591	182,575	7,337	3,202	867	4,395	23,282	5,444
.....	.....	.....	.....	35,160	193,696	8,232	4,431	544	4,664	15,916	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	29,678	172,857	7,602	4,410	1,596	3,682	16,028	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,564	173,812	7,503	4,270	199	4,133	14,192	.....
.....	18,500	123	75	33,315	252,810	7,843	3,818	1,662	5,009	17,507	.....
.....	1,063	.....	.....	804	92,082	3,972	.....	439	1,451	18,889	.....
.....	461	350	.....	2,279	95,795	3,181	9,308	205	1,013	9,629	4,968
.....	106,030	.....	.....	19,800	383,801	4,832	17,471	699	5,172	47,780	38,703
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,154	46,226	2,850	.....	18	3,636	6,633	.....
.....	107,554	350	.....	59,037	617,904	14,835	26,779	1,361	11,272	82,931	43,671
.....	35,185	101	.....	58,080	502,548	17,366	34,205	1,166	10,957	44,598	8,102
1,819	14,500	158	.....	38,304	443,619	14,835	31,796	1,405	7,575	54,520	1,059
...	88,926	.....	.....	41,374	491,870	15,323	36,279	2,312	13,066	35,287	357
.....	6,500	.....	.....	37,461	441,542	14,657	38,419	2,193	12,525	65,487	1,704

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Funds, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lambton :									
Townships	.....	567	3,302	.....	39,385	75,785	64,864	.....	
Villages & towns	4,264	1,422	3,121	5,479	14,424	70,313	.....	1,571	10,667
County	25,717	.....	4,571	12,298	.....	13,151	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	29,981	1,989	10,994	17,777	53,809	159,249	64,864	1,571	10,729
Totals 1903	19,967	1,938	8,473	15,431	36,294	142,970	36,719	1,970	710
Totals 1902	10,280	3,470	10,287	15,605	34,933	120,499	14,953	2,128	1,200
Totals 1901	784	835	8,465	15,968	26,006	123,153	44,518	2,013	8,316
Totals 1900	1,167	1,061	10,944	14,913	28,642	116,103	33,100	1,152	3,645
Lanark :									
Townships	2,005	463	221	.....	20,376	37,590	294	1,092	511
Village & towns	222	972	1,458	2,781	8,315	40,595	.....	707	1,510
County	351	.....	9,735	6,335	.....	7,217	.....	.....	4,342
Totals 1904	2,578	1,435	11,414	9,116	28,691	85,402	294	1,799	6,363
Totals 1903	11,653	1,193	3,481	9,827	26,990	80,645	534	2,244	3,120
Totals 1902	22,825	7,684	3,020	9,738	24,557	78,267	262	1,667	380
Totals 1901	19,041	1,438	1,913	10,396	19,906	86,065	253	1,815	.....
Totals 1900	1,391	1,599	2,993	10,769	18,673	75,724	42	830	.....
Leeds & Grenville.									
Townships L	125	342	312	.....	16,396	49,309	149	3,930	.....
Townships G	.....	87	171	.....	10,206	27,011	2,152	161	489
Villages & towns L	20,832	846	2,350	9,162	1,954	36,097	.....	21,044	9,830
Villages & towns G	1,215	60	477	624	1,074	13,473	.....	.....	747
United Counties.	71	.....	4,823	8,151	.....	13,112	.....	2,095	.....
Totals 1904	22,243	1,335	8,131	17,937	29,630	139,002	2,301	27,230	11,066
Totals 1903	8,368	3,321	8,630	18,867	25,521	136,039	919	27,152	35,940
Totals 1902	26,288	6,424	8,736	19,878	25,186	131,172	2,501	31,612	24,179
Totals 1901	1,734	1,619	8,496	19,633	27,676	131,684	648	25,528	27,162
Totals 1900	2,688	1,226	8,057	18,213	25,062	123,735	1,149	24,527	4,883
Lennox & Addn'tn									
Townships	253	846	1,617	.....	20,156	34,468	.....	2,251	10,520
Villages & town.	626	459	790	681	619	10,935	.....	.....	.....
County	.....	.....	611	6,170	.....	8,956	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	879	1,305	3,018	6,851	20,775	54,359	.....	2,251	10,520
Totals 1903	2,711	3,327	2,615	7,197	29,607	54,082	.....	1,322	10,047
Totals 1902	407	1,062	2,866	6,410	24,154	51,809	.....	10,049	113
Totals 1901	409	857	3,047	6,198	26,792	52,192	.....	.....	10,602
Totals 1900	128	381	2,879	6,264	27,566	53,268	.....	12,267	916
Lincoln :									
Townships	165	131	80	.....	21,677	29,394	32	.....	.....
Villages & town.	.....	36	203	1,076	2,827	24,646	.....	.....	723
City	15,375	967	2,231	5,470	.....	25,660	.....	28,527	7,440
County	.....	.....	6,425	10,351	.....	5,382	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	15,540	1,134	8,939	16,897	24,504	85,082	32	28,527	8,163
Totals 1903	16,486	1,060	7,044	13,160	26,605	75,290	2,029	53,478	9,202
Totals 1902	6,290	2,183	6,726	16,079	22,433	70,214	876	15,015	5,667
Totals 1901	1,330	2,078	7,013	14,745	26,203	77,213	28	9,134	17,786
Totals 1900	6,547	1,112	5,936	13,056	22,156	67,126	.....	11,376	8,458

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements.—*Continued*								Assets.		
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	Interest on loans, advances and debentures	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous	Total disbursements	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrear	Sinking Fund investments and deposits
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2,725	33,271	1,861	23,340	8,101	81	3,226	337,687	11,175	136,290	62
4,489	.....	38,454	387,241	31,487	19	4,130	737,776	6,239	66,672	10,755
.....	.....	3,505	13,000	1,347	.....	4,523	97,664	15,688	.....	.....
7,214	33,271	43,820	423,581	40,935	100	11,879	1,173,127	33,102	202,962	10,817
5,342	36,788	45,824	316,488	49,914	1,348	14,962	946,431	27,437	162,437	9,802
8,432	40,011	44,736	215,226	46,766	.....	26,655	783,351	29,235	173,472	9,071
7,631	40,158	35,743	217,929	43,236	.....	16,141	773,280	37,694	182,781	8,313
6,838	43,119	30,099	138,114	39,380	173	20,067	675,443	40,555	155,464	7,601
600	.....	1,030	5,194	1,423	.....	783	95,886	10,654	6,411	5,174
1,600	.....	17,309	31,934	27,558	1,475	8,125	280,915	19,562	3,061	2,668
.....	.....	800	36,247	2,676	1,113	1,646	100,327	.....	.....	.....
2,200	.....	19,139	73,375	31,657	2,588	10,554	477,128	30,216	9,472	7,842
2,158	.....	19,422	39,372	26,892	379	8,451	383,395	28,592	10,681	6,043
2,881	.....	17,784	80,611	19,725	391	5,619	410,987	39,609	8,213	4,312
1,773	.....	17,722	87,547	19,457	.....	9,306	472,974	23,695	7,873	2,645
2,136	.....	15,895	389,853	20,909	.....	8,519	719,751	82,370	6,861	830
1,304	8,788	.....	14,014	4,344	.....	940	135,393	9,964	7,230	60,942
.....	.....	.....	4,150	429	.....	254	57,480	7,073	12,426	1,693
169	.....	13,969	349,462	40,463	926	19,778	722,237	6,554	32,007	198,395
676	.....	4,742	32,087	9,136	.....	2,023	102,196	1,114	15,276	.....
.....	.....	567	14,590	3,130	.....	1,289	56,864	409	.....	27,653
2,149	8,788	19,278	414,303	57,502	926	24,284	1,074,170	25,114	66,939	288,683
1,133	.....	44,166	260,316	58,030	751	12,088	874,119	24,939	57,994	270,453
1,795	5,000	13,581	251,013	52,373	.....	22,708	851,488	26,449	76,995	263,705
1,918	.....	10,214	202,362	49,856	.....	19,136	668,188	33,539	64,049	240,556
2,630	.....	6,038	255,003	44,284	.....	18,000	841,278	26,659	72,805	212,169
90	.....	334	6,418	463	.....	1,229	100,593	2,054	22,022	11,382
1,267	.....	2,865	200	2,126	.....	481	37,878	580	15,809	.....
.....	.....	7,200	.....	3,450	.....	605	32,742	8,728	.....	.....
1,357	.....	10,399	6,618	6,039	.....	2,315	171,213	11,362	37,831	11,382
1,272	.....	10,552	6,879	6,723	.....	1,496	171,617	22,079	35,337	11,382
1,303	.....	10,723	4,555	7,580	.....	2,075	156,424	16,433	38,550	12,619
1,251	.....	10,250	4,735	8,299	.....	2,220	157,149	16,663	30,702	.....
1,830	.....	64,509	18,358	11,542	.....	1,945	237,692	15,118	36,667	2,499
275	158	274	6,989	597	.....	1,282	85,805	6,277	9,437	.....
676	.....	8,868	14,254	7,192	.....	1,977	90,782	5,013	6,777	.....
.....	.....	.....	55,759	43,817	6,183	41,702	347,788	36,013	15,355	63,207
.....	.....	1,000	4,500	438	.....	2,059	43,292	2,934	.....	.....
951	158	10,142	81,502	52,044	6,183	47,020	567,667	50,237	31,569	63,207
987	152	4,934	74,926	46,689	150	31,423	480,009	22,539	26,322	51,599
1,201	.....	10,648	82,368	49,024	500	25,008	428,422	15,197	36,853	34,831
748	.....	47,641	107,948	46,858	.....	18,229	479,578	12,292	43,099	26,697
1,370	.....	26,871	67,872	51,366	.....	15,093	433,354	8,188	51,355	27,606

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts	Assets.—*Continued.*					Liabilities.	
	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Lambton :							
Townships			11,775	126,367	285,669	16,699	18,242
Villages and towns	38,257	320,119	169,434	173,631	785,107	690	12,600
County			72,500	24,103	112,291		1,622
Totals 1904	38,257	320,119	253,709	324,101	1,183,067	17,389	32,464
Totals 1903	31,200	318,400	245,635	335,044	1,129,955	10,033	26,521
Totals 1902	31,000	325,513	227,166	259,080	1,054,537	12,759	33,328
Totals 1901	31,581	328,644	207,805	284,109	1,080,927	15,986	30,840
Totals 1900	26,795	313,288	207,412	210,744	961,859	10,292	32,477
Lanark :							
Townships	17,150		13,076	8,729	61,194		613
Village and towns	1,510	328,081	231,010	88,850	674,742		9,575
County	2,596		89,882	10,750	103,228		
Totals 1904	21,256	328,081	333,968	108,329	839,164		10,188
Totals 1903	20,449	287,076	314,370	12,861	680,072		10,869
Totals 1902	18,726	241,650	290,595	8,988	612,093		9,869
Totals 1901	17,648	198,950	270,560	16,117	537,488		9,729
Totals 1900	20,264	97,500	261,463	13,405	482,693		10,708
Leeds and Grenville.							
Townships L	16,273		16,600	6,673	117,682	6,661	
Townships G	34,781		9,500	360	65,833	11,570	15
Villages and towns L	31,523	500,739	139,889	154,052	1,063,159	169	532
Villages and towns G	4,001	117,300	79,467	1,959	219,117	266	1,603
United Counties			80,000	24,891	132,953		
Totals 1904	86,578	618,039	325,456	187,935	1,598,744	18,666	2,150
Totals 1903	108,469	548,158	373,971	162,993	1,546,977	16,450	2,846
Totals 1902	101,884	515,359	366,067	159,995	1,510,449	14,217	4,429
Totals 1901	82,576	441,839	349,465	155,105	1,367,129	12,275	4,225
Totals 1900	62,665	425,458	337,556	154,213	1,291,525	12,900	4,862
Lennox & Addington:							
Townships	37,286		10,025	421	83,190	8,642	2,221
Villages and town.	2,000		28,428	464	47,281	2,400	9,539
County			55,000	12,072	75,800		
Totals 1904	39,286		93,453	12,957	206,271	11,042	11,760
Totals 1903	39,436		93,633	8,814	210,681	7,455	11,201
Totals 1902	37,713		90,483	12,886	208,684	11,694	12,565
Totals 1901	50,529		89,173	14,334	201,401	8,419	10,523
Totals 1900	49,233		86,048	13,169	202,734	9,871	11,588
Lincoln :							
Townships			3,517	4,438	23,669	6,299	1,355
Villages and town.	10,641	144,342	47,196	4,422	218,391	2,640	1,720
City	60,952	387,164	181,400	76,254	820,345		
County			104,200	10,541	117,675		2,514
Totals 1904	71,593	531,506	336,313	95,655	1,180,080	8,939	5,589
Totals 1903	75,524	513,580	335,665	135,322	1,162,551	8,411	3,249
Totals 1902	70,418	505,125	315,752	149,665	1,127,841	9,981	5,252
Totals 1901	65,994	503,387	321,091	130,523	1,103,083	9,241	3,633
Totals 1900	48,067	499,811	305,901	135,774	1,076,702	10,193	5,884

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904

Liabilities, December 31.—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,120	12,395	173,038	.....	.....	11,636	11,832	.....	19,978	264,940
1,280	79,556	.....	201,868	.....	460,438	86,858	.....	28,678	871,968
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,544	15,000	.....	5,522	44,688
2,400	91,951	173,038	201,868	.....	494,618	113,690	.....	54,178	1,181,596
4,650	68,339	149,713	208,047	.....	380,261	119,383	.....	42,877	1,009,824
7,948	62,881	147,330	148,104	.....	366,877	127,548	.....	26,192	932,967
11,269	68,788	179,362	151,984	.....	351,526	103,042	.....	30,504	943,301
14,447	67,069	194,121	159,450	.....	335,382	76,216	.....	25,623	915,077
.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	28,104	10,540	.....	1,259	41,816
19,200	18,553	.....	183,686	46,532	274,340	101,303	.....	4,619	657,808
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,400	27	.....	7,410	56,837
19,200	19,853	.....	183,686	46,532	351,844	111,870	.....	13,288	756,461
21,400	21,553	.....	186,005	35,000	241,960	116,294	.....	7,421	640,502
23,500	23,711	.....	145,072	30,000	248,253	87,338	.....	4,496	572,239
27,000	17,642	.....	146,780	30,000	194,343	62,181	.....	4,648	492,323
30,400	19,415	.....	148,421	.....	182,924	5,465	.....	6,419	403,752
65,500	4,517	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,179	.....	880	83,737
.....	.....	4,032	.....	.....	.....	3,373	.....	2,948	21,938
54,700	67,100	.....	246,263	137,314	406,163	149,534	.....	4,669	1,066,444
800	18,835	.....	94,300	19,217	49,058	5,308	.....	1,087	190,474
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,861	16,332	.....	350	74,543
121,000	90,452	4,032	340,563	156,531	513,082	180,726	.....	9,934	1,437,136
121,700	92,601	12,820	341,259	157,484	482,355	82,127	3,323	5,756	1,318,721
142,700	91,184	12,820	343,370	163,207	445,128	87,896	3,323	3,739	1,312,013
144,000	92,479	17,820	325,400	20,454	507,609	50,503	2,952	3,566	1,181,783
144,000	94,897	17,820	285,948	14,732	483,732	63,655	2,952	6,128	1,131,626
.....	265	.....	.....	.....	6,954	1,646	1,000	638	21,366
.....	8,374	.....	.....	.....	34,606	.....	.....	852	55,771
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,800	.....	.....	1	53,801
.....	8,639	.....	.....	.....	95,360	1,646	1,000	1,491	130,938
.....	9,996	.....	.....	.....	105,759	2,247	1,000	2,100	139,758
500	11,268	.....	.....	.....	115,811	1,730	1,000	1,921	156,489
1,000	12,571	.....	.....	.....	126,034	4,341	.....	4,577	167,465
1,500	13,822	.....	.....	.....	135,784	4,260	1,250	2,381	180,456
1,956	4,342	1,509	.....	.....	1,063	1,050	.....	501	18,075
.....	20,169	.....	74,383	7,261	35,527	7,654	.....	2,058	151,412
61,320	13,000	.....	60,000	.....	915,180	30,250	.....	40,503	1,120,253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,090	.....	1,727	7,331
63,276	37,511	1,509	134,383	7,261	951,770	42,044	.....	44,789	1,297,071
63,550	25,962	1,667	119,724	7,985	868,019	24,449	.....	14,861	1,137,877
63,811	26,949	1,819	111,155	8,675	845,386	44,925	.....	11,602	1,129,555
64,059	23,850	.....	114,346	9,331	837,439	39,931	.....	13,470	1,115,303
104,110	9,998	.....	116,828	9,957	760,995	77,474	.....	9,436	1,104,875

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.		Receipts.								
		Balance from previous year.	Municipal and School taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoulin :										
Townships		4,050	17,425	258	30	.....	1	50	1,792	935
Towns		2,799	6,050	719	74	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Totals	1904..	6,849	23,475	977	104	.....	1	100	1,792	935
	1903..	7,169	22,420	782	112	.....	15	12	300	.....
	1902..	5,180	19,775	615	91	.....	24	408	50	.....
	1901..	3,991	19,502	378	132	.....	7	.....	60	650
	1900..	3,191	18,509	271	33	.....	21	.....	250	.....
Middlesex ;										
Townships		76,931	268,568	1,070	98	.....	989	6,400	47,249	.....
Villages & towns		3,396	48,835	2,229	766	7,247	966	19,006	91,162	.....
City		24,046	458,682	6,411	29,326	114,660	15,468	211,518	310,127	.....
County		.....	.....	346	104	.....	1,249	.....	27,878	.....
Totals	1904..	104,373	776,085	10,056	30,294	121,907	18,672	236,924	476,416	.....
	1903..	96,557	745,125	9,554	25,383	99,254	18,352	274,608	414,335	3,500
	1902..	86,267	714,700	9,628	24,666	97,148	27,150	284,684	414,970	1,475
	1901..	80,665	723,063	9,687	24,299	103,717	23,954	363,711	426,028	19,350
	1900..	101,557	696,952	9,496	24,433	89,350	27,162	30,142	682,763	3,174
Muskoka :										
Townships		7,890	41,846	308	90	.....	36	.....	3,125	1,550
Village & towns.		1,872	49,199	1,705	888	22,537	81	.....	50,971	15,000
Totals	1904..	9,762	91,045	2,013	978	22,537	117	.....	54,096	16,550
	1903..	8,590	82,228	1,858	1,182	20,446	158	1,418	35,815	3,625
	1902..	8,446	79,630	1,653	1,271	12,809	61	1,698	32,000	1,900
	1901..	14,341	68,698	2,536	951	11,888	187	936	48,090	4,800
	1900..	7,181	65,686	1,461	695	12,331	563	9,452	24,429	450
Nipissing:										
Townships		2,838	29,294	726	184	.....	10	.....	12,049	5,750
Towns		4,979	68,678	5,316	1,015	20,999	593	.....	103,176	2,000
Totals	1904..	7,817	97,972	6,042	1,199	20,999	603	.....	115,225	7,750
	1903..	6,806	90,887	5,874	1,607	17,929	125	.....	40,123	.....
	1902..	7,526	83,550	4,202	2,463	13,923	149	.....	46,476	.....
	1901..	6,301	66,455	3,614	1,339	11,205	187	2,123	47,529	15,300
	1900..	5,067	56,211	4,659	1,071	10,151	331	1,997	10,672	400
Norfolk:										
Townships		9,959	98,702	212	64	.....	540	.....	7,261	.....
Villages & town.		2,492	43,747	1,383	227	.....	19	.....	14,367	.....
County		7,684	.....	216	192	.....	69	.....	20	.....
Totals	1904..	20,135	142,449	1,811	483	.....	628	.....	21,648	.....
	1903..	23,694	131,261	1,811	691	.....	677	.....	18,179	.....
	1902..	17,083	133,797	1,609	594	.....	727	.....	8,439	.....
	1901..	10,137	136,011	1,811	481	.....	652	183	9,072	.....
	1900..	5,371	132,123	1,641	589	.....	653	.....	23,478	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts. — *Continued*						Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	110	24,651	1,657	.....	284	473	4,216
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	9,711	593	137	5	186	1,326
.....	.....	.....	.....	129	34,362	2,250	137	289	659	5,542
.....	.....	.....	.....	67	30,877	2,620	332	47	736	3,463
.....	500	.....	.....	6	26,649	1,969	97	54	787	2,566
.....	1,500	16	.....	712	26,948	2,020	108	63	720	3,622
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	22,319	2,192	76	13	859	1,915
3,526	11,000	74	115	3,997	420,017	13,466	.....	9,294	4,170	93,984
.....	8,000	.....	5	2,174	183,786	2,053	13,175	921	1,967	14,503
.....	87,435	.....	.....	30,012	1,287,685	17,506	102,952	1,797	11,819	114,644
.....	56,400	50	.....	96,792	182,819	4,901	.....	414	2,339	29,364
3,526	162,835	124	120	132,975	2,074,307	37,926	116,127	12,426	20,295	252,495
4,309	280,215	1,306	1,407	115,011	2,088,916	35,660	91,017	3,856	25,848	235,264
388	189,711	1,447	40	102,763	1,955,037	39,771	107,519	4,345	27,252	187,044
4,811	115,656	749	.....	94,314	1,990,004	39,622	85,673	3,509	24,685	164,593
4,004	192,437	310	24	95,441	1,957,245	37,848	90,678	3,026	24,088	199,073
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,252	59,097	4,790	.....	381	1,470	14,127
.....	.....	412	.....	571	143,236	3,383	16,293	700	2,192	9,037
.....	.....	412	.....	4,823	202,333	8,173	16,293	1,081	3,662	23,164
.....	56,000	515	.....	4,179	216,014	7,358	12,639	1,044	4,491	23,830
.....	34,000	1,274	.....	4,528	179,270	8,529	10,257	2,606	3,809	18,038
.....	27,000	.....	.....	2,861	182,288	8,009	7,689	867	4,180	17,882
.....	10,000	.....	.....	2,501	134,749	7,572	6,124	1,331	3,273	17,162
.....	.....	1	.....	1,458	52,310	4,890	.....	439	1,549	7,262
.....	25,931	2,650	.....	687	236,024	5,537	21,828	1,254	3,753	22,753
.....	25,931	2,651	.....	2,145	288,334	10,427	21,828	1,693	5,302	30,015
.....	42,557	310	.....	2,846	209,064	8,596	24,405	4,358	3,508	19,230
.....	4,216	.....	.....	2,073	164,578	7,177	20,357	695	3,437	12,853
.....	20,000	10	.....	1,030	175,093	5,922	13,286	2,166	2,266	10,196
.....	13,500	.....	.....	1,612	105,671	5,395	13,156	1,620	2,675	8,970
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272	118,010	5,298	.....	299	1,668	29,386
.....	2,920	.....	.....	404	65,559	1,850	4,895	99	1,531	10,376
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,852	34,033	2,347	.....	.....	1,622	7,887
.....	2,920	.....	.....	27,528	217,602	9,495	4,895	398	4,821	47,649
900	.....	.....	25	25,682	202,920	9,206	4,932	528	5,007	31,518
.....	2,000	65	.....	28,238	192,552	9,633	4,996	468	3,701	21,391
.....	12,444	142	.....	33,462	204,395	9,557	4,454	1,235	4,738	19,895
2,104	.....	.....	5	34,632	200,596	9,285	4,864	451	4,028	21,702

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.		Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoulin:										
Townships				88	94			10,924		
Towns			274	60	53	683		2,782		
Totals	1904		274	148	147	683		13,706		
	1903		864	77	297	281		11,552		270
	1902		549	320	116	360		10,029		135
	1901		525	702	362	375		11,390		226
	1900		450	34	117	207		9,957		68
Middlesex:										
Townships			75	1,730	1,511		68,563	86,906	9,358	
Villages & towns		12,752	1,141	888	544	928	2,655	17,190		3,646
City		34,693	23,707	3,389	29,278	47,294		122,507		176,747
County					11,626	26,105		14,294		11,961
Totals	1904	47,445	24,923	6,007	42,959	74,327	71,218	240,897	9,358	192,354
	1903	101,921	9,001	5,420	41,854	73,252	73,117	238,731	6,857	177,042
	1902	14,792	5,342	6,943	45,103	71,528	70,756	205,892	4,577	221,718
	1901	49,915	521	7,515	38,589	69,579	60,741	231,395	7,235	139,347
	1900	63,491	22,256	4,799	40,358	71,498	58,846	217,789	5,813	88,678
Muskoka:										
Townships			123	562	779			21,606		247
Village & towns		3,730	2,093	598	1,102	2,545		26,994		201
Totals	1904	3,730	2,216	1,160	1,881	2,545		48,600		448
	1903	31,944	1,730	471	1,473	1,614		36,361		1,390
	1902	27,479	1,766	2,036	898	1,681		32,258		1,179
	1901	32,457	5,139	1,094	764	1,537		34,341		681
	1900	9,386	3,977	427	747	945		25,891		1,338
Nipissing:										
Townships			91	822	114			19,345	462	
Towns		26,608	9,453	2,634	1,421	2,658		31,891		
Totals	1904	26,608	9,544	3,456	1,535	2,658		51,236	462	
	1903	29,281	862	1,998	1,542	2,444		36,883	163	
	1902	6,674	6,046	4,832	448	1,994		33,522	87	
	1901	14,214	893	6,805	1,186	1,503		39,750	154	
	1900	5,015	238	550	666	1,593		24,529		
Norfolk:										
Townships			420	207	447		18,161	40,836	1,671	
Villages & town			103	100	279	906	3,404	13,413		
County			961		4,730	6,937		8,700		
Totals	1904		1,484	307	5,456	7,843	21,565	62,949	1,671	
	1903		949	430	5,092	7,721	19,027	61,555	1,899	
	1902		8,733	2,007	4,260	7,788	20,174	55,842	553	
	1901		823	967	5,238	8,245	25,406	58,710	1,971	
	1900		1,926	355	4,512	7,826	27,140	58,880	1,529	

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*									Assets.	
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	125	.....	242	842	255	.....	547	19,747	4,904	6,255
.....	74	.....	285	.....	273	.....	120	6,851	2,860	1,293
.....	199	.....	527	842	528	.....	667	26,598	7,764	7,548
1,200	359	.....	634	.....	686	.....	610	24,028	6,849	6,494
100	172	.....	400	235	391	.....	1,200	19,480	7,169	8,374
.....	183	.....	135	237	445	.....	655	21,768	5,180	7,180
.....	296	.....	128	1,023	453	.....	540	18,328	3,991	8,850
.....	2,881	4,624	.....	42,607	2,227	25	3,494	344,915	75,102	53,905
1,173	768	.....	6,155	86,727	8,064	197	7,165	182,612	1,174	3,927
118,399	.....	.....	43,509	300,000	125,350	.....	13,421	1,287,012	673	36,293
.....	.....	.....	56,400	4,642	18,323	.....	2,450	182,819	.....	.....
119,572	3,649	4,624	106,064	433,976	153,964	222	26,530	1,997,358	76,949	94,125
145,943	3,337	4,736	128,353	411,558	146,241	1,788	23,747	1,984,543	104,373	82,507
44,681	7,606	5,727	151,859	464,706	147,729	.....	23,590	1,858,480	96,557	87,273
79,937	3,456	6,340	196,506	507,702	158,860	.....	28,017	1,903,737	86,267	87,582
136,730	5,018	6,239	34,988	574,602	170,849	14	19,899	1,876,580	80,665	101,728
722	1,368	.....	.....	3,725	490	.....	1,170	51,560	7,537	23,896
.....	1,572	.....	7,698	47,907	11,006	.....	2,153	139,204	4,032	8,936
722	2,940	.....	7,698	51,632	11,496	.....	3,323	190,764	11,569	32,832
15,500	3,218	.....	5,640	41,604	10,996	2,196	2,753	206,252	9,762	32,613
585	3,381	.....	3,581	41,325	8,162	244	2,866	170,680	8,590	27,329
886	2,549	.....	4,354	39,183	7,729	1,156	3,345	173,842	8,446	24,184
.....	9,136	.....	5,020	17,684	7,774	285	2,336	120,408	14,341	24,984
800	1,212	.....	122	10,444	892	.....	774	49,218	3,092	24,458
.....	844	.....	7,908	59,136	14,050	.....	2,702	214,430	21,594	45,642
800	2,056	.....	8,030	69,580	14,942	.....	3,476	263,648	24,686	70,100
.....	1,895	.....	6,098	43,622	12,586	.....	3,776	201,247	7,817	58,185
.....	1,778	.....	5,542	38,447	11,137	.....	2,746	157,772	6,806	48,941
.....	1,589	.....	6,435	44,625	14,502	17	2,058	167,567	7,526	52,440
120	1,066	.....	3,295	19,930	8,514	97	1,941	99,370	6,301	47,064
88	308	1,074	4,102	3,869	1,372	.....	1,251	110,457	7,553	12,389
2,920	825	.....	3,826	12,012	4,939	.....	2,408	63,886	1,673	4,230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	769	34,033	.....	.....
3,008	1,133	1,074	7,928	15,881	6,391	.....	4,428	208,376	9,226	16,619
.....	902	904	6,678	15,201	6,032	.....	5,114	182,785	20,135	17,189
.....	2,163	534	7,298	7,799	6,192	.....	5,326	168,858	23,694	12,362
.....	2,640	1,378	8,679	20,001	7,564	.....	5,811	187,312	17,083	18,428
183	1,784	437	8,886	21,954	8,247	.....	6,470	190,459	10,137	16,675

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

County and District.	Assets.—*Continued.*						Liabilities.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoulin:								
Townships		1,300		2,010	1,039	15,508		3,759
Towns	1,768	650		5,150		11,721		2,287
1904	1,768	1,950		7,160	1,039	27,229		6,046
1903	1,768	1,300		7,265	151	23,827		6,149
Totals 1902	1,510	100		6,585	1,302	25,040		4,802
1901	1,783			6,335	1,616	22,094		3,458
1900	1,557			5,895	971	21,264		3,392
Middlesex:								
Townships				13,295	14,378	156,680	74,704	386
Villages & towns	14,088	3,281	61,400	41,474	10,353	135,697	3,735	1,554
City	428,222	1,044,569	859,551	555,250	37,579	2,962,137		102
County	79,626	22,800		93,000	90,603	286,029		
1904	521,936	1,070,650	920,951	703,019	152,913	3,540,543	78,439	2,042
1903	440,965	1,077,619	907,693	694,794	137,952	3,445,903	65,755	2,398
Totals 1902	367,141	1,104,066	898,136	697,455	135,607	3,386,235	68,285	5,421
1901	356,080	1,135,412	861,444	696,853	129,282	3,352,920	67,024	2,168
1900	457,712	1,180,207	849,819	695,378	138,253	3,503,762	55,845	1,518
Muskoka:								
Townships	1,492	722		8,009	6,862	48,518		9,366
Village & towns	1,863	16,529	166,925	43,593	9,620	251,498		1,578
1904	3,355	17,251	166,925	51,602	16,482	300,016		10,944
1903	2,936	16,500	164,191	48,449	11,728	286,179		15,969
Totals 1902	4,118	855	140,650	42,619	18,478	242,639		16,957
1901	4,021	886	125,000	43,150	12,439	218,126		17,373
1900	3,690	586	88,664	42,528	3,530	178,323		18,138
Nipissing:								
Townships		800		2,300	13,074	43,724		10,948
Towns			190,265	20,899	11,601	290,001		18,787
1904		800	190,265	23,199	24,675	333,725		29,735
1903			153,538	24,179	23,507	267,226		23,798
Totals 1902			130,378	23,472	19,349	228,946		22,878
1901			123,363	17,785	12,525	213,639		20,292
1900		2,123	119,538	16,458	9,225	200,709		16,262
Norfolk:								
Townships		8,852		14,545	2,370	45,709	2,292	3,605
Villages & town		2,920		34,370	3,045	46,238		2,331
County				59,000	2,992	61,992		
1904		11,772		107,915	8,407	153,939	2,292	5,936
1903		3,764		107,355	7,774	161,217	1,305	7,492
Totals 1902		8,764		106,583	8,061	159,464	514	6,340
1901		8,764		100,015	10,091	154,381	1,845	4,143
1900		8,947		100,139	7,964	153,862	1,763	6,333

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	1,705	.....	.....	.....	1,623	1,271	.....	230	8,588
.....	2,010	.....	.....	.....	2,495	.....	.....	480	7,272
.....	3,715	.....	.....	.....	4,118	1,271	.....	710	15,860
.....	2,979	.....	.....	.....	4,645	300	.....	390	14,463
.....	3,338	.....	.....	.....	5,279	.....	.....	1,468	14,887
.....	3,510	.....	.....	.....	5,179	125	60	605	12,937
.....	3,043	.....	.....	.....	3,814	115	250	380	10,992
.....	10,460	12,202	.....	.....	11,000	10,712	.....	3,272	122,736
.....	19,759	.....	58,003	.....	73,833	15,808	791	1,362	174,845
325,000	100,100	.....	809,629	.....	1,860,902	25,127	.....	58,810	3,179,670
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,260	27,878	.....	8,278	522,416
325,000	130,319	12,202	867,632	.....	2,431,995	79,525	791	71,722	3,999,667
325,000	133,968	13,300	868,738	.....	2,374,118	37,174	611	92,305	3,913,367
325,000	133,805	13,727	949,629	.....	2,141,365	34,564	436	91,404	3,763,636
325,000	139,936	19,066	915,629	.....	2,137,513	84,703	.....	73,034	3,764,073
325,000	124,042	20,595	885,629	.....	2,248,363	166,267	.....	78,739	3,905,998
.....	8,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,104	.....	2,824	21,380
.....	28,057	.....	51,891	94.591	45,077	12,050	221	11,716	245,181
.....	36,143	.....	51,891	94 591	45,077	13,154	221	14,540	266,561
.....	22,533	.....	64 625	55,090	79,542	10,800	100	3,852	252,511
.....	22,126	.....	54,866	69,779	24,252	18,280	1,009	5,595	212,864
.....	23,607	.....	56,250	36,665	25,563	26,575	660	22,205	208,898
.....	21,356	.....	57,578	11,099	27,155	17,667	613	8,360	161,966
.....	11,859	.....	.....	.....	2,261	5,682	.....	2,395	33,145
.....	17,365	.....	77,310	12,861	117,288	63,621	.....	5,620	312,852
.....	29,224	.....	77,310	12,861	119,549	69,303	.....	8,015	345,997
.....	23,530	.....	79,639	13,777	98,403	23,259	.....	9,996	272,402
.....	25,425	.....	81,819	14,650	58,891	26,463	.....	12,162	242,288
.....	27,203	.....	83,932	15,480	57,274	18,405	.....	17,730	240,316
.....	13,492	.....	66,823	17,025	59,273	15,314	.....	18,355	206,544
14,955	1,457	2,150	.....	.....	.....	4,261	.....	.....	28,720
10,000	23,796	.....	.....	.....	48,135	6,844	.....	2,226	93,332
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20
24,955	25,253	2,150	.....	.....	48,135	11,125	.....	2,226	122,072
29,057	26,386	3,224	.....	.....	49,041	5,358	.....	2,693	124,556
33,092	27,288	3,318	.....	.....	51,684	2,380	.....	4,856	129,472
36,808	29,451	3,852	.....	.....	53,266	1,740	.....	6,087	137,192
40,231	32,091	5,230	.....	.....	47,341	12,693	.....	2,729	148,411

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES, GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rates, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
Northumberland & Durham:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships { N..	12,664	98,758	537	512	.....	34	100	12,495	.....
Townships { D..	5,572	84 426	485	101	.....	1,576	.....	6,840	4,200
Villages & town { N..	1,541	71,524	3,587	5,583	5,741	.....	1,240	31,512	.....
Villages & town { D..	882	70,597	2,794	2,442	4,758	1,016	1,170	80,071	.....
United counties.	8,252	.....	836	26	.....	444	.....	34,000	.....
Totals { 1904..	28,911	325,305	8,239	8,664	10,499	3,070	2,510	164,918	4,200
Totals { 1903..	27,866	318,379	8,619	8,078	9.418	3,238	1,041	154,528	4,280
Totals { 1902..	39,730	297,873	8,773	9,597	7,582	3,958	1,510	133,431	19,400
Totals { 1901..	29,851	296,647	9,854	11,210	6,714	2,788	5,224	157,966	1,500
Totals { 1900..	25,944	284,894	6,553	10,556	3,433	2,632	2,392	133,535	1,350
Ontario:									
Townships	6,567	138,046	1,209	159	.....	2,353	.....	39,939	.....
Villages & towns	1,924	81,052	2,965	2,158	250	890	16,542	220,012	.....
County	21,064	.....	378	18	.....	.....	.....	96,000	.....
Totals.. { 1904..	29,555	219,098	4,552	2,335	250	3,243	16,542	355,951	.....
Totals.. { 1903..	32,016	212,826	4,142	1,803	.....	3,033	3,867	236,476	2,150
Totals.. { 1902..	21,415	196,299	4,072	1,767	.....	3,052	4,509	186,974	.....
Totals.. { 1901..	24,361	190,545	4,836	1,255	.....	2,926	1,997	141,951	2,200
Totals.. { 1900	18,989	198 980	4,206	1,291	.....	3,098	3,178	128,744	.....
Oxford:									
Townships	39,906	181,716	797	2,572	.....	1,021	5,000	14,726	.....
Villages & towns	7,379	76,548	2,920	1,637	.....	3,458	19,758	20,959	.....
City.....	360	78,848	3,454	2,568	34,767	8,850	26,935	194,988	.....
County	44,626	.....	660	25	.....	842	.....	.....	.....
Totals.. { 1904..	92,271	335,112	7,831	6,802	34,767	14,171	51,693	230,673	.....
Totals.. { 1903..	95,080	318,961	7,382	7,214	32,249	13,941	20,047	207,202	.....
Totals.. { 1902..	91,078	301,999	7,129	7,831	26,784	12,726	20,149	103,058	.....
Totals.. { 1901..	76,536	297,227	7,549	6,618	20,023	12,542	16,285	103,575	.....
Totals.. { 1900..	72,778	277,118	7,211	7,402	17,723	18,310	35,044	86,165	7,000
Parry Sound:									
Townships.	10,700	41,721	1, 48	141	.....	33	.....	2,400	500
Villages & town.	3,158	21,155	1,104	448	8,642	1,873	7,959	23,135	.....
Totals.. { 1904..	13,858	62,876	2,252	589	8,642	1,906	7,959	25,535	500
Totals.. { 1903..	15,212	58,957	2,053	574	8,775	2,964	3,898	7,702	.....
Totals.. { 1902	14,811	52,337	1,997	632	6,905	328	2,293	7,728	5,500
Totals.. { 1901..	13,064	53,912	2,173	424	4,438	1,777	2,038	23,745	1,400
Totals.. { 1900..	8,574	54,320	1,821	462	1,954	163	168	20,525	2,000
Peel:									
Townships	6,043	80,404	900	22	.....	2,893	16.747	8,500	750
Villages & towns	2,344	26,484	973	257	4,988	11	1,856	16,202	.....
County.....	251	.....	270	27	.....	.....	.....	16,500	.....
Totals { 1904.	8,638	106,888	2,143	306	4.988	2,904	18,603	41,202	750
Totals { 1903	6,251	108,963	1,913	419	3,759	3,277	19,116	46,632	.....
Totals { 1902..	4,644	102,190	2,182	341	3,693	2,559	18.732	36,894	.....
Totals { 1901	2,720	102,976	2,463	447	4,159	2,420	4,889	33,546	.....
Totals { 1900..	5,747	90,631	2,014	261	3,531	2,746	15,532	26,452	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts—*Continued.*						Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	108	436	125,644	5,868	.....	1,781	2,130	20,700
.....	.....	42	.....	379	103,621	5,036	.....	118	2,127	16,937
.....	.....	.....	.....	974	121,702	3,467	12,316	529	3,033	9,918
.....	7,270	18	200	4,956	176,174	5,012	12,473	112	2,096	10,735
.....	.....	.....	.....	50,206	93,764	6,987	.....	467	4,163	24,389
.....	7,270	60	308	56,951	620,905	26,370	24,789	3,007	13,549	82,679
.....	26,109	.....	1,079	70,611	633,246	25,554	22,042	3,037	11,817	73,593
.....	37,961	688	420	57,293	618,216	24,631	20,938	2,956	13,738	63,583
.....	66,465	1,151	10	49,528	638,908	24,579	18,627	2,872	13,855	69,125
.....	11,358	94	550	55,954	539,245	22,815	14,108	1,382	11,420	66,138
.....	1,000	.....	25	583	189,881	8,977	.....	507	3,035	34,506
.....	192,359	.....	.....	856	519,008	4,368	9,678	1,800	2,837	25,887
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,732	158,792	3,543	.....	27	2,514	2,779
.....	193,359	.....	25	42,171	867,081	16,888	9,678	2,334	8,386	63,172
.....	3,000	50	25	51,493	550,881	16,366	8,428	1,534	9,262	71,938
.....	27,154	501	.....	37,367	483,110	15,683	7,660	888	8,680	49,792
.....	.....	.....	150	32,566	402,787	16,536	7,694	563	7,985	43,273
.....	55,000	725	300	28,581	443,092	15,278	7,251	2,073	7,989	39,025
9,896	.....	117	.....	1,745	257,496	9,026	.....	899	2,244	62,783
.....	31,883	.....	500	770	165,812	3,818	11,927	1,889	2,612	17,708
.....	49,191	566	.....	8,323	406,850	3,158	44,879	159	1,936	24,490
.....	35,000	.....	.....	85,208	166,361	5,293	.....	775	2,365	67,861
9,896	116,074	683	500	96,046	996,519	21,295	56,806	3,722	9,157	172,842
14,680	57,468	99	368	46,194	820,885	19,388	45,869	1,293	7,666	109,379
6,269	54,881	141	53	60,394	692,492	19,014	43,842	2,121	7,511	86,722
12,611	71,220	110	151	58,401	684,848	19,515	33,201	7,858	10,325	75,520
25,216	47,035	939	.....	62,699	664,640	18,177	30,405	1,969	6,702	81,446
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,539	58,182	5,084	.....	387	1,264	6,789
.....	30,000	862	.....	2,482	100,818	1,477	5,078	475	1,893	4,447
.....	30,000	862	.....	4,021	159,000	6,561	5,078	862	3,157	11,236
.....	34,471	.....	.....	2,585	137,191	6,135	4,894	623	3,130	13,480
.....	4,758	32	.....	1,733	99,054	6,080	4,735	424	2,366	6,645
.....	43,621	55	.....	2,573	149,220	5,216	3,890	262	2,278	8,178
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,785	91,772	5,394	2,538	775	1,930	6,067
.....	.....	.....	.....	524	116,783	4,936	.....	363	1,141	20,229
.....	2,797	.....	.....	390	56,302	1,671	2,244	36	1,025	14,011
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,913	41,961	1,779	.....	.....	2,212	1,359
.....	2,797	.....	.....	25,827	215,046	8,386	2,244	399	4,378	35,599
.....	16,316	415	135	24,500	231,696	7,900	2,349	1,426	4,003	37,934
.....	9,872	534	.....	25,966	207,607	7,831	2,099	1,771	3,778	22,065
.....	7,563	423	300	24,344	186,250	8,137	2,401	2,655	3,766	27,440
.....	5,645	223	.....	24,752	177,534	7,781	1,932	460	3,655	18,719

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.		Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Northumberland & Durham:										
Townships	N.	.....	191	343	1,040	.....	18,117	45,610	.....	.....
	D.	.....	.....	344	1,666	.....	17,090	43,685	.....	.....
Villages & town.	N.	200	396	261	925	1,659	4,297	20,538	.....	647
	D.	2,826	10,644	1,323	951	2,054	4,029	18,930	.....	1,204
United counties		.....	393	.....	185	17,740	.....	17,439	.....	2,384
Totals	1904.	3,026	11,624	2,271	4,767	21,453	43,533	146,202	.....	4,235
	1903.	7,715	10,159	2,059	5,801	21,768	38,949	145,778	.....	3,474
	1902.	28,731	5,707	1,735	6,095	22,633	42,468	152,779	.....	3,867
	1901.	18,838	1,230	4,433	5,853	22,378	37,583	130,246	.....	7,947
	1900.	8,090	3,224	1,484	5,499	20,291	39,030	133,561	.....	3,366
Ontario:										
Townships		.....	1,375	1,592	809	.....	27,168	52,825	464	1,320
Villages & towns		159,228	794	47	970	1,676	5,624	27,725	.....	1,789
County		.....	.....	.....	5,977	9,306	.....	11,143	.....	.....
Totals	1904.	159,228	2,169	1,639	7,756	10,982	32,792	91,693	464	3,109
	1903.	261	8,688	674	8,977	9,536	30,461	91,759	435	3,343
	1902.	2,324	22,619	618	5,590	8,648	29,440	85,730	24	2,878
	1901.	1,612	5,484	1,178	5,370	10,156	21,625	87,244	306	2,782
	1900.	731	634	648	5,943	9,568	17,187	85,278	326	2,825
Oxford:										
Townships		.....	.....	1,052	1,043	.....	38,361	61,400	12,917	.....
Villages & towns		.....	.....	340	781	2,189	5,799	21,476	.....	28,104
City		23,618	.....	476	1,537	3,885	.....	19,924	.....	11,031
County		.....	445	.....	6,390	9,658	.....	8,778	.....	.....
Totals	1904.	23,618	445	1,868	9,751	15,732	44,160	111,578	12,917	39,135
	1903.	21,137	1,678	2,585	6,906	14,237	34,106	101,504	15,404	42,616
	1902.	14,991	1,766	2,277	6,884	13,765	42,356	98,561	13,342	44,669
	1901.	30,273	2,126	1,887	7,266	14,162	41,715	94,578	13,725	37,791
	1900.	5,689	12,588	1,113	8,127	14,496	37,684	103,504	28,292	24,116
Parry Sound:										
Townships		.....	.....	133	385	269	.....	26,375	.....	.....
Villages & town.		36,074	34	140	110	564	.....	10,361	.....	105
Totals	1904.	36,074	167	525	379	564	.....	36,736	.....	105
	1903.	6,294	931	1,582	665	582	.....	30,381	.....	79
	1902.	6,819	613	3,973	709	467	.....	28,111	77	255
	1901.	24,559	1,883	530	252	445	.....	32,096	.....	239
	1900.	425	560	287	894	568	.....	27,801	.....	416
Peel:										
Townships		.....	168	222	184	.....	17,805	36,711	.....	.....
Villages & town.		682	.....	87	38	649	1,340	8,330	.....	507
County		.....	434	.....	2,456	6,780	.....	6,500	.....	.....
Totals	1904.	682	602	309	2,678	7,429	19,145	51,541	.....	507
	1903.	1,336	4,237	425	3,243	6,025	18,000	49,833	.....	.....
	1902.	75	599	1,102	2,675	6,628	18,798	46,426	.....	19,101
	1901.	262	967	904	2,960	7,631	18,798	46,283	.....	.....
	1900.	188	81	496	2,860	7,910	17,797	45,910	.....	15,598

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1905-1904

Disbursements—Continued.									Assets—	
Other bonded and funded debt.	Bonded debt matured.	Bonded debt matured.	All other debentures matured.	Matured bills payable and accounts.	Interest on bonded debt.	Interest on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Bills and accounts receivable.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
37	171	....	....	16,145	420	....	2,886	115,439	10,205	7,798
....	960	....	1,118	7,048	773	....	1,029	99,127	4,400	8,370
2,688	1,108	....	8,223	32,855	10,412	....	1,064	117,622	4,480	11,035
2,077	751	....	5,072	71,420	17,641	....	4,503	174,348	1,726	17,628
....	....	....	....	12,340	1,223	....	2,202	80,572	4,102	....
4,812	2,980	....	15,319	139,633	33,469	....	12,388	599,108	24,799	45,252
2,395	2,921	....	14,891	176,045	33,290	61	23,046	604,335	28,911	41,212
2,190	2,714	....	12,685	136,250	34,109	70	8,471	590,350	27,866	40,008
1,399	2,612	....	11,659	169,869	28,693	113	27,267	599,178	39,730	36,312
656	6,602	....	7,396	126,033	28,309	....	9,990	509,394	29,851	45,156
3	955	200	2,000	42,955	2,971	....	2,390	184,052	5,829	5,034
71,237	10,000	....	12,520	157,923	16,118	4,875	2,091	517,187	1,821	24,609
....	....	....	2,273	99,000	2,215	....	1,583	140,360	17,832	....
71,240	10,955	200	16,793	299,878	21,304	4,875	6,064	841,599	25,482	30,543
500	1,118	....	13,244	219,583	16,906	....	8,323	521,326	29,555	24,806
540	1,100	169	11,711	174,843	15,700	62	6,435	451,094	32,016	26,935
267	1,071	163	11,166	134,386	15,875	....	6,636	381,372	21,415	24,215
51,632	1,222	357	11,998	133,295	14,049	....	11,422	418,731	24,361	24,340
....	1,284	12,982	....	14,681	4,094	31	1,288	224,085	33,411	2,804
31	450	....	3,224	36,345	16,859	225	5,820	159,600	6,212	10,904
2,059	2,000	....	33,377	197,000	28,532	348	6,520	404,925	1,921	6,697
....	....	....	7,705	....	3,934	384	627	114,215	52,146	....
2,090	3,737	12,982	44,306	248,026	53,419	988	14,255	902,829	93,690	20,405
8,638	1,970	10,132	14,863	181,757	57,950	36	29,500	728,614	92,271	17,267
9,673	1,308	10,890	13,078	96,468	50,074	....	19,205	597,412	95,080	25,680
13,726	2,874	10,223	14,239	103,907	44,133	....	14,726	593,770	91,078	25,784
2,529	30,633	7,315	14,260	97,640	49,714	....	11,705	588,104	76,536	27,412
....	1,380	....	....	2,144	702	....	842	45,754	12,428	22,092
256	680	....	4,312	17,620	10,026	....	6,337	99,989	829	10,676
250	2,060	....	4,312	19,764	10,728	....	7,179	145,743	13,257	32,768
12,247	2,465	....	3,891	8,054	8,974	879	18,047	123,333	13,858	40,039
4,014	2,405	....	1,622	8,225	4,758	....	1,614	83,842	15,215	29,598
21,475	1,725	....	1,933	20,283	5,642	712	2,807	134,409	14,811	28,016
....	1,719	....	750	21,632	4,246	....	2,706	78,708	13,064	29,172
18,155	528	....	225	9,601	894	....	2,146	113,388	3,415	1,610
....	....	....	3,651	10,781	8,130	151	1,813	55,146	1,156	4,845
....	....	....	905	16,500	502	....	1,354	40,841	1,120	....
18,155	528	....	4,781	36,942	9,586	151	5,313	209,355	5,691	6,455
20,678	700	....	9,712	41,380	8,670	....	5,105	223,058	8,585	2,982
251	746	....	10,816	42,710	9,141	....	4,744	201,356	6,251	6,775
4,849	982	....	10,427	31,679	8,811	....	3,154	181,606	4,644	6,210
322	1,105	....	10,269	27,392	8,955	....	3,384	174,814	2,720	9,587

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Assets—*Continued.*						Liabilities.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
Northumberland and Durham :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships.. N.	.....	25	.....	21,800	1,839	41,667	3,879	.....
Townships.. D.	.....	30,840	.....	15,625	6,650	65,962	.....	182
Villages and town. N.	1,447	2,698	33,640	184,090	5,516	243,146	1,962	1,500
Villages and town. D	9,326	28,701	82,154	235,921	37,579	412,935	.....	958
United counties...	15,282	.....	.....	51,300	10,531	81,305	.....	.....
Totals.. 1904..	26,055	62.264	115,794	508,736	62,115	845,015	5,841	2,640
Totals.. 1903..	21,820	59,962	116,294	502,724	59,843	830,766	8,321	838
Totals.. 1902..	18,346	58,638	114,820	492,706	59,597	811,981	3,419	2,910
Totals.. 1901..	14,566	48,115	114,194	489,887	64,991	807,795	7,937	1,610
Totals.. 1900..	11,680	48,555	93,794	489,470	44,474	762,980	7,705	1,010
Ontario								
Townships.....	11,813	57,964	.....	16,620	7,624	105,784	837	102
Villages and towns	3,374	115,454	125,000	83,675	37,400	391,333	.....	1,007
County	.....	.....	.....	78,000	944	96,776	.....	.....
Totals.. 1904..	15,187	173,418	125,000	178,295	45,968	593,893	837	1,109
Totals.. 1903..	25,578	105,220	14,000	177,700	40,141	417,000	150	2,063
Totals.. 1902..	21,235	109,587	14,000	167,650	25,172	396,595	977	1,223
Totals.. 1901..	18,357	113,596	14,000	145,690	25,138	362,411	3,190	2,249
Totals.. 1900..	15,575	115,326	14,000	139,320	24,328	357,250	3,814	2,003
Oxford :								
Townships	.....	9,450	.....	6,780	19,774	72,219	.....	2
Villages and towns	107,769	9,927	33,500	62,609	86,095	317,016	2,390	2,296
City.....	194,365	11,101	226,002	73,260	60,257	573,603	.....	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	190,000	3,163	245,309	.....	136
Totals.. 1904..	302,134	30,478	259,502	332,649	169,289	1,208,147	2,390	2,434
Totals.. 1903..	270,784	78,507	251,242	340,070	153,073	1,203,214	6,338	8,540
Totals.. 1902..	240,255	77,829	245,075	341,360	108,486	1,133,765	.....	7,550
Totals.. 1901..	238,854	45,037	232,966	340 379	204,491	1,178,589	.....	10,776
Totals.. 1900..	188,843	62,116	201,814	343,307	101,893	1,001,921	.....	8,690
Parry Sound :								
Townships	.....	.....	.....	5,425	9,574	49,519	.....	14,012
Villages and town.	2,319	26,557	109,324	12,736	14,787	177,228	.....	3,370
Totals.. 1904..	2,319	26,557	109,324	18,161	24,361	226,747	.....	17,382
Totals.. 1903..	860	35,614	75,089	16,302	26,763	198,525	.....	18,186
Totals.. 1902..	1,789	26,257	69,960	14,112	17,021	173,949	.....	17,037
Totals.. 1901..	1,533	24,437	66,782	12,752	12,912	161,243	.....	15,693
Totals.. 1900..	1,294	5,000	37,957	11,339	2,459	100,285	.....	14,887
Peel :								
Townships	61,048	5,015	.....	7,150	5,242	83,480	.....	44
Villages and town.	507	.....	120,000	15,975	573	143,056	.....	823
County	.....	.....	.....	78,286	1,111	80,517	.....	.....
Totals.. 1904..	61,555	5,015	120,000	101,411	6,926	307,053	.....	867
Totals.. 1903..	60,793	5,718	120,000	101,361	6,413	305,905	.....	3,820
Totals.. 1902..	60,302	4,647	120,000	99,731	4,391	302,097	.....	5,435
Totals.. 1901..	.....	64,329	120,000	96,801	11,862	303,846	.....	6,142
Totals.. 1900..	.....	64,869	120,000	96,766	9,914	303,856	.....	5,943

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE YEARS 1900-1904.

Liabilities, December 31.—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	1,287	6,043
4,475	6,871	.....	.....	.....	6,051	1,099	.....	1,269	19,947
.....	29,909	.....	17,056	10,128	230,951	10,600	1,447	1,542	305,086
.....	11,308	.....	46,007	.....	301,243	19,582	.....	4,162	383,260
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	30,000	.....	311	50,311
4,475	48,206	.....	63,063	10,128	558,245	62,031	1,447	8,571	764,647
4,657	46,986	.....	57,650	18,265	563,388	37,355	800	8,383	746,643
4,832	45,627	.....	56,596	19,421	551,863	39,009	600	7,429	731,706
4,832	28,941	.....	46,572	.....	556,032	42,313	.....	7,365	695,602
.....	30,053	.....	39,297	20,339	492,994	54,179	.....	8,901	654,478
23,000	7,117	385	.....	.....	2,000	6,867	.....	712	41,020
9,000	5,000	.....	169,556	.....	203,774	100,464	1,170	1,073	491,044
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,803	21,133	.....	605	47,541
32,000	12,117	385	169,556	.....	231,577	128,464	1,170	2,390	579,605
33,000	23,072	585	.....	.....	223,567	70,875	2,467	2,575	358,354
34,000	22,040	585	.....	.....	232,801	53,928	2,467	3,276	351,297
35,200	23,140	754	.....	.....	216,158	41,671	2,467	3,815	328,644
36,400	22,011	917	.....	.....	226,124	34,109	2,467	2,842	330,687
.....	11,723	63,648	.....	.....	.....	2,515	.....	13,528	91,416
26,668	27,201	.....	.....	.....	319,514	9,082	377	1,735	389,263
.....	28,700	.....	147,472	40,000	362,768	20,000	24,110	2,733	625,783
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,801	.....	.....	2,689	122,626
26,668	67,624	63,648	147,472	40,000	802,083	31,597	24,487	20,685	1,229,088
27,115	71,361	66,734	147,472	40,000	729,868	52,430	26,098	27,342	1,203,298
7,540	73,331	62,186	146,154	40,000	708,156	30,949	22,134	26,253	1,124,253
7,945	74,639	66,807	145,002	30,000	675,995	24,441	22,012	23,412	1,081,029
8,331	77,513	64,419	142,223	.....	651,407	44,228	2,558	15,887	1,015,256
.....	9,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	664	.....	2,584	26,477
18,511	11,963	.....	64,514	22,183	31,847	13,136	1,354	6,733	173,611
18,511	21,180	.....	64,514	22,183	31,847	13,800	1,354	9,317	200,088
18,889	22,740	.....	36,060	22,664	33,754	8,298	1,181	7,920	169,692
.....	25,205	.....	27,248	23,127	30,412	8,823	1,008	8,238	141,098
.....	21,955	.....	28,075	23,572	25,904	9,375	834	9,236	134,644
.....	22,284	.....	28,863	.....	7,000	6,084	664	2,750	82,532
.....	5,239	.....	.....	.....	1,850	.....	492	379	8,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,825	13,021	.....	1,141	158,310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,095	.....	.....	1,000	6,095
.....	5,239	.....	.....	.....	150,270	13,021	492	2,520	172,409
.....	5,017	.....	.....	.....	152,254	7,600	1,653	3,576	173,920
.....	5,717	.....	.....	.....	145,650	3,996	.....	1,840	162,638
.....	6,463	.....	.....	.....	146,594	9,812	.....	2,074	171,085
.....	7,445	.....	.....	.....	149,458	7,917	.....	1,917	172,680

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and School taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
Perth:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships	26,728	192,973	1,142	105	.....	911	1,017	34,176	3,300
Village & towns.	167	73,403	2,568	745	10,492	1,363	27,627	84,600	.....
City	3,188	116,590	3,131	1,276	20,527	1,793	.....	47,000	.....
County	6,769	.....	947	92	.....	1,827	.....	18,000	.....
Totals 1904	36,852	382,966	7,788	2,218	31,019	5,894	28,644	183,776	3,300
Totals 1903	60,529	370,301	7,947	2,070	21,235	9,657	15,785	353,752	7,140
Totals 1902	53,774	345,501	8,033	2,452	7,998	6,609	3,057	228,025	3,290
Totals 1901	48,731	347,123	7,901	2,004	7,021	2,562	7,673	273,276	7,600
Totals 1900	68,012	321,75[illegible]	7,804	2,291	2,380	5,115	46,480	193,353	.....
Peterborough:									
Townships	9,118	73,389	230	102	.....	81	3,166	6,767	600
Villages & town.	785	123,694	6,801	3,742	26,186	4,280	11,290	34,572	.....
County	.....	.....	290	115	.....	33	.....	3,991	.....
Totals 1904	9,903	197,083	7,321	3,959	26,186	4,394	14,456	45,330	600
Totals 1903	11,577	195,744	6,852	4,536	26,180	2,226	2,271	33,661	1,502
Totals 1902	10,597	184,210	6,991	4,164	23,726	8,183	2,250	276,870	5,998
Totals 1901	19,425	171,653	8,504	9,252	886	6,673	3,000	63,860	.....
Totals 1900	15,266	165,638	5,572	7,498	622	3,646	10,700	75,869	1,500
Prescott & Russell:									
Townships P	6,015	59,965	1,189	139	.....	.....	.....	3,487	2,500
Townships R	12,064	60,394	729	15	.....	336	.....	10,561	400
Villages & Towns. P	1,060	29,152	1,992	475	905	148	1,248	120,538	.....
Villages & Towns. R	1,931	8,573	248	2	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
United Counties	.....	.....	278	98	.....	165	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	21,070	158.084	4,436	729	905	649	1,248	134,786	2,900
Totals 1903	23,876	143,346	4,570	575	.....	442	1,370	25,733	550
Totals 1902	18,485	150,128	4,778	282	.....	1,346	1,462	20,282	6,687
Totals 1901	21,040	133,253	4,717	375	.....	376	18	31,960	3,338
Totals 1900	5,599	122.294	3,967	326	.....	179	.....	14,831	3,050
Prince Edward:									
Townships	1,604	57,756	108	126	.....	1,586	2,188	6,947	5,900
Village & Town.	254	28,252	1,803	752	10,442	49	.....	6,992	.....
County	.....	.....	215	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	1,858	86,008	2,126	1,001	10,442	1,635	2,188	13,939	5,900
Totals 1903	2,126	74,422	2,081	829	9,821	2,085	3,664	13,787	.....
Totals 1902	1,325	72,767	2,008	804	8,949	1,770	1,288	5,299	.....
Totals 1901	6,088	70,800	2,726	599	8,229	2,902	822	5,197	1,500
Totals 1900	4,432	73,048	1,250	594	9,273	1,601	557	6,098	.....
Rainy River:									
Townships	933	21,211	1,001	140	.....	.....	.....	5,825	1,000
Towns	2,472	57,425	5,497	1,246	36,270	80	1,181	334,607	.....
Totals 1904	3,405	78,636	6,498	1,386	36,270	80	1,181	340,432	1,000
Totals 1903	3,902	68,566	4,052	1,037	39,093	43	.....	408,549	.....
Totals 1902	2,207	71,601	2,571	1,019	7,196	234	.....	212,305	3,150
Totals 1901	7,707	55,804	4,337	845	7,250	27	1,103	273,102	900
Totals 1900	1,094	59,070	3,821	1,318	7,025	84	4,249	175,798	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
19,100	6,500	.....	3,811	2,961	292,724	8,891	.....	1,846	3,125	49,410
.....	41,500	.....	194	1,767	244,426	2,894	16,808	2,011	2,780	9,517
.....	133,777	563	.....	5,064	332,909	3,195	30,660	485	2,758	49,516
.....	.....	.....	.....	57,556	85,191	2,264	.....	49	989	4,245
19,100	181,777	563	4,005	67,348	955,250	17,244	47,468	4,391	9,652	112,688
3,075	53,057	58	4,198	46,235	955,039	16,677	42,635	2,796	9,820	120,511
18,802	30,961	596	5,192	71,792	786,082	16,732	27,738	7,717	8,866	62,948
17,590	31,822	391	4,018	71,517	829,329	17,998	30,378	5,459	10,021	74,001
12,066	41,783	611	4,007	57,297	762,958	17,862	23,850	3,018	12,849	76,242
3,272	.....	6	525	2,215	99,471	4,958	.....	218	1,572	15,016
.....	38,897	.....	.....	4,694	254,941	5,130	32,541	1,302	6,329	34,470
.....	.....	.....	.....	41,483	45,912	1,717	.....	.....	2,321	3,842
3,272	38,897	6	525	48,392	400,324	11,805	32,541	1,520	10,222	53,328
.....	27,787	.....	213	34,891	347,440	11,864	29,423	852	6,750	51,389
.....	251,278	.....	655	42,859	817,781	12,724	27,339	1,227	7,129	37,275
.....	73,015	.....	.....	38,426	394,694	12,815	17,564	1,173	5,551	59,734
.....	7,500	128	729	27,242	321,910	12,068	17,915	1,571	6,587	41,396
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,848	75,143	3,699	.....	471	1,119	8,822
4,168	.....	.....	146	1,342	90,155	4,381	.....	1,122	1,026	13,317
.....	25,000	.....	.....	1,186	181,704	1,384	2,995	65	483	12,473
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,954	435	986	67	140	1,060
.....	8,000	.....	.....	24,223	32,764	2,194	.....	.....	873	4,750
4,168	33,000	.....	146	28,599	390,720	12,093	3,981	1,725	3,641	40,422
5,390	1,315	74	253	28,200	235,694	11,389	497	2,396	3,577	32,308
25,758	10,667	1,235	.....	27,504	268,564	10,104	1,095	1,261	4,566	25,764
1,837	8,000	68	1,355	30,476	236,813	9,855	698	2,180	4,221	40,144
16,527	2,500	479	200	24,336	194,288	10,704	76	1,961	3,066	23,400
.....	.....	.....	1,150	188	77,553	2,530	.....	36	1,192	6,612
.....	.....	.....	75	91	48,710	1,585	10,626	431	1,015	9,798
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,234	18,572	1,298	.....	.....	1,389	1,188
.....	.....	.....	1,225	18,513	144,835	5,413	10,626	467	3,596	17,598
.....	.....	.....	1,450	15,089	125,354	4,817	11,313	203	3,473	13,214
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,870	109,080	4,987	9,303	153	3,628	9,309
.....	.....	.....	786	17,308	116,957	5,255	7,811	171	2,743	11,091
.....	15,000	306	.....	20,928	133,087	5,342	11,674	167	3,836	9,560
4,100	7,582	.....	.....	3,940	45,732	2,168	.....	70	1,596	4,669
.....	40,364	.....	.....	4,036	483,178	4,796	29,547	974	2,635	22,993
4,100	47,946	.....	.....	7,976	528,910	6,964	29,547	1,044	4,231	27,662
.....	88,918	.....	.....	1,978	616,138	4,830	17,385	689	3,199	12,042
.....	.....	.....	.....	750	301,033	4,120	9,512	1,553	2,944	8,051
.....	39,822	.....	.....	2,153	393,050	3,455	9,010	732	3,047	6,913
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,153	254,612	4,528	10,759	462	3,831	64,534

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
Perth:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships	.....	.....	610	1,476	.....	39,771	59,682	14,258	.....
Village & towns.	25,938	100	218	1,076	2,270	2,229	19,392	.....	3,949
City	7,468	.....	389	2,258	4,463	.....	27,213	.....	18,443
County	.....	.....	.....	7,032	10,429	.....	9,216	.....	9,968
Totals. 1904	33,406	100	1,217	11,842	17,162	42,000	115,503	14,258	32,360
1903	132,768	4,755	4,017	9,843	15,760	39,349	110,336	14,969	41,708
1902	11,153	784	1,724	9,914	16,378	40,211	103,507	14,796	30,463
1901	27,426	.....	2,054	9,482	16,328	44,650	108,884	21,285	29,321
1900	30,941	12,438	1,938	9,545	17,041	40,209	96,745	27,292	46,577
Peterborough:									
Townships	.....	2,827	742	1,124	.....	19,345	33,121	671	.....
Villages & town.	20,893	12,075	1,001	2,453	7,445	1,797	41,318	.....	17,650
County	.....	.....	.....	260	10,675	.....	4,768	.....	542
Totals. 1904	20,893	14,902	1,743	3,837	18,120	21,142	79,207	671	18,192
1903	13,134	3,870	2,531	4,139	17,605	25,223	76,476	1,086	5,686
1902	244,861	1,394	2,116	5,678	15,943	22,403	76,773	96	31,951
1901	10,131	1,789	2,545	5,611	17,577	24,749	70,226	.....	20,989
1900	3,521	6,718	552	3,914	16,802	15,892	69,334	.....	3,570
Prescott & Russell:									
Townships P	.....	2,961	1,062	290	.....	7,572	34,424	1,230	57
Townships R	.....	1,057	331	173	.....	6,347	23,440	5,300	441
Villages & Towns. P	130,563	259	259	40	586	1,367	12,733	.....	.....
Villages & Towns. R	.....	30	10	3	101	448	4,249	.....	68
United Counties	.....	286	.....	.....	8,070	.....	8,307	.....	.....
Totals 1904	130,563	4,593	1,662	506	8,757	15,734	83,153	6,530	566
1903	.....	539	5,077	371	6,836	16,091	73,777	14,815	626
1902	.....	3,373	7,597	594	7,808	16,731	85,351	16,388	376
1901	.....	7,048	1,220	440	8,253	16,760	73,758	16,282	467
1900	.....	3,443	1,291	443	6,802	13,706	71,671	9,176	353
Prince Edward:									
Townships	.....	130	796	2,604	.....	12,962	35,382	.....	748
Village & Town	1,327	.....	796	332	630	1,560	10,092	.....	.....
County	.....	961	.....	189	4,543	.....	5,278	.....	.....
Totals 1904	1,327	1,091	1,592	3,125	5,173	14,522	50,752	.....	748
1903	.....	2,566	3,550	2,411	5,901	11,801	41,096	31	1,491
1902	629	1,899	362	3 231	5,319	11,797	41,206	.....	504
1901	1,101	2,449	490	3,220	6,152	13,365	43,698	.....	887
1900	13,775	241	406	3,216	5,556	14,283	37,512	.....	892
Rainy River:									
Townships	.....	8,602	525	76	.....	.....	10,372	3,879	.....
Towns	14,629	551	1,813	279	2,378	.....	21,575	.....	3,306
Totals 1904	14,629	9,153	2,338	355	2,378	.....	31,947	3,879	3,306
1903	76,230	680	522	736	1,620	.....	25,013	.....	1,537
1902	6,240	687	970	291	1,612	.....	27,261	.....	2,251
1901	23,754	105	2,660	950	2,143	.....	19,978	.....	2,257
1900	15,348	1,569	1,286	837	2,419	.....	22,543	.....	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements. — *Continued.*									Assets.	
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,970	3,361	13,757	2,439	36,559	7,824	540	2,260	247,779	44,945	7,942
3,230	84	.....	10,795	117,277	14,388	177	2,937	238,070	6,356	2,906
.....	.....	.....	3,116	135,913	28,348	.....	16,811	331,036	1,873	19,500
.....	.....	.....	1,934	18,000	9,594	.....	5,187	78,907	6,284	.....
5,200	3,445	13,757	18,284	307,749	60,154	717	27,195	895,792	59,458	30,348
28,500	2,258	14,211	13,352	211,056	57,048	145	25,673	918,187	36,852	50,043
4,135	1,548	14,923	12,512	255,098	55,452	.....	28,954	725,553	60,529	40,428
10,000	212	12,315	11,920	271,982	50,126	.....	21,713	775,555	53,774	31,134
13,489	1,056	12,452	13,436	180,968	54,158	.....	22,121	714,227	48,731	42,484
.....	4,201	.....	371	7,027	491	.....	744	92,428	7,043	23,680
1,323	5,229	.....	129	31,159	27,145	.....	4,907	254,296	645	6,590
.....	.....	.....	2,250	12,093	2,232	.....	5,183	45,883	29	.....
1,323	9,430	.....	2,750	50,279	29,868	.....	10,834	392,607	7,717	30,270
3,729	1,783	.....	2,756	29,600	38,597	162	10,882	337,537	9,903	26,975
258	1,051	.....	3,659	270,782	26,954	821	15,770	806,204	11,577	26,067
.....	1,018	.....	1,715	91,398	18,778	1,291	19,443	384,097	10,597	29,416
21,506	985	41	1,970	51,552	17,317	.....	9,274	302,485	19,425	28,162
.....	985	177	1,136	3,934	1,004	.....	1,054	69,997	5,146	24,810
7,883	686	3,427	198	8,300	2,863	10	4,055	84,357	5,798	29,605
1,055	240	.....	657	6,887	2,112	1,450	1,257	176,865	4,839	8,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,501	212	.....	16	9,326	1,628	3,639
.....	.....	.....	450	1,539	1,769	.....	4,526	32,764	.....	.....
8,938	1,911	3,604	2,441	22,161	7,960	1,460	10,908	373,309	17,411	66,481
1,298	2,004	3,244	2,779	21,759	6,766	43	8,432	214,624	21,070	58,941
1,370	1,942	2,621	4,123	40,404	6,150	.....	7,070	244,688	23,876	50,518
1,462	2,007	2,058	2,088	12,706	4,946	.....	11,735	218,328	18,485	62,846
.....	1,363	1,158	1,072	11,458	3,588	135	8,382	173,248	21,040	63,364
1,470	527	.....	.....	9,627	949	.....	269	75,834	1,719	3,845
431	.....	.....	3,936	2,309	2,594	.....	870	48,332	378	1,156
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173	244	.....	1,386	17,649	923	.....
1,901	527	.....	3,936	13,109	3,787	.....	2,525	141,815	3,020	5,001
3,907	495	.....	2,931	7,452	3,527	.....	3,317	123,496	1,858	7,647
1,552	478	.....	2,029	6,148	2,953	.....	1,467	106,954	2,126	3,631
2,181	.....	.....	3,470	6,587	4,139	.....	822	115,632	1,325	3,502
70	.....	.....	6,859	7,587	3,309	7	2,707	126,999	6,088	3,790
250	631	.....	1,761	6,072	856	.....	1,420	42,947	2,785	11,758
990	1,818	.....	6,982	340,274	19,042	.....	8,043	482,625	553	24,750
1,240	2,449	.....	8,743	346,346	19,898	.....	9,463	525,572	3,338	36,508
.....	2,705	.....	6,760	436,533	17,943	.....	4,309	612,733	3,405	21,847
.....	2,439	.....	7,051	203,697	14,017	3	4,432	297,131	3,902	21,220
.....	2,096	.....	8,075	286,984	16,779	.....	1,907	390,843	2,207	28,368
1,103	1,996	.....	6,355	93,070	11,570	.....	4,695	246,905	7,707	23,954

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Assets.—*Continued.*						Liabilities.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
Perth:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships	.....	8,310	.....	4,785	90,205	156,187	7,422	.....
Village and towns.	20,227	23,230	137,200	59,115	827	249,861	870	7
City	149,860	.....	116,000	132,400	59,385	479,018	.....	.....
County	54,720	.....	.....	125,000	9,522	195,526	.....	.....
Totals 1904	224,807	31,540	253,200	321,300	159,939	1,080,592	8,292	7
Totals 1903	192,447	54,984	222,671	306,370	151,909	1,015,276	8,292	1,289
Totals 1902	168,873	26,556	95,700	283,022	113,223	788,331	5,925	650
Totals 1901	141,467	22,421	94,500	280,647	116,284	740,227	7,253	189
Totals 1900	115,600	16,640	81,970	287,172	86,193	678,790	11,482	100
Peterborough:								
Townships	.....	.....	.....	10,900	6,747	48,370	9,405	5,609
Villages and town.	90,334	28,400	247,000	191,756	198,197	762,922	.....	54
County	11,913	.....	.....	93,355	14,106	119,403	.....	1,250
Totals 1904	102,247	28,400	247,000	296,011	219,050	930,695	9,405	6,913
Totals 1903	92,513	34,275	245,610	288,311	205,269	902,856	8,583	4,772
Totals 1902	169,836	258	247,339	285,263	197,832	938,172	10,050	5,338
Totals 1901	140,135	.....	10,250	285,638	182,757	658,793	10,050	4,999
Totals 1900	122,146	.....	9,828	281,842	184,480	645,883	13,458	5,705
Prescott and Russell:								
Townships P	114	.....	.....	10,650	10,043	50,763	4,317	12,553
Townships R	2,614	7,933	.....	8,425	4,153	58,528	6,608	10,446
Villages and Towns. P	.....	1,055	100,000	5,500	50	119,871	903	2,600
Villages and Towns. R	517	.....	.....	2,100	.....	7,884	300	2,467
United Counties	.....	.....	.....	40,590	12,450	53,040	.....	.....
Totals 1904	3,245	8,988	100,000	67,265	26,696	290,086	12,128	28,066
Totals 1903	2,826	1,298	.....	61,182	26,395	171,712	12,773	23,237
Totals 1902	2,200	1,370	.....	44,617	38,754	161,335	11,420	21,254
Totals 1901	1,824	1,462	.....	41,496	39,823	165,936	11,958	28,265
Totals 1900	1,375	.....	.....	33,304	26,411	145,494	12,448	27,180
Prince Edward:								
Townships	11,322	47,957	.....	16,240	5,957	87,040	.....	.....
Village and Town	.....	1,833	48,625	15,373	2,443	69,808	.....	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	33,500	.....	34,423	.....	.....
Totals 1904	11,322	49,790	48,625	65,113	8,400	191,271	.....	.....
Totals 1903	10,574	50,077	48,275	65,300	977	184,708	.....	.....
Totals 1902	9,083	49,834	54,222	62,675	1,186	182,757	.....	.....
Totals 1901	8,775	49,374	54,222	61,075	2,070	180,348	.....	231
Totals 1900	17,271	38,632	54,222	59,150	1,983	181,136	1,564	3,309
Rainy River:								
Townships	.....	250	.....	11,765	11,919	38,477	.....	3,170
Towns	8,170	990	225,149	40,350	75,837	375,799	.....	6,403
Totals 1904	8,170	1,240	225,149	52,115	87,756	414,276	.....	9,573
Totals 1903	6,045	.....	223,816	39,144	51,792	346,049	.....	10,202
Totals 1902	4,508	.....	118,243	37,157	52,781	237,811	.....	12,002
Totals 1901	2,257	.....	112,583	34,303	64,097	243,815	.....	11,818
Totals 1900	.....	1,103	89,137	33,428	72,286	227,615	.....	9,141

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Liabilities, December 31.— *Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Dog Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
54,171	13,059	93,235	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	18,893	195,780
.....	2,416	.....	71,975	22,861	214,381	13,400	.....	10,815	336,725
60,000	20,500	.....	96,884	.....	483,564	34,000	.....	1,000	695,948
120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,149	.....	.....	900	198,049
234,171	35,975	93,235	168,859	22,861	775,094	56,400	.....	31,608	1,426,502
230,110	36,120	87,892	41,935	13,428	752,019	180,373	.....	11,022	1,362,480
232,475	31,238	99,028	36,971	13,973	714,368	37,039	639	24,727	1,197,033
234,765	29,496	95,149	37,774	14,496	692,203	63,065	1,677	27,230	1,203,397
236,997	22,108	89,874	38,545	15,000	668,794	61,771	1,677	20,258	1,166,606
2,773	4,066	3,272	.....	.....	834	2,056	.....	4,612	32,627
.....	70,343	.....	262,000	.....	357,172	29,122	.....	6,474	725,165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,895	3,991	.....	5,317	66,453
2,773	74,409	3,272	262,000	.....	413,901	35,169	.....	16,403	824,245
3,000	83,239	.....	250,000	.....	389,527	40,179	.....	17,796	797,096
3,000	83,520	.....	245,000	.....	369,496	26,178	60,105	21,770	824,457
.....	78,573	.....	15,000	.....	354,877	33,327	46,868	18,106	561,800
.....	79,591	.....	.....	.....	298,577	76,042	31,491	19,633	524,497
6,510	5,981	840	.....	.....	760	4,556	.....	3,544	39,061
10,100	4,044	46,919	.....	.....	9,939	6,261	.....	3,665	97,982
6,507	9,977	.....	.....	.....	25,829	118,317	.....	3,559	167,692
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	628	.....	1,523	6,918
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,303	20,738	.....	319	35,360
23,117	20,002	47,759	.....	.....	52,831	150,500	.....	12,610	347,013
24,339	19,013	47,195	.....	.....	21,050	37,843	.....	14,947	200,397
25,512	20,467	45,049	.....	.....	21,341	33,854	.....	12,710	191,607
26,651	15,722	21,912	.....	.....	13,658	53,633	164	15,183	187,146
27,726	14,391	22,133	.....	.....	6,671	35,071	164	15,557	161,341
.....	5,900	.....	.....	.....	15,000	4,757	.....	394	26,051
.....	.....	.....	19,317	17,196	800	6,192	.....	657	44,162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,900	.....	19,317	17,196	15,800	10,949	.....	1,051	70,213
.....	527	.....	20,256	19,993	16,000	9,435	684	1,979	68,874
.....	1,022	.....	21,150	21,830	16,200	3,050	684	1,401	65,337
.....	1,500	.....	22,002	22,807	16,400	4,573	.....	636	68,149
.....	.....	.....	22,813	25,266	16,600	5,963	.....	1,468	76,983
.....	10,799	4,100	.....	.....	7,397	2,400	.....	609	28,475
.....	28,595	.....	143,751	52,000	75,846	64,356	6,064	10,605	387,620
.....	39,394	4,100	143,751	52,000	83,243	66,756	6,064	11,214	416,095
.....	40,843	.....	136,956	52,000	50,835	74,158	4,588	4,918	374,500
.....	43,548	.....	104,909	.....	52,724	103,639	3,094	2,013	321,929
.....	42,837	.....	107,862	.....	56,822	96,364	1,738	3,526	320,967
.....	44,033	.....	72,272	.....	60,665	111,962	.....	1,709	299,782

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Receipts.								
	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and School taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Renfrew:									
Townships	21,972	97,753	1,149	143	.....	326	460	4,356	850
Villages & Towns	1,364	88,685	4,610	2,295	18,395	903	25,397	84,663	5,000
County	780	.....	494	55	.....	463	.....	39,000	.....
Totals 1904	24,116	186,438	6,253	2,493	18,395	1,692	25,857	128,019	5,850
Totals 1903	17,540	179,209	6,134	2,678	16,685	1,093	3,814	85,357	.....
Totals 1902	21,512	170,371	6,235	2,062	15,433	1,205	11,762	104,079	1,200
Totals 1901	26,245	163,104	7,862	2,657	15,010	1,098	2,038	315,929	350
Totals 1900	17,206	151,261	5,370	2,235	10,741	801	1,900	53,898	1,042
Simcoe:									
Townships	43,026	220,027	1,483	151	.....	491	2,953	17,101	5,700
Villages & Towns	29,742	206,438	8,884	5,740	77,955	6,874	15,323	46,908	2,800
County	27,624	.....	955	188	.....	752	10,000	54,000	.....
Totals 1904	100,392	426,465	11,322	6,079	77,965	8,117	28,276	118,009	8,500
Totals 1903	46,188	408,863	10,234	6,697	68,143	4,768	13,988	105,915	.....
Totals 1902	50,378	376,485	10,474	5,302	52,456	2,248	28,992	71,523	9,800
Totals 1901	55,290	366,294	12,737	5,591	46,788	3,606	27,496	101,117	3,980
Totals 1900	72,432	353,862	9,851	4,889	42,931	2,613	20,240	90,705	11,100
Stor., Dun. & Glen.:									
Townships S	5,958	78,168	1,472	16	.....	371	5,663	35,835	875
Townships D	2,889	81,906	280	22	.....	1,899	64,362	37,080	.....
Townships G	265	61,270	1,707	8	.....	.....	28	10,306	.....
Villages & Towns S	.....	45,343	2,740	709	8,572	.....	.....	11,207	.....
Villages & Towns D	3,268	29,399	1,147	366	8,445	.....	40	47.974	1,500
Villages & Towns G	161	12,138	1,329	241	4,753	.....	.....	24,963	.....
United Counties	5,472	.....	1,324	77	.....	180	.....	55,500	.....
Totals 1904	18,013	308,224	9,999	1,439	21,770	2,450	70,093	222,865	2,375
Totals 1903	69,546	320,428	9,706	1,680	20,565	2,397	32,195	264,559	9,620
Totals 1902	62,645	300,871	9,392	2,202	18,823	2,826	10,531	207,266	4,110
Totals 1901	11,926	263,805	9,690	1,539	15,955	1,303	1,643	120,552	2,450
Totals 1900	15,440	255,953	9,225	1,806	9,040	1,567	802	183,438	1,800
Thunder Bay:									
Townships	3,655	13,747	302	634	.....	98	188	6,218	2,000
Towns	3,821	106,795	6,723	5,565	96,500	14,457	38,857	367,303	.....
Totals 1904	7,476	120,542	7,025	6,199	96,500	14,555	39,045	373,521	2,000
Totals 1903	11,627	106,908	6,739	6,485	111,095	4,207	28,582	239,109	6,000
Totals 1902	4,397	102,973	4,889	5,042	51,324	5,227	3,994	135,713	15,000
Totals 1901	6,613	91,159	4,670	3,847	39,008	2,233	5,990	92,706	1 400
Totals 1900	6,377	82,481	3,904	2,859	29,682	3,040	1,722	108,226	12,000
Victoria:									
Townships	21,428	97,635	211	51	.....	821	10,449	8,547	2,500
Villages & town	8,268	84,042	2,347	3,422	9,526	3,996	5,917	45,208	.....
County	708	.....	880	172	.....	39	.....	46,000	.....
Totals 1904	30,404	181,677	3,438	3,645	9,526	4,856	16,366	99,755	2,500
Totals 1903	30,656	171,697	3,823	2,596	10,154	2,986	14,429	87,464	5,000
Totals 1902	30,120	162,241	3,665	2,162	8,526	2,313	4,206	46,355	.....
Totals 1901	33,608	155,439	3,776	3,379	8,850	2,844	14,156	39,876	2,800
Totals 1900	31,240	157,559	3,779	3,614	5,376	3,129	16,912	41,659	1,900

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements.				
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
.....	.....	.....	510	1,903	129,422	7,524	.....	279	2,173	18,281
.....	10,114	.....	.....	5,004	246,430	4,999	14,191	654	2,739	35,729
.....	.....	.....	.....	28,264	69,056	2,351	.....	840	2,133	2,152
.....	10,114	.....	510	35,171	444,908	14,874	14,191	1,773	7,045	56,162
.....	53,025	442	124	60,765	426,866	14,601	13,453	1,702	7,413	87,773
217	65,205	191	598	28,935	429,005	14,622	14,330	569	6,090	45,284
800	75,000	.....	143	26,700	636,936	13,934	17,455	1,103	5,960	41,905
.....	14,000	148	125	28,665	287,392	12,463	9,147	5,056	4,935	31,702
.....	270	45	670	3,180	295,097	13,663	.....	1,467	4,860	42,295
.....	164,250	1,358	911	1,957	569,150	11,392	69,555	3,506	10,685	50,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	120,835	214,354	6,230	.....	410	2,948	11,218
.....	164,520	1,403	1,581	125,972	1,078,601	31,285	69,555	5,383	18,493	103,979
3,195	278,335	2,020	593	86,262	1,035,201	31,649	52,307	3,233	19,636	120,942
5,555	93,400	888	2,775	79,911	790,187	30,475	48,698	6,572	12,656	69,324
.....	172,400	2,884	2,237	59,973	860,393	28,100	44,764	5,688	16,306	60,813
2,100	105,524	1,122	1,530	96,972	815,871	29,307	47,499	4,718	12,668	55,849
13,165	8,000	40	3,185	2,165	154,913	3,276	.....	1,569	1,795	13,789
36,014	.....	636	.....	3,727	228,815	2,418	.....	201	1,057	19,113
.....	.....	.....	.....	378	73,962	3,683	.....	3,161	1,237	11,527
.....	21,813	36	.....	146	90,566	1,665	8,051	482	2,194	8,897
.....	12,749	.....	.....	649	105,537	1,225	4,343	991	910	19,118
.....	8,644	.....	.....	665	52,894	1,099	5,277	201	601	16,514
.....	20,058	159	.....	45,017	127,787	3,586	.....	628	3,567	256
49,179	71,264	871	3,185	52,747	834,474	16,952	17,671	7,233	11,361	89,114
35,673	44,940	1,448	.....	72,342	885,099	16,279	18,531	5,862	12,963	58,355
56,680	50,155	1,374	779	53,178	780,832	14,101	18,517	6,051	9,812	66,318
86,383	66,750	967	.....	45,820	628,783	13,674	15,323	4,814	8,086	53,391
6,755	11,882	168	.....	43,851	541,727	13,098	13,038	5,293	8,568	46,801
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,598	28,440	2,077	.....	338	1,303	3,085
.....	401,698	144	.....	20,536	1,062,399	7,003	40,337	1,184	12,640	46,654
.....	401,698	144	.....	22,134	1,090,839	9,080	40,337	1,522	13,943	49,739
.....	15,000	274	.....	32,975	569,001	7,262	26,518	2,113	9,915	32,137
.....	149,500	.....	.....	8,463	486,522	5,850	26,361	828	5,264	26,211
.....	48,557	9	.....	9,267	305,459	5,542	18,501	624	8,145	25,999
.....	36,722	329	.....	13,266	300,608	5,227	19,137	1,035	5,301	13,481
3,424	28,496	2	50	2,988	176,602	5,798	.....	235	1,752	19,394
.....	129,709	.....	112	1,433	293,980	4,780	20,536	255	3,365	16,152
.....	40,000	.....	.....	28,131	115,930	3,574	.....	174	3,570	5,891
3,424	198,205	2	162	32,552	586,512	14,152	20,536	664	8,687	41,437
2,020	42,500	118	2,207	35,413	411,063	14,292	11,892	1,250	9,369	79,463
1,000	.....	6	341	27,005	287,940	13,290	11,763	859	6,928	41,349
360	48,017	814	3,710	36,197	353,186	12,905	10,563	1,125	6,413	41,887
4,687	75,350	147	725	30,880	376,957	13,542	10,189	821	7,116	52,389

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Disbursements.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Renfrew:									
Townships	.....	217	1,255	426	.....	12,587	50,285	510	111
Villages & Towns	35,206	5,345	901	454	2,833	5,304	31,904	.....	1,976
County	.....	422	.....	862	8,726	.....	10,393	.....	1,027
Totals 1904	35,206	5,984	2,156	1,742	11,559	17,891	92,582	510	3,114
Totals 1903	11,794	3,592	2,175	1,591	8,558	15,793	92,290	807	2,415
Totals 1902	25,844	4,592	7,566	1,998	8,016	17,348	85,627	549	3,317
Totals 1901	61,477	1,546	5,927	2,148	8,136	17,722	83,414	856	2,979
Totals 1900	25,13[illegible]	689	1,191	2,042	7,936	19,113	78,413	123	4,518
Simcoe:									
Townships	.....	290	514	2,735	.....	48,952	103,256	2,992	774
Villages & Towns	85,350	4,969	749	2,795	5,430	12,964	64,527	.....	11,012
County	.....	2,250	.....	13,023	11,697	.....	17,269	.....	.....
Totals 1904	85,350	7,509	1,263	18,553	17,127	61,916	185,052	2,992	11,786
Totals 1903	74,347	32,137	3,760	15,345	16,399	51,376	171,435	3,720	3,381
Totals 1902	98,120	3,832	2,141	11,703	16,828	52,583	162,575	2,617	2,422
Totals 1901	65,464	6,832	9,418	14,584	15,169	38,422	165,790	594	2,754
Totals 1900	49,265	1,028	697	11,484	16,526	55,091	161,590	4,622	4,569
Stor., Dun. & Glen.:									
Townships S	.....	20	745	1,082	.....	9,141	31,359	24,062	.....
Townships D	.....	362	98	1,048	.....	15,050	30,515	29,606	.....
Townships G	.....	182	2,107	429	.....	8,187	32,383	502	.....
Villages & Towns S	1,739	225	304	309	2,777	1,990	13,387	.....	.....
Villages & Towns D	2,969	.....	20	420	152	1,346	11,557	.....	.....
Villages & Towns G	1,675	.....	344	132	277	511	6,821	.....	.....
United Counties	.....	396	.....	816	9,713	.....	21,248	.....	.....
Totals 1904	6,383	1,185	3,618	4,236	12,919	36,225	147,270	54,170	.....
Totals 1903	14,765	1,997	3,208	6,357	13,235	49,366	138,390	45,133	840
Totals 1902	39,545	4,205	11,046	4,830	11,266	29,182	144,335	71,797	2,549
Totals 1901	55,480	9,205	2,467	4,251	11,026	28,750	132,625	49,076	3,522
Totals 1900	14,873	1,491	1,830	4,897	10,244	28,885	128,832	25,351	2,216
Thunder Bay:									
Townships	.....	.....	72	226	.....	.....	8,125	44	1,073
Towns	191,157	58,957	2,978	1,206	7,137	.....	19,580	.....	57,068
Totals 1904	191,157	58,957	3,050	1,432	7,137	.....	27,705	44	58,141
Totals 1903	117,575	72,078	2,095	2,233	5,918	.....	22,843	.....	25,359
Totals 1902	19,759	56,269	2,274	970	4,32[illegible]	.....	31,373	.....	31,994
Totals 1901	21,252	31,672	1,507	895	3,641	.....	17,123	.....	21,252
Totals 1900	35,463	3,090	7,111	1,158	3,150	.....	17,370	.....	16,161
Victoria:									
Townships	.....	507	916	1,963	.....	15,366	47,015	1,348	1,210
Villages & town	38,875	3,790	1,035	2,166	2,705	3,702	27,583	.....	3,631
County	.....	26,381	.....	2,839	7,388	.....	7,800	.....	.....
Totals 1904	38,875	30,678	1,951	6,968	10,093	19,068	82,398	1,348	4,841
Totals 1903	41,269	5,025	3,206	5,149	11,072	22,246	76,660	1,044	7,042
Totals 1902	1,625	8,003	1,856	4,045	9,572	19,022	67,050	2,032	8,264
Totals 1901	4,804	3,713	4,033	5,580	11,141	24,624	70,312	1,784	6,934
Totals 1900	77,688	2,261	1,149	3,200	10,630	20,368	65,494	4,764	19,667

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904

Disbursements.—*Continued.*									Assets.	
Other investments and deposits	School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,400	1,021	211	.....	2,836	476	.....	1,409	101,001	28,421	21,387
31,596	2,252	.....	15,372	27,114	21,620	652	2,772	243,613	2,817	55,248
.....	.....	.....	1,421	34,000	2,567	....	1,480	68,374	682	.....
32,996	3,273	211	16,793	63,950	24,663	652	5,661	412,988	31,920	76,635
25,731	3,711	601	14,242	68,602	21,921	171	3,814	402,750	24,116	72,597
4,988	7,634	120	17,079	121,614	20,583	325	3,370	411,465	17,540	69,093
2,832	3,053	220	12,413	308,221	19,419	.....	4,695	615,424	21,512	69,368
1,688	3,365	300	11,603	21,424	16,100	.....	4,202	261,147	26,245	72,846
1,223	1,909	2,109	1,839	14,243	5,405	.....	2,285	250,811	44,286	38,951
47,542	4,025	.....	46,275	56,024	62,272	1,586	6,247	557,371	11,779	34,008
.....	.....	.....	5,401	20,000	5,811	.....	115,658	211,915	2,439	.....
48,765	5,934	2,109	53,515	90,267	73,488	1,586	124,190	1,020,097	58,504	72,959
16,800	5,974	2,051	51,268	89,568	67,231	470	101,780	934,809	100,392	63,093
3,226	5,456	1,916	37,799	96,423	58,183	275	20,175	743,999	46,188	68,970
68,174	9,701	1,284	35,513	57,806	55,614	1,170	106,055	810,015	50,378	64,701
25,758	6,647	1,190	33,112	120,771	51,030	.....	67,260	760,581	55,290	66,601
5,956	995	12,570	.....	24,942	8,634	.....	1,774	141,709	13,204	28,875
80,778	902	11,149	1,100	24,451	6,083	.....	1,942	225,873	2,942	6,272
.....	1,474	643	621	4,768	1,235	.....	860	72,999	963	33,322
2,961	.....	.....	12,323	17,364	11,530	226	4,242	90,566	.....	49,891
12,000	2,446	.....	5,497	31,220	7,378	357	1,746	103,695	1,842	1,758
.....	67	.....	1,105	14,804	2,744	.....	193	52,365	529	2,750
.....	.....	.....	3,544	73,000	1,439	.....	1,591	119,784	8,003	.....
101,695	5,884	24,362	24,190	190,549	39,043	583	12,348	806,991	27,483	122,868
69,363	31,107	22,514	18,124	262,286	35,998	419	41,994	867,086	18,013	100,398
10,818	5,793	18,752	16,064	172,521	32,721	.....	21,063	711,286	69,546	106,425
9,331	4,469	10,657	18,737	97,296	24,019	1,585	8,354	566,138	62,645	102,158
1,538	4,523	11,950	18,995	153,230	25,675	.....	8,473	529,801	11 926	91,097
521	155	.....	.....	4,572	1,987	.....	480	24,058	4,382	16,308
2,339	.....	.....	60,525	432,745	50,773	13,728	53,130	1,059,141	3,258	38,530
2,860	155	.....	60,525	437,317	52,760	13,728	53,610	1,083,199	7,640	54,838
14,072	44	.....	6,076	103,111	42,728	200	69,248	561,525	7,476	53,110
6,778	42	.....	2,253	134,513	40,857	.....	78,977	474,895	11,627	42,665
1,686	.....	.....	.....	83,983	31,552	.....	27,688	301,062	4,397	49,651
2,433	.....	.....	.....	86,952	28,879	50	47,997	293,995	6,613	61,751
1,176	2,695	1,054	7,601	8,397	4,644	.....	27,353	148,424	28,178	16,072
22,155	206	.....	12,408	54,483	24,004	2,406	43 060	287,297	6,683	19,165
.....	.....	.....	.....	52,000	871	492	4,249	115,229	701	.....
23,331	2,901	1,054	20,009	114,880	29,519	2,898	74,662	550,950	35,562	35,237
4,257	1,780	840	17,201	37,263	19,616	1,054	9,669	380,659	30,404	28,092
2,023	1,262	804	6,065	28,114	17,480	.....	5,878	257,284	30,656	29,542
1,133	1,044	781	14,194	69,421	18,641	.....	12,034	323,066	30,120	31,503
2,416	4,144	1,118	3,856	19,725	15,041	.....	8,351	343,929	33,028	28,044

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Assets.—*Continued.*						Liabilities.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Renfrew:								
Townships	1,294	2,607	.....	9,467	3,933	67,109	10,594	4,946
Villages and Towns	12,106	61,596	265,822	93,804	64,546	555,939	4,217	21,695
County	12,750	.....	.....	50,000	16,758	80,190	.....	232
Totals.. 1904	26,150	64,203	265,822	153,271	85,237	703,238	14,811	26,873
Totals.. 1903	23,036	57,064	260,952	147,864	62,312	647,941	13,457	23,587
Totals.. 1902	20,587	35,181	255,000	144,002	38,334	579,737	10,804	24,984
Totals.. 1901	20,512	38,713	233,469	140,357	38,102	562,033	11,167	22,730
Totals.. 1900	20,064	36,388	171,476	135,631	36,470	499,120	11,977	30,231
Simcoe:								
Townships	2,210	1,223	.....	7,635	32,312	126,617	26,967	7,113
Villages and Towns	24,599	85,271	833,519	306,235	37,433	1,332,844	10,921	20,815
County	.....	300	.....	138,000	94,015	234,754	.....	.....
Totals.. 1904	26,809	86,794	833,519	451,870	163,760	1,694,215	37,888	27,928
Totals.. 1903	22,923	58,405	751,376	452,325	106,309	1,554,823	31,098	28,390
Totals.. 1902	19,642	55,493	576,657	530,109	81,198	1,378,257	25,409	31,558
Totals.. 1901	17,357	81,122	530,121	492,367	97,980	1,334,026	27,600	22,209
Totals.. 1900	16,345	38,702	483,191	457,562	83,119	1,200,810	18,033	26,737
Stor., Dun. & Glen:								
Townships.. S	.....	5,956	.....	7,250	22,091	77,376	6,918	3,733
Townships.. D	.....	80,778	.....	4,075	20,348	114,415	.....	363
Townships.. G	.....	121	.....	2,120	6,482	43,008	4,658	8,416
Villages and Towns ... S	.....	6,482	135,632	40,600	14,106	246,711	2,616	13,496
Villages and Towns ... D	.....	12,000	112,000	19,875	14,195	161,670	964	3,430
Villages and Towns ... G	.....	.....	46,500	4,188	2,780	56,747	238	1,344
United Counties	.....	.....	.....	61,000	28,187	97,190	.....	.....
Totals.. 1904	.....	105,337	294,132	139,108	108,189	797,117	15,394	30,782
Totals.. 1903	.....	73,735	290,882	138,433	82,629	704,090	11,000	30,505
Totals.. 1902	23,767	11,960	278,135	149,903	58,405	698,141	10,838	29,684
Totals.. 1901	21,502	11,389	247,636	147,181	54,106	646,617	12,959	33,415
Totals.. 1900	19,623	2,058	177,609	141,216	33,442	476,971	15,482	29,950
Thunder Bay:								
Townships	6,946	1,771	.....	6,609	12,089	48,105	.....	.....
Towns	159,441	2,339	547,230	120,783	191,217	1,062,798	.....	9,063
Totals 1904	166,387	4,110	547,230	127,392	203,306	1,110,903	.....	9,063
Totals 1903	146,686	1,855	335,874	96,230	245,454	886,685	.....	7,206
Totals 1902	129,664	8,028	248,249	72,889	171,913	685,035	.....	5,471
Totals 1901	99,978	2,936	238,304	44,756	162,305	602,327	.....	2,804
Totals 1900	82,283	3,683	203,452	40,257	122,240	520,279	.....	5,182
Victoria:								
Townships	14,583	1,100	.....	7,585	15,939	83,457	16,881	5,958
Villages and town.	27,099	37,984	155,787	76,070	59,250	382,038	4,208	4,248
County	.....	.....	.....	92,402	27,546	120,649	.....	550
Totals 1904	41,682	39,084	155,787	176,057	102,735	586,144	21,089	10,756
Totals 1903	45,190	23,770	126,610	149,571	106,282	509,919	15,568	8,321
Totals 1902	51,043	21,047	84,180	142,156	64,338	422,962	17,359	8,148
Totals 1901	45,276	20,733	82,580	133,203	44,623	388,038	15,960	8,123
Totals 1900	39,768	32,330	77,688	129,900	67,092	407,850	17,321	8,926

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904

Liabilities, December 31—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2,000	3,604	1,585	.....	.....	.....	2,593	.....	1,661	26,983
63,114	22,861	.....	214,365	.....	120,030	105,537	.....	7,304	559,123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,724	15,000	.....	2,258	58,214
65,114	26,465	1,585	214,365	.....	160,754	123,130	.....	11,223	644,320
66,247	23,888	1,796	220,017	.....	160,648	59,330	30	7,037	576,037
67,326	27,599	2,027	204,999	.....	137,152	42,050	30	5,309	522,280
71,354	34,033	1,930	201,163	.....	88,834	59,515	30	14,286	505,042
72,333	36,736	1,350	107,267	.....	119,164	51,828	.....	9,391	440,277
56,328	19,045	27,570	.....	.....	915	4,308	.....	2,348	144,594
.....	46,784	.....	294,976	326,342	690,671	53,382	.....	20,575	1,464,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,505	34,000	.....	39,534	209,039
56,328	65,829	27,570	294,976	326,342	827,091	91,690	.....	62,457	1,818,099
58,112	63,263	29,679	336,876	260,291	738,453	63,920	.....	38,026	1,648,108
59,818	69,237	28,535	396,228	109,879	600,740	47,715	67	36,915	1,406,101
61,448	64,893	24,896	452,015	34,497	563,104	73,564	67	19,506	1,343,799
63,005	70,614	26,180	393,650	35,885	481,637	29,539	.....	28,629	1,173,909
.....	4,684	129,817	.....	.....	8,000	42,950	.....	8,598	204,700
1,200	2,422	133,458	.....	.....	.....	30,884	.....	5,815	174,142
.....	6,394	3,869	.....	.....	6,223	13,591	.....	1,307	44,458
.....	.....	.....	120,499	.....	158,538	11,207	.....	.....	306,356
.....	14,623	.....	55,000	35,415	27,236	26,640	.....	1,521	164,829
.....	2,502	.....	29,161	12,266	3,589	20,208	.....	521	69,829
.....	.....	11,046	.....	.....	22,633	11,000	.....	60	44,789
1,200	30,625	278,190	204,660	47,681	226,219	156,480	.....	17,822	1,009,053
2,300	34,134	255,608	205,646	49,175	173,330	123,307	.....	24,463	909,468
3,300	55,621	242,449	191,950	49,596	158,789	120,112	.....	19,629	881,968
4,300	57,304	204,521	175,867	29,003	160,374	85,021	.....	23,547	786,311
5,200	59,323	109,466	136,863	4,584	194,213	61,244	.....	7,923	624,248
.....	9,159	.....	.....	.....	21,500	4,538	1,784	8,366	45,347
90,000	77,500	.....	155,000	127,725	585,426	195,198	50,954	22,474	1,313,340
90,000	86,659	.....	155,000	127,725	606,926	199,736	52,738	30,840	1,358,687
90,000	84,814	.....	70,000	54,000	424,478	263,785	52,362	21,932	1,068,577
100,500	78,858	.....	70,000	54,000	405,054	126,518	52,074	4,325	896,800
50,500	63,900	.....	70,000	54,000	307,807	132,576	44,177	5,148	730,912
50,500	62,500	.....	60,000	26,000	297,250	123,874	42,726	3,927	671,959
43,082	14,716	15,829	.....	.....	1,293	157	.....	1,046	98,962
33,997	45,025	.....	152,249	.....	232,199	78,759	.....	5,545	556,230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	13,000	.....	886	53,886
77,079	59,741	15,829	152,249	.....	273,492	91,916	.....	6,927	709,078
22,000	60,142	13,459	116,960	.....	185,664	107,033	.....	9,128	538,275
31,822	56,922	12,279	78,320	.....	189,183	56,708	.....	7,064	457,805
31,822	58,183	12,083	78,667	.....	194,901	38,444	.....	4,901	443,085
31,822	56,428	12,564	75,000	.....	164,745	68,051	.....	5,150	440,007

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Receipts.

Counties and Districts.	Balance from previous year.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.	Borrowed on debentures for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Waterloo :									
Townships....	11,887	110,479	1,506	216	.....	2,473	13,694	7,574	6,200
Villages & t'ns	2,175	241,873	7,022	5,567	93,694	7,638	5,819	117,686	55,000
County.....	56	.....	180	68	.....	.....	.....	36,406	.....
Totals 1904	14,118	352,352	8,708	5,851	93,694	10,111	19,513	161,666	61,200
Totals 1903	11,478	336,908	8,671	6,013	55,612	8,521	25,147	145,649	.....
Totals 1902	9,578	301,988	8,191	4,741	35,006	7,134	7,966	86,762	7,800
Totals 1901	14,198	287,105	8,762	5,868	20,779	5,563	6,705	120,491	.....
Totals 1900	5,878	271,498	8,609	6,558	18,308	5,609	15,512	98,967	.....
Welland :									
Townships....	4,473	86,707	1,046	693	.....	1,685	1,801	5,027	.....
Villages & t'ns	3,826	63,538	2,271	585	11,460	925	.....	22,520	.....
City.....	14,928	68,751	2,191	1,595	31,324	1,218	.....	78,585	.....
County.....	992	.....	166	49	.....	19	.....	10,000	.....
Totals 1904	24,219	218,996	5,674	2,922	42,784	3,847	1,801	116,132	.....
Totals 1903	28,915	203,285	4,926	3,078	39,461	3,597	17,175	91,405	9,400
Totals 1902	43,701	181,987	4,383	1,381	36,719	5,862	1,374	84,825	.....
Totals 1901	43,636	188,464	5,955	816	30,193	6,067	5,756	62,852	.....
Totals 1900	43,086	172,495	3,910	940	27,450	4,880	14,506	76,165	14,500
Wellington :									
Townships....	13,078	172,775	989	638	.....	1,208	7,324	24,073	6,718
Villages & t'ns	11,124	78,382	3,568	2,304	9,679	2,500	9,129	110,883	4,500
City.....	156	93,223	2,910	15,507	36,914	3,140	280,198	293,767	.....
County.....	12,237	.....	477	.....	.....	196	.....	27,000	.....
Totals 1904	36,595	344,380	7,944	18,449	46,593	7,044	296,651	455,723	11,218
Totals 1903	33,940	330,102	8,041	5,781	22,872	16,532	65,137	443,435	18,500
Totals 1902	44,130	289,466	6,843	4,760	24,929	14,941	51,696	104,715	8,800
Totals 1901	45,822	300,852	7,432	4,824	18,585	14,468	110,708	130,760	5,100
Totals 1900	57,962	299,799	7,722	4,481	16,962	13,639	11,334	106,577	4,600
Wentworth :									
Townships....	19,461	119,181	795	1,279	.....	3,971	14,506	6,385	4,000
Village and t'n	91	27,122	708	395	1,626	634	497	19,186	.....
City.....	6,909	604,972	15,004	49,260	198,261	22,802	5,245	238,347	.....
County.....	61,610	.....	216	420	.....	1,094	.....	.....	.....
Totals 1904	88,071	751,275	16,723	51,354	199,887	28,501	20,248	263,918	4,000
Totals 1903	54,652	740,992	16,514	47,419	197,220	21,533	130,624	193,189	.....
Totals 1902	42,158	708,833	16,459	43,289	191,352	23,197	121,934	328,867	25,000
Totals 1901	38,439	652,169	17,082	47,080	189,013	19,711	117,339	118,440	.....
Totals 1900	39,013	643,366	16,496	42,885	183,046	19,686	37,101	194,194	40,000
York :									
Townships....	35,610	242,452	2,521	13	.....	8,462	32,847	45,725	24,000
Villages & t'ns	10,198	174,144	2,650	1,270	32,679	1,990	36,203	53,499	.....
City.....	258,312	3,293,876	72,837	567,165	416,978	240,374	2,849,904	337,250	176,579
County	21,297	.....	427	528	.....	882	8,000	.....	.....
Totals 1904	325,417	3,710,472	78,435	568,976	449,657	251,708	2,926,954	436,474	200,579
Totals 1903	683,976	3,537,440	77,932	514,014	410,790	216,442	1,105,152	1,314,537	41,120
Totals 1902	355,683	3,615,286	72,799	510,374	375,947	202,348	1,140,619	1,519,280	247,200
Totals 1901	213,613	3,341,751	71,250	455,515	353,638	221,330	1,127,816	917,473	4,000
Totals 1900	488,909	3,332,784	72,496	355,180	362,126	205,234	757,859	1,162,151	.....

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Receipts.—*Continued.*						Disbursements.					
Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, streets, bridges and parks.	Waterworks and electric light construction.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
....	35,000	.....	.....	1,336	190,365	6,237	.....	1,046	2,589	43,952	.....
.....	215,785	1,484	222	27,887	781,852	11,621	105,088	12,142	7,578	60,000	190,350
.....	.....	.....	.....	42,399	79,109	2,699	.....	46	3,491	2,882	.....
.....	250,785	1,484	222	71,622	1,051,326	20,557	105,088	13,234	13,658	106,834	190,350
.....	200,566	349	169	72,348	869,431	19,578	61,530	1,803	11,460	94,409	116,473
.....	93,138	2,104	104	67,441	631,953	20,768	52,712	2,083	11,311	86,880	28,590
.....	92,678	343	.....	46,022	608,514	20,248	37,596	2,002	13,166	96,087	37,988
.....	78,658	1,351	5	46,628	557,581	20,027	33,749	1,369	13,959	77,004	32,975
4,899	.....	.....	.....	2,201	108,532	4,136	.....	763	2,240	20,106	.....
.....	10,000	.....	50	882	116,057	3,882	9,064	741	2,315	11,519	4,912
.....	46,725	.....	.....	7,796	253,113	5,031	34,727	1,356	3,869	31,250	42,737
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,698	45,924	2,032	.....	12	2,108	268	.....
4,899	56,725	.....	50	45,577	523,626	15,081	43,791	2,872	10,532	63,143	47,649
3,377	22,000	.....	100	53,535	480,254	14,747	43,252	2,591	8,579	81,623	31,063
1,946	59,094	15	50	35,149	456,486	16,327	30,165	903	8,643	57,792	41,371
1,709	83,479	265	100	41,691	470,983	15,961	26,416	417	9,888	76,217	12,239
1,075	41,343	530	196	33,299	434,375	14,229	23,854	1,460	8,809	73,971	9,840
.....	.....	47	32	1,216	228,098	9,220	.....	878	2,449	35,295	.....
.....	21,247	147	444	2,911	256,818	4,177	16,499	240	3,821	22,386	5,290
.....	31,659	.....	.....	8,902	766,376	4,650	24,405	1,940	3,591	14,114	23,455
.....	.....	.....	.....	68,060	107,970	3,294	.....	64	1,736	24,816	.....
.....	52,906	194	476	81,089	1,359,262	21,341	40,904	3,122	11,597	96,611	28,745
.....	301,998	.....	493	64,670	1,311,501	21,309	36,913	3,221	12,285	73,979	205,671
4,549	37,841	102	1,686	57,664	652,122	21,095	33,452	1,609	10,469	67,984	28,379
.....	32,456	5	1,015	66,810	738,837	21,101	31,222	1,106	11,174	64,962	16,984
4,995	18,440	109	1,190	77,467	625,277	20,305	27,143	865	8,083	74,619	1,251
.....	.....	.....	.....	851	170,429	7,227	.....	1,375	2,864	23,903	.....
.....	21,341	.....	.....	903	72,503	1,537	3,069	689	817	16,783	110
.....	142,093	.....	.....	123,013	1,405,906	31,519	138,995	8,486	22,410	232,870	42,715
.....	.....	.....	.....	84,131	147,471	6,394	.....	253	7,297	51,979	.....
.....	163,434	.....	.....	208,898	1,796,309	46,677	142,064	10,803	33,388	325,535	42,825
.....	372,651	.....	.....	180,792	1,955,586	43,428	141,021	7,761	31,829	310,176	48,017
.....	143,787	.....	163	130,606	1,775,645	42,971	131,359	7,101	28,652	349,161	58,924
.....	88,532	269	100	97,065	1,385,239	42,476	157,671	6,325	33,752	248,920	40,010
....	386,275	401	.....	100,661	1,703,124	42,318	119,906	5,483	31,386	267,947	234,541
.....	.....	503	54	8,453	400,640	17,667	.....	1,195	5,595	108,772	.....
.....	36,549	51	.....	7,359	356,592	9,782	47,587	2,775	7,399	46,089	17,759
.....	2,721,066	.....	.....	253,018	11,187,359	131,828	624,004	57,386	154,055	1,255,882	335,153
.....	.....	.....	.....	56,265	87,399	5,685	.....	583	3,292	11,792	.....
.....	2,757,615	554	54	325,095	12,031,990	164,962	671,591	61,939	170,341	1,422,535	352,912
.....	884,184	356	73	302,583	9,088,596	155,203	610,538	40,003	176,332	1,326,683	69,045
.....	446,091	2,724	324	391,525	8,880,200	151,287	563,348	47,559	92,551	1,207,846	89,188
.....	1,210,723	46	.....	383,382	8,300,537	139,095	554,120	43,482	193,387	1,047,755	96,144
.....	92,461	.....	55	201,165	7,030,420	135,596	528,483	38,621	156,805	1,208,014	61,646

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES, GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*								
	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
Waterloo :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Townships	.....	969	120	.....	22,072	61,994	20	12,765	356
Villages & towns	8,210	836	4,948	6,217	14,193	95,174	.....	14,511	.....
County	5,704	.....	10,298	7,856	.....	9,171	.....	.....	.....
1904	13,914	1,805	15,366	14,073	36,265	166,339	20	27,276	356
1903	32,431	14,235	12,037	13,822	35,264	147,265	.....	26,034	28,977
Totals.. 1902	20,185	2,635	11,935	12,185	30,264	123,314	.....	15,329	8,869
1901	11,375	3,046	11,219	9,487	29,560	112,152	.....	9,070	7,229
1900	6,745	1,862	12,916	10,048	29,208	113,913	.....	15,619	303
Welland :									
Townships	131	468	262	.....	18,821	34,760	6,664	1,716	.....
Villages & towns	2,289	116	154	1,310	2,837	15,766	.....	2,876	10,004
City	1,297	743	1,343	4,833	.....	17,929	.....	.....	7,219
County	.....	.....	4,308	11,844	.....	8,020	.....	.....	.....
1904	3,717	1,327	6,067	17,987	21,658	76,475	6,664	4,592	17,223
1903	3,440	1,908	5,953	12,855	33,013	81,290	3,677	9,356	.....
Totals.. 1902	383	527	5,079	13,371	20,472	69,747	2,294	3,905	10,824
1901	6,134	1,262	5,309	11,265	22,984	67,603	2,756	2,637	5,934
1900	6,030	1,490	5,351	14,447	20,362	82,158	1,463	13,407	3,492
Wellington :									
Townships	29	745	386	.....	41,803	83,201	840	1,640	5,030
Villages & towns	2,483	135	629	2,154	5,153	28,508	.....	2,580	11,382
City	5,000	1,480	4,696	9,286	.....	43,948	.....	29,963	.....
County	4,299	.....	7,647	11,309	.....	11,134	.....	.....	.....
1904	11,811	2,360	13,358	22,749	46,956	166,791	840	34,183	16,412
1903	40,052	4,846	12,418	21,839	49,768	140,751	2,673	52,014	321,680
Totals.. 1902	10,980	3,153	12,406	20,720	38,273	130,434	4,010	23,230	22,053
1901	4,930	1,584	12,755	20,151	49,009	120,673	4,248	101,778	13,390
1900	17,328	1,488	12,453	22,297	56,850	121,757	1,648	23,653	7,620
Wentworth :									
Townships	6,327	1,433	2,412	.....	39,751	47,444	6	1,155	13,287
Villages & towns	.....	431	366	1,052	3,287	7,203	.....	1,899	15,894
City	.....	30,963	58,797	69,470	.....	131,504	.....	56,993	4,649
County	.....	.....	824	13,587	.....	7,070	.....	.....	.....
1904	6,327	32,827	62,399	84,109	43,038	193,221	6	60,047	33,830
1903	2,405	16,122	53,046	83,042	38,000	176,672	112	153,701	28,863
Totals.. 1902	87	12,950	53,356	75,220	22,999	194,762	.....	151,770	19,651
1901	.....	15,278	50,104	74,488	22,998	164,962	39	64,459	12,824
1900	921	12,115	53,865	75,485	21,174	209,359	148	56,810	100,872
York :									
Townships	1,141	1,346	1,074	.....	39,618	120,945	.....	2,588	31,936
Villages & towns	2,431	4,651	1,115	6,938	4,754	64,008	.....	11,608	44,452
City	129,415	56,521	84,145	477,617	.....	733,246	.....	2,572,458	252,458
County	4,301	.....	7,997	16,408	.....	13,698	.....	.....	.....
1904	137,288	62,518	94,331	500,963	44,372	931,897	.....	2,586,654	328,846
1903	166,629	55,897	89,815	468,450	42,931	911,219	.....	1,307,411	213,266
Totals.. 1902	262,747	54,969	92,213	451,675	56,607	906,330	618	1,051,298	251,712
1901	160,240	51,067	90,568	466,515	50,220	768,928	.....	1,078,108	165,100
1900	107,924	49,589	89,846	397,526	55,847	918,802	.....	421,508	126,148

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Disbursements.—*Continued.*								Assets.	
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refunds of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,029	535	2,487	4,900	1,786	265	1,194	164,316	26,049	1,896
2,468	.....	36,652	119,900	55,971	1,729	21,951	769,539	12,313	11,693
.....	.....	2,047	31,758	2,528	.....	628	79,108	1	.....
3,497	535	41,186	156,558	60,285	1,994	23,773	1,012,963	38,363	13,589
3,105	690	34,414	108,779	46,363	389	48,255	855,313	14,118	10,704
3,118	566	26,454	99,332	42,720	15	21,210	620,475	11,478	18,102
3,046	692	24,837	98,920	40,334	25	30,857	598,936	9,578	15,095
2,909	511	22,033	93,226	36,745	366	17,896	543,383	14,198	11,999
1,128	1,454	500	4,684	935	.....	1,313	100,081	8,451	20,641
308	.....	8,781	21,317	11,590	.....	2,302	112,083	3,974	17,212
2,461	.....	11,273	56,490	20,116	.....	10,439	253,113	.....	15,742
.....	.....	.....	14,500	338	.....	2,040	45,470	454	.....
3,897	1,454	20,554	96,991	32,979	.....	16,094	510,747	12,879	53,595
3,652	1,952	18,239	50,805	29,758	290	17,992	456,035	24,219	48,737
3,668	2,009	17,398	75,207	31,655	86	15,745	427,571	28,915	41,780
4,059	2,294	14,835	90,204	30,413	1,521	16,934	427,282	43,701	38,021
3,119	2,518	12,298	55,828	26,356	.....	10,257	390,739	43,636	43,100
2,891	1,392	418	20,321	1,677	.....	736	208,951	19,147	42,381
869	.....	11,815	107,267	18,898	150	3,049	247,485	9,333	9,950
298	.....	20,540	509,826	36,601	.....	24,690	758,483	7,893	10,400
.....	.....	.....	21,000	372	.....	4,900	90,571	17,399	.....
4,058	1,392	32,773	658,414	57,548	150	33,375	1,305,490	53,772	62,731
3,127	1,334	27,152	182,059	47,566	160	14,089	1,274,906	36,595	56,700
2,115	1,125	13,275	112,900	42,792	175	17,553	618,182	33,940	69,506
1,943	1,094	27,987	129,479	41,671	3	17,463	694,707	44,130	59,467
1,498	294	20,555	97,254	45,899	100	16,495	579,455	45,822	67,158
1,122	.....	676	3,600	907	.....	2,260	155,749	14,680	15,980
600	.....	1,942	11,847	3,942	.....	930	72,398	105	13,169
16,319	.....	95,660	186,306	180,893	1,006	88,188	1,397,743	8,163	260,331
.....	.....	4,880	.....	7,912	510	274	100,980	46,491	.....
18,041	.....	103,158	201,753	193,654	1,516	91,652	1,726,870	69,439	289,480
17,386	.....	81,276	330,413	179,717	4,705	119,823	1,867,515	88,071	289,985
18,490	.....	71,805	213,348	180,291	.....	88,096	1,720,993	54,652	317,711
19,776	265	61,145	106,145	176,038	365	45,041	1,343,081	42,158	367,520
13,984	265	53,219	153,541	165,212	5,731	40,408	1,664,685	38,439	372,183
6,793	.....	3,752	11,104	6,552	.....	8,508	368,586	32,054	32,825
2,598	.....	8,397	16,837	32,542	.....	13,834	345,556	11,036	44,416
14,500	.....	1,536,419	1,286,480	906,642	197,438	50,315	10,855,962	331,397	839,508
.....	.....	3,431	.....	4,033	.....	2,909	74,129	13,270	.....
23,891	.....	1,551,999	1,314,421	949,769	197,438	75,566	11,644,233	387,757	916,749
22,573	219	527,406	1,520,913	939,035	26,040	93,571	8,763,179	325,417	930,530
68,464	211	720,401	902,232	953,095	15,784	256,089	8,196,224	683,976	966,672
37,323	353	797,400	1,169,799	934,148	25,401	75,701	7,944,854	355,683	959,647
9,217	295	1,088,596	372,060	933,727	.....	116,557	6,816,807	213,613	997,729

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES GROUPED

Counties and Districts.	Assets.—*Continued.*						Liabilities.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Waterloo :								
Townships.....	56,341	761	.....	2,980	17,212	105,239	.....	.....
Villages & towns	98,559	27,965	627,205	309,081	165,931	1,252,747	.....	7,363
County.....	.....	.....	.....	92,000	255	92,256	.....	.....
1904	154,900	28,726	627,205	404,061	183,398	1,450,242	.....	7,363
1903	142,324	33,183	517,667	400,437	161,295	1,279,728	.....	7,911
Totals.. 1902	138,864	6,857	373,041	335,302	248,715	1,132,359	.....	10,765
1901	64,849	66,108	359,516	314,683	244,624	1,074,453	.....	10,111
1900	91,844	29,519	347,054	303,774	195,892	994,280	.....	7,905
Welland :								
Townships.....	18,000	26,127	.....	21,246	17,196	111,661	1,144	10,746
Villages & towns	24,718	10,504	149,734	69,089	44,979	320,210	2,151	8,576
City.....	.....	7,219	220,000	59,110	106,023	408,094	.....	.....
County.....	.....	.....	.....	124,228	6,052	130,734	.....	40
1904	42,718	43,850	369,734	273,673	174,250	970,699	3,295	19,362
1903	40,054	26,500	350,178	265,793	279,719	1,035,200	2,105	20,769
Totals.. 1902	37,049	37,324	330,705	277,722	286,660	1,040,155	5,717	18,940
1901	16,338	43,680	306,580	272,386	219,619	940,325	2,484	19,115
1900	13,701	43,502	304,199	269,852	198,394	916,384	1,549	16,632
Wellington :								
Townships.....	14,312	10,492	.....	6,350	16,022	108,704	22,654	8,340
Villages & towns	21,492	76,444	52,500	83,462	35,932	289,113	3,430	5,562
City.....	148,984	203,000	306,102	226,152	105,303	1,007,834	.....	621
County.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	36,938	134,337	.....	4,063
1904	184,788	289,936	358,602	395,964	194,195	1,539,988	26,084	18,586
1903	174,207	561,573	353,102	353,322	202,418	1,737,917	23,099	17,942
Totals.. 1902	177,259	249,964	195,600	302,759	166,710	1,195,738	27,000	15,484
1901	182,227	251,409	194,551	290,327	129,843	1,151,954	20,957	11,240
1900	185,229	243,947	177,711	282,974	128,616	1,131,455	26,595	9,746
Wentworth :								
Townships.....	57,318	29,233	.....	22,070	12,470	151,751	.....	3,853
Villages & towns	26,946	24,435	48,084	71,845	16,241	200,825	.....	.....
City.....	470,823	130,515	2,081,556	1,780,337	587,865	5,319,590	.....	.....
County.....	.....	.....	.....	220,000	9,238	275,729	.....	.....
1904	555,087	184,183	2,129,640	2,094,252	625,814	5,947,895	.....	3,853
1903	500,969	164,672	2,071,172	2,057,163	878,304	6,050,336	.....	4,852
Totals.. 1902	395,887	217,814	2,054,424	2,003,168	705,091	5,748,747	.....	3,729
1901	349,618	224,596	2,027,760	1,899,371	555,137	5,466,160	.....	5,037
1900	302,435	311,835	1,998,196	1,881,369	382,291	5,286,748	.....	5,020
York :								
Townships.....	41,806	120,769	.....	8,955	153,036	389,445	14,654	15,655
Villages & towns	40,845	50,903	417,003	112,244	561,192	1,237,639	742	29,885
City.....	6,034,670	31,588	5,000,000	10,685,000	2,490,496	25,412,659	.....	.....
County.....	.....	.....	.....	137,000	20,791	171,061	.....	42
1904	6,117,321	203,260	5,417,003	10,943,199	3,225,515	27,210,804	15,396	45,582
1903	6,186,453	145,582	4,747,353	10,421,276	3,352,926	26,109,537	22,203	40,989
Totals.. 1902	5,758,674	157,836	4,743,496	10,467,039	2,776,972	25,554,665	18,803	33,280
1901	5,592,817	158,425	4,734,203	10,371,906	3,052,000	25,224,681	23,085	34,344
1900	5,495,733	140,117	4,698,893	10,395,087	2,606,683	24,547,855	21,046	33,193

INTO COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1900-1904.

Liabilities.—*Concluded.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
9,450	13,859	3,353	.....	.....	48,183	3,274	.....	463	78,582
4,600	104,413	.....	333,000	184,708	678,337	75,277	565	51,164	1,439,427
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,066	7,406	.....	.....	37,472
14,050	118,272	3,353	333,000	184,708	756,586	85,957	565	51,627	1,555,481
16,400	60,569	3,888	326,971	118,472	616,902	80,849	565	7,757	1,240,284
18,675	63,674	4,578	326,727	16,080	551,111	43,979	4,402	11,155	1,051,146
20,775	59,128	5,144	326,308	16,664	482,162	60,129	257	16,579	9 7,257
22,700	62,174	5,836	.....	10,000	745,368	38,558	257	16,108	908,906
.....	6,506	10,568	.....	.....	1,500	1,228	228	1 537	33,457
.....	16,189	.....	101.100	6,857	106,677	11,352	.....	4,046	256,948
.....	27,206	.....	71,172	64,144	198,330	100,940	.....	20,480	482,272
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,324	2,364
.....	49,901	10,568	172,272	71,001	306,507	113,520	228	28,387	775.041
73,030	53,798	7,123	91,234	73,030	275,315	88,764	.....	30,852	717,020
.....	48,050	5,698	160,080	74,982	274,786	48,055	109	34,586	671,003
.....	51,718	5,761	131,590	77,383	259,179	38,556	.....	31,630	617.416
.....	55,777	6,346	135,394	73,164	190,950	65,184	1,359	36,917	583,272
2,430	13,634	11,679	.....	.....	.....	5,088	3,500	2,859	70,184
7,878	29,966	.....	26,097	19,077	261,445	36,141	.....	2,089	391.685
193,000	34,102	.....	41,500	155,000	450,418	43,000	.....	7,355	924.996
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	.....	12,767	43,830
203,308	77,702	11,679	67,597	174,077	711,863	111,229	3,500	25,070	1,430,695
195,848	70,542	13,071	77,333	166,563	696,968	315,863	3,796	22,110	1,603,135
196,248	55,169	14,405	52,100	11,786	601,732	57,120	1,125	20,340	1,052,509
196,626	48,484	10,981	57,300	.....	583,374	66,945	.....	24,074	1,019,981
196,988	45,327	12,075	59,700	.....	576,143	65,664	.....	21,852	1,014,090
.....	14,552	.....	.....	.....	1,530	5,073	.....	2,790	27,798
.....	600	.....	38,482	.....	57,210	7,853	.....	850	104,995
250,000	224,265	.....	1,179,116	.....	2,601,055	238,347	.....	36,651	4,529,434
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,879	.....	.....	1,925	110,804
250,000	239,417	.....	1,217,598	.....	2,768,674	251,273	.....	42,216	4,773,031
250,000	253,458	.....	1,218,006	.....	2,707,990	189,108	.....	37,398	4,660,812
250,000	270,844	.....	1,181,762	.....	2,452,859	326,458	.....	36,886	4.522,538
250,000	264,334	.....	989,998	.....	2,572,641	210,799	.....	25,796	4,318,605
250,000	284,110	265	989,998	.....	2,545,254	199,004	.....	15,978	4,289,629
.....	85,067	.....	.....	.....	38,509	33,558	13,798	5,218	206,459
.....	60,310	.....	139,153	28,356	1,186,633	46,468	2,385	9,892	1,503,824
1,143,718	2,008,408	.....	5,039,013	.....	14,963,100	337,250	.....	2,511,485	26,002,974
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,827	.....	.....	15,867	111,736
1,143,718	2,153 785	.....	5,178,166	28,356	16,284.069	417,276	16,183	2,542,462	27,824,993
1,144,951	1,977,097	.....	4,032,812	29,839	16,221,091	1,295,210	16,285	1,376,208	26,156,685
1,146,246	1,958,550	219	4,011,881	31,263	15,882,525	1,502,566	15,305	1,252,584	25,853,222
1,147,421	1,779,814	430	4,005,228	32,629	16,160,947	905,998	14,006	1,256,253	25,360,155
1,148,540	1,755,853	783	3,995,651	18,574	15,827,421	1,158,706	13,624	1,326,353	25,299,744

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed: Real property. 1905	Real property. 1904.	Business assessment 1905.	Personal property 1904.	Income. 1905.	Income. 1904.
Algoma :		$	$	$	$	$	$
Balfour .....Tp.	877	99,286	98,262	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blind River ..... "	1,590	216,458	200,795	43,224	52,765	13,170	3,000
Chapleau..... "	960	127,200	121,960	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day and Bright.. "	294	94,451	33,642	902	300	2,045	.....
Drury, etc..... "	807	192,465	191,906	4,437	1,300	26,309	500
Hallam ..... "	538	125,240	103,645	6,225	.....	2,600	.....
Hilton..... "	437	112,529	86,674	2,500	.....	.....	.....
Jocelyn ..... "	450	76,558	64,693	200	.....	.....	.....
Johnson, etc..... "	927	183,566	163,450	5,145	5,050	200	.....
Korah ..... "	521	419,347	435,215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laird ..... "	444	110,644	95,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macdonald, etc.. "	825	79,650	80,255	2,750	1,200	.....	.....
Nairn and Lorne. "	282	48,287	52,097	3,744	5,350	.....	.....
Plummer Add'l.. "	282	82,375	74,935	.....	450	.....	.....
Prince ..... "	270	75,935	66,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rayside ..... "	822	75,205	72,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph..... "	1,123	166,075	161,760	3,170	3,565	200	.....
Salter, etc..... "	850	121,965	78,950	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Tarentorus..... "	403	327,340	324,993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon ..... "	554	95,752	81,396	250	375	.....	.....
†Thompson ..... "	166	46,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waters..... "	235	38,760	28,165	600	.....	.....	.....
Totals	13,657	2,915,990	2,618,166	73,147	73,355	44,524	3,500
Bruce Mines.....Tn.	709	151,297	164,330	12,288	.....	.....	400
Massey ..... "	578	81,471	58,860	14,197	16,625	799	.....
Sault Ste. Marie. "	7,816	4,323,165	4,421,321	230,953	204,350	146,215	50,450
Steelton..... "	2,354	2,217,305	858,825	4,587	6,350	26,050	500
Thessalon ..... "	1,289	280,100	207,660	50,767	36,700	.....	700
Totals.....	12,746	7,053,338	5,710,996	312,792	264,025	173,064	52,050
Brant :							
Brantford .....Tp.	4,853	4,014,123	3,855,050	57,905	3,600	3,100	2,700
Burford ..... "	4,036	2,273,165	2,173,515	17,418	21,550	7,467	1,900
Dumfries S..... "	2,370	2,421,588	2,262,188	77,599	33,050	12,249	3,270
Oakland..... "	690	409,800	395,955	6,830	2,100	3,515	250
Onondaga ..... "	1,004	757,824	703,918	.....	.....	2,590	.....
Totals..... "	12,953	9,876,500	9,390,626	159,752	60,300	28,921	8,120
Paris .....Tn.	3,682	1,030,037	1,009,382	152,294	90,890	59,789	13,500
*Brantford .....City	19,743	7,333,520	7,068,005	928,800	917,825	109,830	107,760
Bruce :							
Albemarle.....Tp.	1,296	374,074	352,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amabel..... "	3,490	831,000	641,650	1,000	6,000	.....	.....
Arran..... "	2,139	1,478,775	1,468,240	3,400	2,850	.....	.....
Brant..... "	3,401	2,021,000	2,012,705	4,550	7,000	500	.....
Bruce..... "	2,719	1,834,250	1,390,845	4,712	5,750	.....	.....
Carrick ..... "	4,832	2,746,780	2,089,761	46,645	19,750	12,205	800
Culross ..... "	2,365	1,754,175	1,741,550	3,625	3,600	.....	.....
Eastnor ..... "	1,632	596,320	386,000	16,805	11,000	2,590	.....

† Organized in 1905. * Municipalities so marked in this table are separated from the County for County purposes.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued*

Assessed values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Algoma:
99,286	98,262	3,182	2,991	3 63	32.0	1,710	.....	Balfour.
272,852	256,560	6,786	5,353	4 27	24.9	4,400	.....	Blind River.
127,200	121,960	2,770	1,976	2 89	21.8	2,092	.....	Chapleau.
97,398	33,942	1,552	509	5 28	15.9	1,112	.....	Day & Bright
223,211	193,706	3,833	3,518	4 75	17.1	1,154	.....	Drury, etc.
134,065	103,645	2,727	2,560	5 07	20.3	1,358	350	Hallam.
115,029	86,674	1,771	1,645	4 05	15.4	382	.....	Hilton.
76,758	64,693	1,732	1,692	3 85	22.6	1,131	.....	Jocelyn.
188,941	168,500	3,521	3,816	3 79	18.6	2,329	.....	Johnson, etc.
419,347	435,215	5,121	6,471	9 83	12.2	1,912	.....	Korah.
110,644	95,920	2,101	1,894	4 73	19.0	1,260	.....	Laird.
82,400	81,455	3,750	3,184	4 55	45.5	2,595	.....	Macdonald.
52,031	57,447	1,421	1,388	5 04	27.3	709	.....	Nairn & Lorne.
82,375	75,385	1,739	1,681	6 17	21.1	658	.....	Plummer.
75,935	66,665	1,650	1,195	6 11	21.7	1,028	.....	Prince.
75,205	72,788	3,004	3,174	3 65	39.9	1,380	.....	Rayside.
169,445	165,325	3,969	3,762	3 53	23.4	1,952	3,500	St. Joseph.
121,965	81,950	2,301	2,682	2 71	18.9	1,051	.....	Salter, etc.
327,340	324,993	7,128	5,395	17 69	21.8	1,189	.....	Tarentorus.
96,002	81,771	2,192	2,352	3 96	22.8	961	.....	Thessalon.
46,902	.....	1,137	.....	6 85	24.2	485	400	Thompson.
39,360	28,165	739	710	3 14	18.8	354	.....	Waters.
3,033,661	2,695,021	64,126	57,948	.....	.....	31,202	.....	Totals.
163,585	164,730	3,368	3,885	4 75	20.6	1,993	.....	Bruce Mines.
96,467	75,485	2,210	2,484	3 82	22.9	1,369	.....	Massey.
*4,700,333	4,676,121	*87,563	94,596	11 20	18.6	22,703	.....	Sault S. Marie.
†2,247,942	865,675	†18,031	20,415	7 66	8.0	5,585	.....	Steelton.
330,867	245,060	7,175	6,547	5 57	21.7	2,647	45,760	Thessalon.
7,539,194	6,027,071	118,347	127,927	.....	.....	34,297	.....	Totals.
								Brant:
4,075,128	3,861,350	31,992	25,827	6 59	7.9	10,539	.....	Brantford.
2,298,050	2,196,965	22,814	20,961	5 65	9.9	9,735	.....	Burford.
2,511,436	2,298,508	16,918	15,800	7 14	6.7	7,312	2,905	Dumfries S.
420,145	398,305	3,923	3,678	5 69	9.3	1,615	.....	Oakland
760,414	703,918	6,606	6,449	6 58	8.7	2,826	.....	Onondaga.
10,065,173	9,459,046	82,253	72,715	.....	.....	32,027	.....	Totals.
1,242,120	1,113,772	26,686	24,536	7 25	21.5	9,454	105,015	Paris.
8,372,150	8,093,590	194,283	179,807	9 84	23.2	53,423	429,650	Brantford.
								Bruce:
374,074	352,750	4,721	4,912	3 64	12.6	2,611	.....	Albemarle.
832,000	647,650	12,661	10,755	3 63	15.2	6,692	.....	Amabel.
1,482,175	1,471,090	12,942	11,689	6 05	8.7	4,326	.....	Arran.
2,026,050	2,019,705	15,364	17,018	4 52	7.6	7,347	.....	Brant.
1,838,962	1,396,595	16,913	13,630	6 22	9.2	6,796	.....	Bruce.
2,805,630	2,110,311	17,904	15,392	4 14	6.4	10,662	.....	Carrick.
1,757,800	1,745,150	12,038	11,177	5 09	6.8	6,374	.....	Culross.
615,715	397,000	9,243	9,456	5 66	15.0	3,825	1,000	Eastnor

* Including $750,000 assessment and $5,500 taxes imposed for Lake Superior Power Co.
† Including $1,317,140 assessment and $5,000 taxes imposed for Lake Superior Power Co.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Bruce.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Elderslie.....Tp.	1,800	2,105,075	1,298,910	1,400	1,700	500	600
Greenock..... "	2,515	1,806,529	1,818,410	14,192	36,600	4,000	4,000
Huron..... "	3,039	2,605,925	1,492,355	26,188	18,575	2,572	1,150
Kincardine..... "	2,593	1,809,200	1,578,950	4,800	3,300	.....	.....
Kinloss..... "	2,004	1,577,880	1,218,665	3,600	6,100	1,450	.....
Lindsay..... "	743	128,935	75,180	4,450	4,005	.....	.....
St. Edmunds.... "	416	64,593	47,750	4,300	1,000	.....	.....
Saugeen..... "	1,361	983,760	839,520	1,250	1,300	.....	.....
Totals.....	35,845	22,718,271	18,453,241	140,917	128,530	23,817	6,550
Chesley.....Vil.	1,792	485,773	373,195	47,255	34,350	11,821	3,900
Lucknow..... "	1,017	285,279	247,910	42,766	35,550	1,150	.....
Paisley..... "	912	278,255	269,320	33,925	60,175	5,850	1,500
Port Elgin..... "	1,308	284,151	272,670	37,355	26,000	10,589	15,650
Tara..... "	616	189,370	172,585	21,477	35,000	650	.....
Teeswater..... "	863	227,615	222,600	31,675	31,500	1,762	1,250
Tiverton..... "	420	81,410	65,100	10,050	4,950	3,010	500
Kincardine.....Tn.	2,389	579,683	546,793	72,987	70,400	11,450	11,250
†Southampton... "	1,820	362,166	345,007	47,612	12,650	7,592	.....
Walkerton..... "	2,992	660,940	658,160	102,345	107,000	24,475	13,600
Wiarton..... "	2,520	696,834	682,062	81,811	64,550	9,754	10,400
Totals.....	16,649	4,131,476	3,855,402	529,258	482,125	88,103	58,050
Carleton:							
Fitzroy.....Tp.	2,366	724,760	723,583	9,050	5,000	.....	.....
Gloucester..... "	6,314	1,754,299	1,435,034	13,600	2,400	.....	.....
Goulbourn..... "	2,326	845,280	839,700	6,150	.....	.....	.....
Gower, N..... "	1,924	1,013,050	916,900	19,665	7,625	6,969	.....
Huntley..... "	2,007	1,272,695	454,655	14,675	2,000	4,325	.....
March..... "	1,053	499,603	368,720	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marlborough.... "	1,400	623,625	494,395	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepean..... "	5,294	2,755,406	2,503,789	42,770	8,600	9,300	.....
Osgoode..... "	4,189	1,525,775	1,512,775	20,265	4,600	.....	.....
Torbolton..... "	931	137,375	137,975	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	27,804	11,151,868	9,387,526	126,175	30,225	20,594	.....
Hintonburgh....Vil.	2,958	543,370	465,154	28,835	6,550	12,090	.....
Ottawa, East.... "	1,568	468,578	347,285	20,875	4,300	1,225	.....
Richmond..... "	405	66,395	67,710	5,425	3,450	.....	.....
Totals.....	4,931	1,078,343	880,149	55,135	14,300	13,315	.....
Ottawa.....City	65,120	30,306,716	29,507,175	1,998,100	2,068,200	708,600	758,359
Dufferin:							
Amaranth.....Tp.	2,364	1,808,659	1,173,780	1,055	.....	.....	.....
Garafraxa, East.. "	1,760	1,139,662	1,114,800	.....	900	.....	.....
Luther, East.... "	1,549	1,175,723	1,165,375	6,150	3,950	125	.....
Melancthon..... "	3,263	1,947,468	1,764,516	16,274	9,300	800	400
Mono..... "	2,800	1,552,360	1,531,050	2,450	4,050	.....	.....
Mulmur..... "	2,784	1,459,600	1,460,425	7,025	11,850	200	.....
Totals.....	14,520	9,083,472	8,209,946	32,954	30,050	1,125	400

† Becomes a Town.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Bruce.—
2,106,975	1,301,210	12,728	11,623	7 07	6.0	5,865	.....	Elderslie.
1,824,721	1,859,010	12,206	12,860	4 85	6.7	5,786	.....	Greenock.
2,634,685	1,512,080	16,970	16,366	5 58	6.4	8,221	3,150	Huron.
1,814,000	1,582,250	15,651	14,868	6 04	8.6	8,591	.....	Kincardine.
1,582,930	1,224,765	9,718	8,887	4 85	6.1	5,035	.....	Kinloss.
133,385	79,185	3,468	3,250	4 67	26.0	1,991	.....	Lindsay.
68,893	48,750	1,670	1,875	4 01	24.2	800	.....	St. Edmunds.
985,010	840,820	8,042	7,679	5 91	8 2	2,947	.....	Saugeen.
22,883,005	18,588,321	182,239	171,437	.....	.....	87,869	.....	Totals.
544,849	411,445	13,761	11,157	7 68	25.3	6,711	20,200	Chesley.
329,195	283,460	7,093	6,803	6 97	21.5	1,906	.....	Lucknow.
318,030	330,995	6,908	5,870	7 57	21.7	2,322	10,800	Paisley.
332,095	314,320	7,700	6,819	5 89	23.2	3,300	2,000	Port Elgin.
211,497	207,585	3,408	3,137	5 53	16.1	1,058	1,500	Tara.
261,052	255,350	4,979	4,688	5 77	19.1	1,742	.....	Teeswater.
94,470	70,550	1,764	1,865	4 20	18.7	524	.....	Tiverton.
664,120	628,443	16,243	14,045	6 80	24.5	5,313	54,055	Kincardine.
417,370	357,657	9,608	8,587	5 28	23.0	4,172	53,600	Southampton.
787,760	778,760	21,404	20,067	7 15	27.2	6,390	104,100	Walkerton.
788,399	757,012	22,468	19,365	8 92	28.5	7,987	32,100	Wiarton.
4,748,837	4,395,577	115,336	102,403	.....	.....	41,425	.....	Totals.
								Carleton :
733,810	728,583	11,903	11,049	5 03	16.2	4,885	.....	Fitzroy.
1,767,899	1,437,434	27,870	26,848	4 41	15.8	13,004	.....	Gloucester.
851,430	839,700	13,332	11,780	5 73	15.7	5,511	.....	Goulbourn.
1,039,684	924,525	10,050	9,987	5 22	9.7	4,561	.....	Gower, N.
1,291,695	456,655	10,821	10,097	5 39	8.4	4,630	.....	Huntley.
499,603	368,720	4,684	4,710	4 45	9.4	2,046	.....	March.
623,625	494,395	7,360	6,596	5 26	11.8	3,136	.....	Marlborough.
2,807,476	2,512,389	27,679	25,570	5 23	9.9	12,456	.....	Nepean.
1,546,040	1,517,375	26,772	22,647	6 39	17.3	9,426	.....	Osgoode.
137,375	137,975	4,076	3,358	4 38	29.7	2,091	.....	Torbolton.
11,298,637	9,417,751	144,547	132,642	.....	.....	61,746	.....	Totals.
584,295	471,704	17,233	14,538	5 83	29.5	5,486	.....	Hintonburg.
490,678	351,585	10,702	6,939	6 83	21.8	4,145	.....	Ottawa, E.
71,820	71,160	1,638	1,638	4 16	23.4	696	.....	Richmond.
1,146,793	894,449	29,618	23,115	.....	.....	10,327	.....	Totals.
33,013,416	32,333,725	797,270	718,485	12 24	24.1	241,574	.....	Ottawa City.
								Dufferin :
1,809,714	1,173,780	12,858	12,677	5 44	7.1	6,906	.....	Amaranth.
1,139,662	1,115,700	10,201	9,196	5 80	9.0	5,200	.....	Garafraxa, E.
1,181,998	1,169,325	11,036	9,621	7 12	9.3	5,564	.....	Luther, E.
1,964,542	1,774,216	14,724	14,698	4 51	7.5	8,169	.....	Melancthon.
1,554,810	1,535,100	14,369	12,757	5 13	9.2	7,620	.....	Mono.
1,466,825	1,472,275	13,895	13,581	4 99	9.5	7,363	.....	Mulmur.
9,117,551	8,240,396	77,083	72,530	.....	.....	40,822	.....	Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property,		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Dufferin.—*continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Grand Valley...Vill.	850	192,975	171,450	31,550	23,600	4,000	.....
Shelburne..... "	1,178	355,900	347,940	44,597	700	14,015	6,550
Orangeville.....Tn.	2,688	849,128	775,895	103,852	2,700	12,372	9,650
Totals.....	4,716	1,398,003	1,295,285	179,999	27,000	30,387	16,200
Dundas:							
Matilda.....Tp.	3,171	1,354,055	1,275,750	.....	39,200	.....	2,250
Mountain..... "	2,794	1,325,292	1,317,960	5,817	4,500	.....	.....
Williamsburg.... "	3,494	1,471,425	1,464,285	13,150	4,850	6,345	5,000
Winchester..... "	3,357	1,426,640	1,404,575	9,000	3,700	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,816	5,577,412	5,462,570	27,967	52,250	6,345	7,250
Chesterville.....Vill.	931	168,700	140,725	20,900	19,000	966	400
Iroquois..... "	1,003	313,950	314,250	24,529	16,900	6,515	900
Morrisburg..... "	1,507	479,475	480,850	44,725	36,850	40,550	18,600
Winchester..... "	1,169	244,060	237,550	31,001	25,750	7,000	3,400
Totals.....	4,610	1,206,185	1,173,375	121,155	98,500	55,031	23,300
Durham:							
Cartwright.....Tp.	1,660	881,288	716,868	5,050	4,100	.....	.....
Cavan..... "	2,246	1,556,105	1,554,775	1,200	1,100	.....	.....
Clarke..... "	3,280	2,128,760	1,743,065	17,320	5,650	2,980	.....
Darlington..... "	3,759	2,366,411	2,366,718	7,950	1,900	.....	.....
Hope..... "	2,959	2,201,286	2,193,180	2,000	3,150	5,000	4,700
Manvers..... "	2,782	882,160	884,690	8,435	4,975	1,300	.....
Totals.....	16,686	10,016,010	9,459,296	41,955	20,875	9,280	4,700
Millbrook.....Vill.	872	181,199	178,170	27,164	10,425	600	900
Newcastle..... "	648	184,933	184,660	9 531	2,250	2,800	800
Bowmanville....Tn.	2,779	984,115	970,770	99,065	114,925	30,785	9,450
Port Hope..... "	4,361	1,362,291	1,360,830	173,411	153,500	47,760	43,690
Totals.....	8,660	2,712,538	2,694,430	309,171	281,100	81,945	54,840
Elgin:							
Aldborough.....Tp.	4,413	2,017,005	1,693,615	38,155	14,400	2,498	300
Bayham..... "	3,502	1,093,825	1,078,055	21,392	5,950	6,360	400
Dorchester S.... "	1,555	1,750,165	1,067,080	6,450	1,600	800	.....
Dunwich..... "	3,137	2,483,251	1,773,135	6,015	3,300	20,000	.....
Malahide..... "	3,360	2,578,676	1,910,725	15,215	17,520	7,082	1,650
Southwold..... "	3,395	3,162,306	2,505,326	15,550	7,250	.....	.....
Yarmouth..... "	4,537	3,498,148	2,660,957	16,395	3,950	.....	1,020
Totals.....	23,899	16,583,376	12,688,893	119,172	53,970	36,740	3,370
Dutton.....Vill.	944	340,650	235,290	33,519	23,650	11,368	3,450
Port Stanley.... "	626	152,125	141,755	13,770	14,970	1,000	1,000
Springfield..... "	465	105,933	90,770	12,122	9,795	500	250
Vienna..... "	338	72,078	72,773	4,169	3,790	1,283	250
Aylmer.....Tn.	2,119	662,710	638,850	66,115	72,635	28,375	4,700
Totals.....	4,492	1,333,496	1,179,438	129,695	124,840	42,526	9,650
*St. Thomas....City.	13,060	4,851,894	4,417,785	355,785	311,500	70,230	80,700

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Dufferin :
228,525	195,050	4,256	3,548	5 01	18.6	1,805	.....	Grand Valley.
414,512	355,190	8,698	8,487	7 38	21.0	3,316	....	Shelburne.
965,352	788,245	24,919	21,378	9 27	25.8	7,252	15,200	Orangeville.
1,608,389	1,338,485	37,873	33,413	.....	.....	12,373	.....	Totals.
								Dundas :
1,354,055	1,317,200	20,971	18,528	6 61	15.5	7,880	.....	Matilda.
1,331,109	1,322,460	24,607	18,435	8 81	18.5	8,516	.....	Mountain.
1,490,920	1,474,135	20,117	19,181	5 76	13.5	6,962	.....	Williamsburg.
1,435,640	1,408,275	30,562	27,944	9 10	21.3	9,495	.....	Winchester
5,611,724	5,522,070	96,257	84,088	.....	.....	32,853	.....	Totals.
190,566	160,125	4,287	4,094	4 60	22.5	2,483	.....	Chesterville.
344,994	332,050	10,921	8,338	10 89	31.7	3,338	5,000	Iroquois.
564,750	536,300	13,856	11,944	9 19	24.5	6,165	1,000	Morrisburg.
282,061	266,700	8,582	5,892	7 34	30.4	2,990	.....	Winchester.
1,382,371	1,295,175	37,646	30,268	.....	.....	14,976	.....	Totals.
								Durham :
886,338	720,968	9,240	8,124	5 56	10.4	4,658	.....	Cartwright.
1,557,305	1,555,875	16,481	14,742	7 34	10.6	6,596	.....	Cavan.
2,149,060	1,748,715	18,197	16,413	5 55	8.5	8,468	.....	Clarke.
2,374,361	2,368,618	21,358	19,748	5 68	9.0	9,816	.....	Darlington.
2,208,286	2,201,030	14,673	12,742	4 96	6.6	7,026	.....	Hope.
891,895	889,665	14,546	12,314	5 23	16.3	7,731	.....	Manvers.
10,067,245	9,484,871	94,495	84,083	.....	.....	44,295	.....	Totals.
208,963	189,495	4,388	4,253	5 03	21.0	1,458	.....	Millbrook.
197,264	187,710	3,977	3,777	6 14	20.2	2,335	.....	Newcastle.
1,113,965	1,095,145	29,626	30,069	10 66	26.6	6,970	46,880	Bowmanville
1,583,462	1,558,020	40,429	36,189	9 27	25.5	9,200	78,000	Port Hope.
3,103,654	3,030,370	78,420	74,288	.....	.....	19,963	.....	Totals.
								Elgin :
2,057,658	1,708,315	33,847	33,951	7 67	16.4	10,936	.....	Aldborough.
1,121,577	1,084,405	22,533	21,693	6 43	20.1	7,608	.....	Bayham.
1,757,415	1,068,680	14,115	13,336	9 08	8.0	4,107	.....	Dorchester S.
2,509,266	1,776,435	22,966	22,690	7 32	9.2	6,283	.....	Dunwich.
2,600,973	1,929,895	25,833	24,323	7 69	9.9	8,268	.....	Malahide.
3,177,856	2,512,576	25,454	23,761	7 50	8.0	8,451	.....	Southwold.
3,514,543	2,665,927	36,150	34,811	7 97	10.3	9,735	.....	Yarmouth.
16,739,288	12,746,233	180,898	174,565	.....	.....	55,388	.....	Totals.
385,537	262,390	5,254	4,783	5 57	13.6	2,192	.....	Dutton.
166,895	157,725	3,049	3,189	4 87	18.3	1,118	.....	Port Stanley.
118,555	100,815	2,490	2,055	5 35	21.0	568	3,000	Springfield.
77,530	76,813	1,730	1,563	5 12	22.3	756	.....	Vienna.
757,200	716,185	24,229	22,530	11 43	32.0	4,149	.....	Aylmer.
1,505,717	1,313,928	36,752	34,120	.....	.....	8,783	.....	Totals.
5,277,909	4,809,985	145,445	136,587	11 14	27.6	39,987	140,00	St. Thomas.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Essex :							
Anderdon .....Tp.	1,918	689,848	631,735	1,000			
Colchester N..... "	1,882	743,070	692,300	625			
Colchester S..... "	2,890	1,040,071	1,011,455	13,353	6,450	4,850	2,000
Gosfield N ..... "	1,876	763,285	723,728				
Gosfield S..... "	2,080	1,290,485	1,012,840	4,825	11,200	6,050	
Maidstone ..... "	2,767	1,537,937	1,327,075	6,290	950		
Malden ..... "	1,399	897,097	718,630	1,391			1,750
Mersea..... "	4,009	1,880,523	1,840,757	7,350	5,525	6,175	
Rochester ..... "	2,434	1,565,065	964,400	14,590	8,550	2,820	
Sandwich E..... "	2,762	729,562	626,800	24,330	2,060	850	
Sandwich S..... "	1,595	823,412	560,500	2,415	1,251		
Sandwich W..... "	2,467	771,576	724,874	5,000			
Tilbury N..... "	2,052	688,362	651,675	1,974	675	600	
Tilbury W ..... "	1,836	679,752	661,373	20,572	14,900	6,250	2,000
Totals	31,967	14,100,045	12,148,142	103,715	51,561	27,595	5,750
Belle River .....Vil.	582	71,265	64,397	9,974	1,575	600	
Amherstburg.....Tn.	2,227	571,461	464,815	44,474	22,400	14,310	900
Essex ..... "	1,332	381,595	357,031	47,795	31,150	5,064	3,500
Kingsville..... "	1,563	409,152	354,856	35,141	16,415	6,442	800
Leamington..... "	2,732	733,012	669,383	76,354	57,992	27,940	6,150
Sandwich..... "	1,726	694,515	601,876	53,023	28,950	7,230	200
Totals	10,162	2,861,000	2,512,358	266,761	158,482	61,586	11,550
*Pelee Island.....Tp.	642	314,720	288,210	5,560			
*Walkerville ....Tn.	2,425	2,220,543	1,410,781	1,019,877	957,826	146,133	70,400
*Windsor.....City	14,007	6,669,455	5,443,625	648,775	273,925	157,740	50,300
Frontenac :							
Barrie.....Tp.	472	77,185	41,483				
Bedford ..... "	1,125	327,621	174,707				2,000
Clarendon & M.. "	961	85,611	63,070				
Hinchinbrooke.. "	1,100	218,979	190,300		1,225		
Howe Island .... "	317	77,942	52,812				
Kennebec..... "	1,155	103,904	93,372	4,030			
Kingston..... "	2,601	1,609,604	1,088,760	5,960			
Loughborough... "	1,731	390,460	388,180	20,300	2,550		20,300
Olden..... "	1,041	107,142	105,159	1,634	499		
Oso ..... "	1,156	116,455	93,789	1,300			
Palmerston, etc.. "	968	89,966	56,770	3,560	1,875		
Pittsburg..... "	2,314	817,255	810,007				
Portland..... "	1,907	464,510	453,682	3,050	3,050	400	400
Storrington..... "	1,766	417,425	420,840	5,522			
Wolfe Island .... "	1,488	581,588	583,795	1,780	1,825		
Totals	20,102	5,485,647	4,616,726	47,136	11,024	400	22,700
Garden Island ..Vil.	226	27,063	24,600	16,237	18,500	7,500	7,500
Portsmouth ..... "	642	106,645	105,190	7,097	7,400	3,700	2,800
Totals	868	133,708	129,790	23,334	25,900	11,200	10,300
*Kingston .....City	18,209	6,827,735	6,801,425	857,300	851,275	205,475	212,375

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Continued*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Essex :
690,848	631,735	11,654	10,970	6 08	16.9	3,898	.....	Anderdon.
743,695	692,300	17,590	15,608	9 35	23.7	4,423	.....	Colchester N.
1,058,274	1,019,905	23,044	19,493	7 97	21.8	7,447	.....	Colchester S.
763,285	723,728	16,848	15,893	8 98	22.1	4,280	.....	Gosfield N.
1,301,360	1,024,040	18,201	17,049	8 75	14.0	5,547	.....	Gosfield S.
1,544,227	1,328,025	21,712	20,582	7 85	14.1	7,194	.....	Maidstone.
898,488	720,380	9,048	8,144	6 47	10.1	2,967	.....	Malden.
1,894,048	1,846,282	32,876	32,206	8 20	17.4	8,957	.....	Mersea
1,582,475	972,950	15,899	16,200	6 53	10.0	5,391	.....	Rochester.
754,742	628,860	14,912	13,261	5 40	19.8	4,995	.....	Sandwich E.
825,827	561,751	11,283	11,693	7 07	13.7	3,647	.....	Sandwich S.
776,576	724,874	11,714	10,843	4 75	15.1	5,591	5,650	Sandwich W.
690,936	652,350	14,731	14,631	7 18	21.3	4,282	.....	Tilbury N.
706,574	678,273	15,385	15,910	8 38	21.8	4,383	.....	Tilbury W.
14,231,355	12,205,453	234,897	222,483	.....	.....	73,002	.....	Totals.
81,839	65,972	1,699	1,805	2 92	20.8	722	3,525	Belle River.
630,245	488,115	17,766	15,303	7 98	28.2	5,031	.....	Amherstburg.
434,454	391,681	15,692	13,813	11 78	36.1	6,029	7,000	Essex.
450,735	372,071	12,241	10,982	7 83	27.2	3,593	1,600	Kingsville.
837,306	733,525	18,519	21,293	6 78	22.1	8,243	3,500	Leamington.
754,768	631,026	14,135	12,874	8 19	18.7	3,213	80,096	Sandwich.
3,189,347	2,682,390	80,052	76,070	.....	.....	26,831	.....	Totals.
320,280	288,210	9,390	9,678	14 63	29.3	1,888	.....	Pelee Island.
3,386 553	2,439,007	52,287	36,144	21 56	15.4	10,870	.....	Walkerville.
7,475,970	5,767,850	173,466	172,077	12 38	23.0	57,607	143,600	Windsor.
								Frontenac :
77,185	41,483	1,558	1,558	3 29	20.1	879	.....	Barrie.
327,621	176,707	6,109	6,435	5 43	18.6	3,543	.....	Bedford.
85,611	63,070	2,163	2,069	2 25	25.3	1,400	.....	Clarendon & Miller.
218,979	191,525	5,769	5,482	5 24	26.3	2,917	.....	Hinchinbrooke.
77,942	52,812	1,508	1,619	4 76	19.3	767	.....	Howe Island.
107,934	93,372	3,635	3,167	3 15	33.7	2,173	.....	Kennebec.
1,615,564	1,088,760	17,085	16,798	6 57	10.6	6,473	.....	Kingston.
410,760	411,030	8,590	8,225	4 96	20.9	4,042	.....	Loughborough.
108,776	105,658	4,600	4,328	4 42	42.3	2,650	700	Olden.
117,755	93,789	3,497	3,394	3 03	29.7	1,267	.....	Oso.
93,526	58,645	2,933	2,741	3 03	31.4	1,520	.....	Palmerston, etc.
817,255	810,007	15,230	16,087	6 58	18.6	5,106	.....	Pittsburg.
467,960	457,132	10,699	10,986	5 61	22.9	4,549	.....	Portland.
422,947	420,840	9,460	9,376	5 36	22.4	3,918	.....	Storrington.
583,368	585,620	11,376	10,988	7 65	19.5	3,960	.....	Wolfe Island.
5,533,183	4,650,450	104,207	103,253	.....	.....	45,164	.....	Totals.
50,800	50,600	1,651	1,645	7 31	32.5	757	.....	Garden Island.
117,442	115,390	2,426	2,352	3 78	20.7	979	1,000	Portsmouth.
168,242	165,990	4,077	3,997	.....	.....	1,736	.....	Totals.
7,890,510	7,865,075	160,504	155,301	8 81	20 3	39,058	546,800	Kingston, City.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Glengarry :		$	$	$	$	$	$
Charlottenburg ..Tp.	4,768	1,180,404	1,180,110	.....	.....	700	400
Kenyon ..... "	3,856	1,454,416	749,650	19,120	.....	3,215	.....
Lancaster ..... "	3,730	2,391,133	936,107	14,450	2,700	14,986	.....
Lochiel ..... "	4,630	1,307,410	1,010,850	20,430	.....	.....	.....
Totals	16,984	6,333,363	3,876,717	54,000	2,700	18,901	400
Lancaster .....Vil.	512	143,765	77,095	18,490	600	2,328	.....
Maxville ..... "	817	232,635	71,540	26,373	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria.....Tn.	2,269	375,990	345,865	57,369	18,260	13,012	.....
Totals	3,598	752,390	494,500	102,232	18,860	15,340	.....
Grenville :							
Augusta .....Tp.	3,600	1,294,455	1,292,300	23,480	.....	700	700
Edwardsburg.... "	3,299	1,187,483	1,171,160	9,050	1,550	7,219	400
Gower S ..... "	723	317,655	313,365	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford ..... "	2,535	808,182	800,665	1,824	.....	2,150	1,500
Wolford..... "	1,552	929,529	921,914	8,357	5,700	2,214	.....
Totals.....	11,709	4,537,304	4,499,404	42,711	7,250	12,283	2,600
Cardinal .....Vil.	1,167	329,580	339,875	48,948	29,185	5,560	6,900
Kemptville..... "	1,328	375,047	372,105	12,395	21,400	13,405	3,300
Merrickville..... "	903	271,860	281,560	32,385	21,475	28,059	12,100
Totals	3,398	976,487	993,540	93,728	72,060	47,022	22,300
*Prescott.....Tn	3,135	935,205	908,860	163,652	27,750	51,598	7,700
Grey :							
Artemesia.....Tp	3,168	1,051,635	1,051,390	24,960	4,800	.....	.....
Bentinck..... "	3,135	1,794,595	1,065,730	7,850	3,900	4,000	.....
Collingwood..... "	3,363	1,384,682	1,402,055	20,188	3,800	.....	.....
Derby ..... "	1,833	971,457	796,250	4,940	850	.....	.....
Egremont..... "	2,983	2,075,294	1,514,350	12,442	26,425	4,657	.....
Euphrasia..... "	2,789	1,263,355	1,267,755	4,250	1,850	.....	1,200
Glenelg..... "	2,325	759,200	664,542	3,850	.....	.....	.....
Holland..... "	2,439	1,339,278	809,055	14,770	1,025	.....	.....
Keppel ..... "	3,529	731,350	737,568	25,830	2,700	.....	.....
Normanby ..... "	4,109	2,164,505	1,726,976	24,750	9,900	1,200	.....
Osprey..... "	2,931	1,048,550	1,055,555	3,750	.....	.....	.....
Proton..... "	3,484	1,369,450	976,640	3,000	2,300	.....	.....
St. Vincent..... "	2,598	1,386,565	1,385,884	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarawak..... "	1,446	335,218	318,015	13,728	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan..... "	2,843	1,144,225	1,143,975	5,500	5,600	.....	.....
Sydenham..... "	3,221	1,906,687	1,317,357	200	3,800	.....	400
Totals	46,196	20,726,046	17,233,097	170,008	66,950	9,857	1,600
Chatsworth.... Vil.	383	127,550	85,800	12,750	.....	5,996	.....
Dundalk..... "	826	201,400	165,460	30,740	13,740	1,910	1,500
Markdale..... "	907	227,295	193,400	33,695	20,850	2,625	1,550
Durham.....Tn.	1,670	518,597	334,508	136,870	303,825	20,998	8,100
Hanover..... "	2,031	354,404	344,525	77,615	15,400	9,256	.....
Meaford..... "	2,073	742,116	730,155	104,748	40,375	10,513	2,800
Owen Sound..... "	10,192	4,040,653	2,903,528	545,375	290,860	135,952	46,025
Thornbury..... "	796	262,027	233,570	25,555	7,350	2,664	.....
Totals	18,878	6,474,042	4,990,946	967,348	692,400	189,914	59,975

)0a B.I (III.)

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—Continued.

Assessed values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools				Taxes imposed for school purposes 1905	Value of property liable to school rates only, 1905	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$		$	$	Glengarry :
1,181,104	1,180,510	26,512	22,846	5 56	22 4	11,582		Charlottenburg.
1,476,751	749,650	16,272	15,502	4 22	11 0	7,938		Kenyon.
2,420,569	938,807	13,295	13,770	3 56	5 5	7,253		Lancaster.
1,327,840	1,010,850	16,048	15,130	3 47	12 1	8,810		Lochiel.
6,406,264	3,879,817	72,127	67,308	.....	.....	35,583		Totals.
164,583	77,695	1,669	1,676	3 26	10 1	882	.....	Lancaster.
259,008	71,540	2,379	2,315	2 91	9 2	1,714	.....	Maxville.
446,371	364,125	13,543	10,180	5 97	30 3	3,612	9,760	Alexandria.
869,962	513,360	17,591	14,171	.....	.....	6,208	.....	Totals.
								Grenville :
1,318,635	1,293,000	16,965	16,021	4 71	12.9	7,793	.....	Augusta.
1,203,752	1,173,110	14,457	13,099	4 38	12.0	7,982	.....	Edwardsburg.
317,655	313,365	3,322	3,756	4 59	10.5	1,477	.....	Gower S.
812,156	802,165	12,028	11,179	4 74	14.8	4,095	.....	Oxford.
940,100	927,614	7,601	7,311	4 90	8.1	4,121	.....	Wolford.
4,592,298	4,509,254	54,373	51,366	.....	.....	25,468	.....	Totals.
384,088	375,960	5,187	4,994	4 44	13.5	2,341	60,000	Cardinal.
400,845	396,805	8,753	8,641	6 59	21.8	4,000	15,000	Kemptville.
332,304	315,135	6,646	6,224	7 36	20.0	2,592	.....	Merrickville.
1,117,237	1,087,900	20,586	19,859	.....	.....	8,933	.....	Totals
1,150,455	944,310	26,308	22,889	8 39	22.9	9,084	45,800	Prescott.
								Grey :
1,076,595	1,056,190	17,173	15,897	5 42	16.0	9,500	.....	Artemesia.
1,806,445	1,069,630	13,524	11,802	4 31	7.5	6,116	.....	Bentinck.
1,404,870	1,405,855	17,277	17,019	5 14	12.3	7,909	.....	Collingwood.
976,397	797,100	10,292	10,239	5 61	10.5	3,833	.....	Derby.
2,092,393	1,540,775	14,211	11,847	4 76	6.8	7,925	650	Egremont.
1,267,605	1,270,805	14,699	13,484	5 27	11.6	7,517	.....	Euphrasia.
763,050	664,542	10,059	8,883	4 33	13.2	5,072	.....	Glenelg.
1,354,048	810,080	11,739	10,496	4 81	8.7	6,140	.....	Holland.
757,180	740,268	14,434	13,329	4 09	19.0	7,238	.....	Keppel.
2,190,455	1,736,876	18,053	15,944	4 39	8.2	8,346	.....	Normanby.
1,052,300	1,055,555	13,447	11,718	4 59	12.8	7,077	.....	Osprey.
1,372,450	978,940	15,941	13,989	4 58	11.6	6,862	.....	Proton.
1,386,565	1,385,884	16,482	15,566	6 34	11.9	8,062	.....	St. Vincent.
348,946	318,015	7,489	6,436	5 18	21.5	2,662	29,208	Sarawak.
1,149,725	1,149,575	14,189	12,503	4 99	12.3	7,131	.....	Sullivan.
1,906,887	1,321,557	16,820	15,593	5 22	8.8	7,516	.....	Sydenham.
20,905,911	17,301,647	225,829	204,745	.....	.....	108,906	.....	Totals.
146,296	85,800	2,067	1,459	5 40	14.1	915	.....	Chatsworth.
234,050	180,700	4,293	4,023	5 20	18.3	988	1,400	Dundalk.
263,615	215,800	4,610	4,546	5 08	17.5	1,848	.....	Markdale.
676,465	646,433	10,769	9,349	6 45	15.9	3,922	226,200	Durham.
441,275	359,925	11,081	9,272	5 46	25.1	4,329	10,000	Hanover.
857,377	773,330	20,221	19,648	9 75	23.6	6,261	166,350	Meaford.
4,721,980	3,240,413	98,727	89,257	9 69	20.9	27,820	223,680	Owen Sound.
290,246	240,920	4,980	4,820	6 26	17.2	681	.....	Thornbury.
7,631,304	5,743,321	156,748	142,374	.....	.....	46,764	.....	Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Haldimand:		$	$	$	$	$	$
Canborough .....Tp.	870	515,559	354,918	3,925	6,395	701	
Cayuga N..... "	1,527	909,094	734,210	6,455	6,675	3,456	300
Cayuga S..... "	712	393,415	391,800	250	1,000	100	800
Dunn..... "	796	434,340	403,350				
Moulton..... "	1,710	632,342	609,255	14,900			
Oneida..... "	1,279	1,002,000	954,805	5,000	250		250
Rainham..... "	1,742	776,880	534,055	8,060	1,900	375	
Seneca ..... "	1,635	1,179,295	876,768	3,830			1,000
Sherbrooke..... "	322	164,801	150,513	1,800			
Walpole..... "	3,756	1,943,407	1,933,730	24,217	11,500	2,796	
Totals.....	14,349	7,951,133	6,943,404	68,437	27,720	7,428	2,350
Caledonia .....Vill.	800	164,599	160,534	18,015	11,000	1,475	
Cayuga..... "	976	181,611	172,530	23,575	9,000	700	2,800
Hagersville ..... "	974	215,050	201,250	28,557	17,750	250	
Dunnville.....Tn.	2,339	709,015	657,910	89,630	88,300	11,475	4,400
Totals.....	5,089	1,270,275	1,192,224	159,777	126,050	13,900	7,200
Haliburton :							
Anson and H. ...Tp.	253	33,100	32,480	1,670	1,925	200	200
Cardiff..... "	534	65,876	43,132	2,020	300		
Dysart, etc..... "	1,054	381,914	154,900	9,002	4,400	1,124	
Glamorgan..... "	521	30,074	26,406				
Lutterworth .... "	419	36,875	37,554				
Minden ..... "	1,148	86,811	87,561	3,440	700	700	500
Monmouth..... "	591	56,316	55,457				
Sherbourne, etc.. "	221	47,051	24,893	1,356	335		
Snowdon ..... "	735	73,753	67,195		1,050		
Stanhope ..... "	469	50,745	24,822		150		
Totals.....	5,945	862,515	554,400	17,488	8,860	2,024	700
Halton :							
Esquesing .....Tp.	3,347	2,176,391	2,215,339	28,335	17,300	6,850	13,050
Nassagaweya .... "	2,080	1,473,895	1,029,950	19,300	14,225	7,500	3,100
Nelson ..... "	2,529	2,403,297	1,780,475		1,100	600	600
Trafalgar ..... "	3,139	2,599,834	2,474,099	2,030	8,140	3,700	1,400
Totals.....	11,095	8,653,417	7,499,863	49,665	40,765	18,650	18,150
Acton .....Vill.	1,547	328,569	278,130	35,195	39,400	3,161	700
Burlington..... "	1,400	382,235	371,320	8,800			
Georgetown..... "	1,401	358,446	343,110	38,377	28,950	14,666	2,400
Milton. .....Tn.	1,565	387,605	381,740	36,350	28,550	8,002	5,300
Oakville ..... "	1,786	698,603	451,180	49,488	10,000	4,753	2,200
Totals.....	7,699	2,155,458	1,825,480	168,210	106,900	30,587	10,600
Hastings :							
Bangor, etc.....Tp.	1,023	55,690	58,180	11,475	2,000		
Carlow..... "	670	60,073	54,780				
Dungannon..... "	785	85,668	54,240	900			
Elzevir and Grim. "	1,344	318,975	96,212				
Faraday..... "	767	75,538	146,977	750	9,300		
Hungerford..... "	3,437	1,575,112	779,769	30,272	900		

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Continued*

values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905	Municipalities
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Haldimand:
520,185	361,313	4,850	4,809	5 57	9.3	2,180		Canborough.
919,005	741,185	7,349	7,425	4 81	8.0	3,874		Cayuga N.
393,765	393,600	3,079	3,094	4 32	7.8	1,637		Cayuga S.
434,340	403,350	3,799	3,884	4 77	8.7	1,961		Dunn.
647,242	609,255	6,880	5,942	4 02	10.6	2,536		Moulton.
1,007,000	955,305	7,923	7,637	6 19	7.9	2,391		Oneida.
785,315	535,955	7,073	7,151	4 06	9.0	2,912		Rainham.
1,183,125	877,768	10,033	9,513	6 14	8.5	4,209		Seneca.
166,601	150,513	1,383	1,310	4 30	8.3	780		Sherbrooke.
1,970,420	1,945,230	23,072	25,636	6 14	11.7	10,497		Walpole.
8,026,998	6,973,474	75,441	76,401			32,977		Totals.
184,089	171,534	4,843	5,298	6 05	26.3	2,577		Caledonia.
205,886	184,330	4,471	4,815	4 58	21.7	2,442	2,400	Cayuga.
243,857	219,000	4,452	4,462	4 57	18.3	2,170		Hagersville.
810,120	750,610	18,019	16,409	7 70	22.2	4,314	25,200	Dunnville.
1,443,952	1,325,474	31,785	30,984			11,503		Totals.
								Haliburton:
34,970	34,605	1,038	1,024	4 10	29.7	717		Anson and Hindon.
67,896	43,432	2,072	1,754	3 88	30.5	1,352		Cardiff.
392,040	159,300	5,698	4,683	5 41	14.5	2,509		Dysart, etc.
30,074	26,406	1,455	1,355	2 79	48.4	847		Glamorgan.
36,875	37,554	1,373	1,442	3 27	37.2	813		Lutterworth.
90,951	88,761	3,340	3,284	2 91	36.7	2,085		Minden.
56,316	55,457	2,614	2,496	4 42	46.8	1,812		Monmouth.
48,407	25,228	1,218	1,133	5 51	25.2	518		Sherbourne, etc.
73,753	68,245	2,649	2,666	3 60	35.9	2,251		Snowdon.
50,745	24,972	1,118	1,217	2 38	22.0	584		Stanhope.
882,027	563,960	22,575	21,054			13,488		Totals.
								Halton:
2,211,576	2,245,689	16,752	15,672	5 00	7.6	6,275		Esquesing.
1,500,695	1,047,275	8,024	7,695	3 86	5.3	3,612		Na sagaweya.
2,403,897	1,782,175	15,217	13,599	6 02	6.3	3,263	6,400	Nelson.
2,605,564	2,483,639	16,347	16,873	5 21	6.3	6,562		Trafalgar.
8,721,732	7,558,778	56,340	53,839			19,712		Totals.
366,925	318,230	7,076	6,459	4 57	19.3	3,157		Acton.
391,035	371,320	5,465	5,178	3 90	14.0	1,755		Burlington.
411,489	374,460	8,737	7,786	6 24	21.2	4,948	5,000	Georgetown.
431,957	415,590	10,819	7,896	6 91	25.0	1,840	4,800	Milton.
752,849	463,380	12,380	13,066	6 93	16.4	5,337		Oakville.
2,354,255	1,942,980	44,477	40,385			17,037		Totals.
								Hastings.
67,165	60,180	2,751	2,571	2 69	41.0	1,759		Bangor, etc.
60,073	54,780	2,603	2,389	3 89	43.3	1,478		Carlow.
86,568	54,240	2,528	2,235	3 22	29.2	1,781		Dungannon.
318,975	96,212	4,299	4,257	3 20	13.5	2,747		Elzevir and Grim.
76,288	156,277	2,893	4,413	3 77	37.9	1,996		Faraday.
1,605,384	780,669	12,003	13,531	3 49	7.5	7,031		Hungerford.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Hastings.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Huntingdon ... Tp.	2,105	473,597	440,838				
Limerick ... "	522	60,215	59,415				
Madoc ... "	2,674	1,115,010	491,000	4,460			
Marmora and L.. "	1,636	248,794	245,812	1,374			
Mayo ... "	543	34,385	25,990	750			
Monteagle and H. "	1,681	108,883	73,010				
Rawdon ... "	3,119	1,168,470	1,167,071	1,465		1,100	
Sidney ... "	3,798	2,055,003	2,064,290	32,029		4,300	1,500
Thurlow ... "	3,450	1,933,400	1,976,500	186,250			
Tudor and C.... "	836	103,858	67,051	3,880		300	
Tyendinaga ... "	3,307	1,394,998	1,399,678	3,870	3,000	145	
Wollaston ... "	839	174,691	60,905	2,500			
Totals ...	32,536	11,042,360	9,261,718	279,975	15,200	5,845	1,500
‡Bancroft ... Vill.	585	80,655		17,465		139	
Madoc ... "	1,020	328,109	327,018	43,897	28,000	10,891	7,900
Marmora ... "	752	233,670	139,440	29,498	4,950	4,951	
Stirling ... "	836	214,269	190,240	23,485	6,170	6,625	1,900
Tweed ... "	1,320	481,481	244,510	49,465	37,900	2,145	3,300
Deseronto ... Tn.	3,286	930,800	755,920	141,405	38,230	21,701	18,550
Totals ...	7,799	2,268,984	1,657,128	305,215	115,250	46,452	31,650
*Trenton ... Tn.	3,417	1,187,595	1,193,266	45,900	45,000	2,800	1,700
*Belleville ... City	8,643	3,367,790	3,326,394	336,523	304,887	112,297	119,936
Huron :							
Ashfield ... Tp.	2,916	1,686,550	1,674,600	10,535	10,400	133	
Colborne ... "	1,679	1,383,650	1,079,500	12,375	4,600	5,300	
Goderich ... "	2,175	1,471,105	1,472,235				
Grey ... "	3,040	2,829,225	1,787,725	11,010	8,100	3,965	
Hay ... "	3,295	2,288,750	1,817,035	24,100	33,050	12,950	2,400
Howick ... "	3,668	2,849,272	2,144,006	19,165	19,005		300
Hullett ... "	2,654	1,904,685	1,900,850	8,750	4,000	100	
McKillop ... "	2,388	2,232,390	2,012,000	800	3,200		400
Morris ... "	2,296	1,931,945	1,923,820	4,900	2,200	500	
Stanley ... "	1,952	1,988,452	1,664,155	3,170	2,100	6,367	
Stephen ... "	3,755	2,719,316	1,803,685	32,922	9,800	5,700	
Tuckersmith ... "	2,073	1,978,181	1,964,985	13,455	3,200	16,018	1,900
Turnberry ... "	2,028	1,325,220	1,301,710	3,865	3,400		
Usborne ... "	2,120	1,659,625	1,816,250	7,007	8,100		
Wawanosh, E... "	1,755	1,463,940	1,450,300	4,960	5,400		
Wawanosh, W... "	1,894	1,582,457	1,304,750	7,055	9,850		200
Totals ...	39,688	31,494,763	27,117,606	164,069	126,405	51,033	5,200
Bayfield ... Vill.	519	86,629	85,642	6,500	2,800	184	100
Blyth ... "	993	229,663	204,660	34,575	24,100	9,171	1,100
Brussels ... "	1,154	337,919	286,960	39,165	33,975	13,204	2,600
Exeter ... "	1,585	489,461	476,280	51,196	48,630	3,290	1,775
Hensall ... "	903	229,730	212,925	25,195	20,500	10,320	1,850
Wroxeter ... "	411	132,888	102,341	9,689	10,675	342	

* Separated from County.
‡ Incorporated 1905.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Concluded*

values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property (a) for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$		$	$	Hastings — *Continued.*
473,597	440,838	8,816	9,286	4 19	18.6	4,573	.....	Huntingdon.
60,215	59,415	1,708	1,658	3 27	28.4	865	.....	Limerick.
1,119,470	491,000	14,508	13,129	5 43	13.0	6,606	.....	Madoc.
250,168	245,812	7,013	6,130	4 29	28 0	2,394	.....	Marmora and L.
35,135	25,990	1,683	1,701	3 10	47.9	1,130	.....	Mayo.
108,883	73,010	3,888	3,773	2 31	35.7	2,718	.....	Monteagle and H.
1,171,035	1,167,071	15,742	14,970	5 05	13.4	9,065	.....	Rawdon.
2,091,332	2,065,790	22,751	20,577	5 99	10.9	9,136	50,000	Sidney.
2,119,650	1,976,500	19,056	19,855	5 52	9.0	7,985	.....	Thurlow.
108,038	67,051	2,755	2,696	3 30	25.5	1,720	.....	Tudor and C.
1,399,013	1,402,678	16,171	16,946	4 89	11.6	7,535	.....	Tyendinaga.
177,191	60,905	3,097	2,493	3 69	17.5	1,830	.....	Wollaston.
11,328,180	9,278,418	144,265	142,610	.....	....	72,349	.....	Totals.
98,259	.....	2,841	.....	4 86	28.9	1,204	.....	‡Bancroft.
382,897	362,918	7,658	7,258	7 51	20.0	3,829	.....	Madoc.
268,119	144,390	3,717	3,243	4 94	13.9	2,306	.....	Marmora.
244,379	198,310	4,446	4,615	5 32	18.2	1,935	4,000	Stirling.
533,091	285,710	6,924	5,610	5 25	13.0	3,533	4,650	Tweed.
1,093,906	812,700	22,972	22,755	6 99	30.0	8,829	.....	Deseronto.
2,620,651	1,804,028	48,558	43,481	.....	.....	21,636	.....	Totals.
1,236,295	1,239,966	28,557	28,530	8 36	23.1	9,350	104,750	*Trenton.
3,816,610	3,751,217	92,241	90,942	10 67	24.2	17,579	16,800	*Belleville.
								Huron:
1,697,218	1,685,000	15,967	15,412	5 48	9.4	6,782	.....	Ashfield.
1,401,325	1,084,100	9,193	8,875	5 48	6.6	4,216	.....	Colborne.
1,471,105	1,472,235	14,411	12,016	6 63	9.8	3,203	.....	Goderich.
2,844,200	1,795,825	22,250	23,121	7 32	7.8	6,224	.....	Grey.
2,325,800	1,852,485	18,121	17,629	5 50	7.8	7,875	.....	Hay.
2,868,437	2,163,311	22,305	19,976	6 08	7.8	8,313	.....	Howick.
1,913,535	1,904,850	19,245	16,442	7 25	10.1	6,227	.....	Hullett.
2,233,190	2,015,600	19,380	17,204	8 12	8.7	5,233	.....	McKillop.
1,937,345	1,926,020	14,359	11,017	6 25	7.4	4,705	.....	Morris.
1,997,989	1,666,255	14,601	13,176	7 48	7.3	5,698	.....	Stanley.
2,757,938	1,813,485	17,032	16,825	4 54	6.2	7,853	.....	Stephen.
2,007,654	1,970,085	15,936	12,135	7 69	7.9	3,935	.....	Tuckersmith.
1,329,085	1,305,110	9,441	9,085	4 66	7.1	4,450	.....	Turnberry
1,866,632	1,824,350	21,970	16,187	10 36	11.8	5,209	.....	Usborne
1,468,900	1,455,700	9,589	8,268	5 46	6.5	4,466	.....	Wawanosh, E.
1,589,512	1,314,800	11,572	9,053	6 11	7.3	4,592	.....	Wawanosh, W.
31,709,865	27,249,211	255,372	226,421	.....	.....	88,981	.....	Totals
93,313	88,542	1,577	1,498	3 04	16.9	793	440	Bayfield
273,409	229,860	5,678	5,395	5 72	20.8	1,913	6,960	Blyth.
390,288	323,535	8,905	8,176	7 72	22.8	2,498	7,000	Brussels
543,947	526,685	10,581	11,987	6 68	19.5	2,584	.....	Exeter
265,245	235,275	4,025	3,174	4 46	15.2	1,327	.....	Hensall
142,919	113,016	1,950	1,466	4 74	13.6	843	.....	Wroxeter

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Huron.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Clinton.....Tn.	2,097	651,832	600,697	65,449	24,550	10,230	7,650
Goderich..... "	4,295	1,335,400	1,320,000	189,774	59,250	78,918	36,700
Seaforth..... "	2,211	568,012	560,130	69,039	48,900	19,275	10,300
Wingham..... "	2,216	569,870	585,942	86,765	82,100	5,450	3,350
Totals.....	16,384	4,631,404	4,435,577	577,347	355,480	150,384	65,425
Kent :							
Camden.....Tp.	2,414	1,748,509	1,052,480	2,083	1,700	200	.....
Chatham..... "	5,123	3,221,350	2,049,660	14,500	1,700	150	150
Dover..... "	4,213	2,277,403	1,820,894	4,504	.....	.....	1,200
Harwich..... "	4,323	3,856,331	3,792,631	4,380	8,000	1,200	400
Howard..... "	2,710	2,434,984	2,434,829	7,050	7,150	.....	500
Orford..... "	2,532	1,733,194	1,412,350	8,100	8,250	175	.....
Raleigh..... "	4,245	2,768,321	2,556,065	4,419	7,350	300	2,400
Romney..... "	1,728	810,100	772,615	7,585	16,000	.....	.....
Tilbury, E..... "	2,887	1,670,840	1,631,350	7,725	6,750	2,500	.....
Zone..... "	1,064	670,725	685,511	13,930	....	2,150	18,350
Totals.....	31,239	21,191,757	18,208,385	74,276	56,900	6,675	23,000
Thamesville....Vill.	725	219,010	213,850	21,023	27,975	9,689	7,900
Tilbury..... "	1,189	233,755	219,950	26,240	14,400	2,312	.....
Blenheim.....Tn.	1,520	378,785	379,805	45,185	34,075	5,989	5,050
Bothwell..... "	785	175,500	161,565	22,505	25,250	5,705	.....
Dresden..... "	1,742	441,090	451,150	39,600	42,850	7,773	2,300
Ridgetown..... "	2,235	618,930	608,725	76,205	80,320	6,050	2,060
Wallaceburg..... "	3,245	621,700	631,130	41,100	41,500	1,300	1,300
Totals.....	11,441	2,688,770	2,666,175	271,858	266,370	38,818	18,610
*Chatham.....City	9,629	3,944,820	3,644,609	464,753	155,750	103,335	35,200
Lambton:							
Bosanquet.....Tp.	2,606	2,164,017	2,217,223	10,520	9,800	3,006	.....
Brooke..... "	3,081	2,474,485	2,236,940	11,444	7,500	.....	.....
Dawn..... "	3,232	1,372,295	1,347,315	2,500	4,820	.....	.....
Enniskillen..... "	4,031	2,287,370	2,280,900	3,250	2,200	.....	.....
Euphemia..... "	1,901	1,039,350	979,775	8,295	4,400	.....	.....
Moore..... "	4,264	2,894,940	2,991,265	39,350	43,600	10,968	800
Plympton..... "	3,252	2,508,887	2,050,250	5,000	2,450	.....	.....
Sarnia..... "	1,892	1,219,899	1,205,808	625	.....	400	600
Sombra..... "	4,022	1,757,952	1,705,110	15,681	.....	.....	.....
Warwick..... "	2,889	2,290,900	2,291,300	4,200	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	31,170	20,010,095	19,305,886	100,865	74,770	14,374	1,400
Alvinston.....Vill.	821	204,070	195,855	26,063	16,650	6,814	.....
Arkona..... "	481	103,675	105,670	11,119	5,100	4,385	400
Oil Springs..... "	859	304,435	303,012	19,581	25,153	1,960	.....
Point Edward... "	881	294,307	274,535	3,382	5,550	.....	.....
Thedford..... "	618	111,055	102,500	18,420	7,650	.....	.....
Watford..... "	1,259	314,932	308,065	33,902	22,900	2,737	2,000
Wyoming..... "	674	119,360	118,225	16,885	9,650	700	900
Forest.....Tn.	1,617	395,856	398,401	26,500	25,365	3,760	3,960
Petrolea..... "	3,781	1,179,135	1,201,020	88,765	84,600	47,965	51,000
Sarnia..... "	9,393	3,938,078	2,885,605	363,309	149,650	131,748	62,448
Totals.....	20,384	6,964,903	5,892,888	607,926	352,268	200,069	120,708

*Separated from county.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools 1905	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Huron – *Continued.*
727,511	632,897	16,244	15,895	7 75	22.3	5,093	.....	Clinton
1,604,092	1,415,950	35,328	35,000	8 23	22.0	9,174	314,220	Goderich
656,326	619,330	16,032	15,075	7 25	24.4	4,900	3,000	Seaforth
662,085	671,392	17,412	15,228	7 86	26.3	4,058	22,700	Wingham
5,359,135	4,856,482	117,732	112,894	.....	.....	33,183	.....	Totals
								Kent:
1,750,792	1,054,180	18,761	17,362	7 77	10.7	6,363	.....	Camden
3,236,000	2,051,510	47,767	49,259	9 32	14.8	13,466	2,200	Chatham
2,281,907	1,822,094	27,747	26,901	6 59	12.2	7,836	.....	Dover
3,861,911	3,801,031	35,547	32,176	8 22	9.2	11,076	.....	Harwich
2,442,034	2,442,479	27,411	24,525	10 11	11.2	4,812	.....	Howard
1,741,469	1,420,600	19,986	19,424	7 89	11.5	7,100	.....	Oxford
2,773,040	2,565,815	43,494	38,384	10 25	15.7	8,522	.....	Raleigh
817,685	788,615	17,380	17,213	10 06	21.3	3,905	.....	Romney
1,681,085	1,638,100	39,213	35,424	13 58	23.3	7,513	.....	Tilbury, E.
686,805	703,861	8,305	8,360	7 81	12.1	2,349	.....	Zone
21,272,708	18,288,285	285,611	269,028	.....	.....	72,942	.....	Totals
249,722	249,725	6,371	5,964	8 79	25.5	1,449	.....	Thamesville
262,307	234,350	10,159	8,247	8 54	38.7	2,623	.....	Tilbury
429,959	418,930	12,063	11,494	7 94	28.1	3,396	.....	Blenheim
203,710	186,815	4,809	4,456	6 13	23.6	1,190	750	Bothwell
488,463	496,300	11,453	11,186	6 57	23.4	3,273	.....	Dresden
701,185	691,105	17,515	17,465	7 84	25.0	3,857	8,750	Ridgetown
664,100	673,930	19,961	20,530	6 15	30.1	6,654	.....	Wallaceburg
2,999,446	2,951,155	82,331	79,342	.....	.....	22,442	.....	Totals
4,512,908	3,835,559	129,478	128,398	13 45	28.7	31,911	75,200	*Chatham
								Lambton:
2,177,543	2,227,023	17,876	19,300	6 86	8.2	6,617	.....	Bosanquet
2,485,929	2,244,440	39,854	34,232	12 94	16.0	10,040	.....	Brooke
1,374,795	1,352,135	29,549	26,428	9 14	21.5	8,272	.....	Dawn
2,290,620	2,283,100	33,354	35,835	8 27	14.6	10,941	.....	Enniskillen
1,047,645	984,175	12,788	13,105	6 73	12.2	4,843	.....	Euphemia
2,945,258	3,035,665	31,122	27,944	7 30	10.6	7,230	.....	Moore
2,513,887	2,052,700	26,378	25,643	8 11	10.5	9,577	.....	Plympton
1,220,924	1,206,408	16,271	18,359	8 60	13.3	4,901	3,125	Sarnia
1,773,633	1,705,110	26,772	31,720	6 66	15.1	8,914	.....	Sombra
2,295,100	2,291,300	20,651	19,837	7 15	9.0	7,318	.....	Warwick
20,125,334	19,382,056	254,615	252,403	.....	.....	78,653	.....	Totals
236,947	212,505	4,418	5,114	5 38	18.6	1,660	.....	Alvinston
119,179	111,170	1,599	1,610	3 32	13.4	779	.....	Arkona
325,976	328,165	7,027	6,586	8 18	21.6	2,428	8,000	Oil Springs
297,689	280,085	5,086	4,108	5 77	17.1	1,621	19,00	Point Edward
129,475	110,150	2,269	2,201	3 67	17.5	907	.....	Thedford
351,571	332,965	8,291	8,286	6 59	23.6	4,219	.....	Watford.
136,945	128,775	3,801	3,669	5 64	27.8	1,547	.....	Wyoming.
426,116	427,726	10,678	9,463	6 60	25.1	4,048	.....	Forest.
1,315,865	1,336,620	39,363	40,780	10 41	29.9	11,448	50,000	Petrolea.
4,483,135	3,097,703	105,482	88,748	11 23	23.8	30,943	83,000	Sarnia.
7,772,898	6,365,864	188,014	170,565	.....	.....	59,600	.....	Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Lanark :							
Bathurst .....Tp.	2,121	810,347	769,075	4,302	2,000	3,290	.....
Beckwith ..... "	1,535	505,105	502,175	788	1,600	.....	.....
Burgess N..... "	707	228,665	187,910	.....	100	.....	.....
Dalhousie, etc ... "	1,519	488,340	248,716	7,212	3,150	200	.....
Darling ..... "	693	117,551	62,002	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummond ..... "	1,899	929,868	699,209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elmsley N..... "	955	390,724	380,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark ..... "	1,660	845,210	450,295	7,940	4,700	3,335	.....
Lavant..... "	490	74,861	53,742	1,665	2,600	800	.....
Montague ..... "	1,850	592,837	574,686	.....	8,500	.....	.....
Pakenham ..... "	1,563	612,262	614,732	13,467	7,400	1,400	.....
Ramsay ..... "	2,034	613,909	679,340	16,433	1,575	2,673	.....
Sherbrooke S.... "	789	90,503	88,451	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Totals	17,815	6,300,182	5,310,468	51,807	32,625	11,698	.....
Lanark .....Vill.	820	247,790	153,705	31,645	15,500	10,796	1,200
Almonte .....Tn.	2,928	678,055	683,605	118,425	92,400	28,033	10,050
Carleton Place... "	4,010	927,845	854,055	95,248	57,200	50,433	2,300
Perth ..... "	3,343	1,138,660	1,107,225	124,285	98,150	62,635	20,200
Totals	11,101	2,992,350	2,798,590	369,603	263,250	151,897	33,750
*Smiths Falls.....Tn.	5,319	1,463,645	1,560,165	126,199	92,325	32,285	10,800
Leeds :							
Bastard and B ...Tp.	2,475	1,834,763	740,430	6,532	.....	.....	.....
Crosby N..... "	981	275,200	273,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crosby S..... "	1,446	724,055	408,396	9,565	.....	1,820	300
Elizabethtown... "	3,787	1,406,530	1,395,450	15,160	700	2,350	1,200
Elmsley S..... "	705	451,266	451,500	3,555	1,000	861	.....
Kitley ..... "	1,611	1,020,081	1,020,523	4,320	.....	1,363	.....
Leeds and Fr. . "	2,407	1,948,363	1,037,590	9,066	29,050	630	.....
Lansdowne Re.. "	2,114	1,327,387	573,381	24,001	7,175	5,443	.....
Yonge F. "	2,331	945,132	709,936	7,030	200	3,050	3,300
and Escott R. "	1,183	428,678	395,930	3,565	.....	300	300
Totals	19,040	10,361,455	7,006,266	82,794	38,125	15,817	5,100
Athens.....Vill.	876	182,143	172,650	12,709	5,800	5,400	2,300
Newboro ..... "	413	86,840	87,940	5,647	1,000	.....	.....
Westport ..... "	805	104,345	102,395	26,635	6,125	1,853	700
Gananoque .....Tn.	3,804	1,086,351	1,148,718	146,915	67,650	29,560	.....
Totals	5,898	1,459,679	1,511,703	191,906	80,575	36,813	3,000
*Brockville.....Tn.	8,958	3,300,645	3,291,330	234,425	234,875	41,000	45,150
Lennox & Addington:							
Adolphustown...Tp.	572	318,228	331,782	.....	.....	1,701	2,500
Amherst Is..... "	793	348,650	346,350	4,000	4,200	400	600
†Camden East... "	4,114	1,707,035	1,707,035	25,550	25,550	6,660	6,660
Denbigh, etc .... "	980	63,729	53,006	4,000	.....	722	.....
Ernestown ..... "	2,982	1,483,652	1,473,860	14,095	2,400	2,000	.....
Fredericksburg N. "	1,426	717,435	716,725	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Assessed values of 1904 repeated, as records for 1905 were burnt.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Continued*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total		Per head.	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Lanark:
817,939	771,075	8,844	8,547	4 17	10.8	4,540	.....	Bathurst.
505,893	503,775	6,932	6,675	4 52	13.7	3,354	.....	Beckwith.
228,665	188,010	3,181	2,880	4 50	13.9	1,672	.....	Burgess N.
495,752	251,866	5,497	5,526	3 62	11.1	3,172	.....	Dalhousie, etc.
117,551	62,002	2,017	1,764	2 91	17.2	1,294	.....	Darling.
929,868	699,209	9,750	8,959	5 13	10.5	3,805	.....	Drummond.
390,724	380,135	4,491	4,295	4 70	11.5	2,013	.....	Elmsley N.
856,485	454,995	6,355	6,036	3 83	7.4	3,668	.....	Lanark.
77,326	56,342	1,981	2,052	4 04	25.6	1,203	.....	Lavant.
592,837	583,186	9,729	8,808	5 26	16.4	4,317	.....	Montague.
627,129	622,132	8,984	9,107	5 75	14.3	3,764	.....	Pakenham.
633,015	680,915	11,842	11,716	5 82	18.7	4,703	.....	Ramsay.
90,503	89,451	1,886	2,066	2 39	20.8	1,066	.....	Sherbrooke S.
6,363,687	5,343,093	81,489	78,431	.....	.....	38,571	.....	Totals.
290,231	170,405	4,489	4,334	5 47	15.5	2,342	.....	Lanark.
824,513	786,055	20,798	19,814	7 10	25.2	7,343	.....	Almonte.
1,073,526	913,555	23,618	22,839	5 89	22.0	9,018	.....	Carleton Place.
1,325,580	1,225,575	29,651	25,862	8 87	22.4	9,823	50,000	Perth.
3,513,850	3,095,590	78,556	72,849	.....	.....	28,526	.....	Totals.
1,622,129	1,663,290	39,356	37,510	7 40	24.3	12,977	.....	Smith's Falls.
								Leeds:
1,841,295	740,430	12,187	12,944	4 92	6.6	6,207	.....	Bastard and B.
275,200	273,130	5,420	5,470	5 52	19.7	3,053	.....	Crosby N.
735,440	408,696	7,157	6,733	4 95	9.7	4,308	.....	Crosby S.
1,424,040	1,397,350	19,201	18,876	5 07	13.5	9,006	.....	Elizabethtown.
455,682	452,500	3,952	3,886	5 61	8.7	1,956	.....	Elmsley S.
1,025,764	1,020,523	9,668	9,300	6 00	9.4	5,140	.....	Kitley.
1,958,059	1,066,640	15,676	16,405	6 51	8.0	6,568	.....	Leeds and L. Front.
1,356,831	580,556	10,556	11,320	4 99	7.8	5,016	.....	Leeds and L. Rear.
955,212	713,436	14,883	14,500	6 38	15.6	5,930	1,000	Yonge and Escott, F.
432,543	396,230	6,752	7,604	5 71	15.6	3,741	.....	Yonge and Escott, R.
10,460,066	7,049,491	105,452	107,038	.....	.....	50,925	.....	Totals.
200,252	180,750	5,353	4,251	6 11	26.7	1,971	.....	Athens.
92,487	88,940	1,850	1,796	4 48	20.0	1,026	.....	Newboro.
132,833	109,220	5,112	3,234	6 35	38.5	2,524	.....	Westport.
1,262,826	1,216,368	31,962	27,711	8 40	25.3	9,500	17,600	Gananoque.
1,688,398	1,595,278	44,277	36,992	.....	.....	15,021	.....	Totals.
3,576,070	3,571,355	97,298	94,952	10 86	27.2	28,514	34,250	Brockville.
								Lennox & Addington:
319,929	334,282	3,198	3,068	5 59	10.0	1,270	.....	Adolphustown.
353,050	351,150	4,054	3,744	5 11	11.5	1,734	.....	Amherst Is.
1,739,245	1,739,245	21,170	21,170	5 15	12.2	8,965	.....	Camden East.
68,451	53,006	2,046	1,892	2 09	29.9	1,309	.....	Denbigh, etc.
1,499,747	1,476,260	14,825	16,055	4 97	9.9	2,234	.....	Ernestown.
717,435	716,725	6,843	6,747	4 80	9.5	1,410	.....	Fredericksburg N.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Lennox & Addington. —*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Fredericksburg S.Tp.	967	726,925	575,040	2,099	1,800	.....	.....
Kaladar, etc..... "	1,172	162,244	72,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond..... "	2,327	1,003,430	858,785	3,125	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield ..... "	1,929	743,537	669,332	19,467	12,525	.....	.....
Totals	17,262	7,274,865	6,804,580	72,336	46,475	11,483	9,760
Bath .....Vill.	382	114,112	113,055	7,261	1,600	800	700
Newburg ..... "	464	118,310	128,345	8,995	750	1,076	1,400
Napanee.....Tn.	2,925	946,906	948,134	107,162	36,300	37,682	35,900
Totals	3,771	1,179,328	1,189,534	123,418	38,650	39,558	38,000
Lincoln:							
Caistor.....Tp.	1,586	688,609	666,485	3,100	.....	.....	600
Clinton..... "	1,794	1,456,695	1,008,400	8,230	60,560	20	.....
Gainsborough ... "	2,298	1,247,625	1,028,395	18,581	30,453	7,313	.....
Grantham ..... "	1,961	1,245,900	1,274,450	6,000	15,000	2,800	3,400
Grimsby N..... "	1,302	872,995	834,388	1,800	13,350	300	500
Grimsby S..... "	1,307	656,625	609,776	16,275	12,325	11,227	250
Louth..... "	1,759	785,972	746,880	4,500	5,600	.....	1,000
Niagara ..... "	1,732	921,929	921,960	2,740	.....	1,800	2,200
Totals	13,739	7,876,350	7,090,734	61,226	137,288	23,460	7,950
Beamsville .....Vill.	806	205,750	194,395	19,780	16,900	300	500
Grimsby ..... "	935	332,695	229,175	25,403	8,075	3,000	3,150
Merritton..... "	1,529	690,194	696,119	15,850	14,950	5,500	3,300
Port Dalhousie.. "	995	309,930	301,505	75,350	41,400	3,764	1,000
Niagara .....Tn.	1,533	530,950	534,780	17,525	17,525	3,000	600
Totals	5,798	2,069,519	1,955,974	153,928	98,850	15,564	8,550
*St. Catharines...City	11,181	4,580,081	4,422,781	614,830	688,780	44,200	43,300
Manitoulin:							
Assiginack.....Tp.	1,067	251,960	153,456	.....	4,100	.....	.....
Billings ..... "	421	69,193	67,821	2,620	3,215	.....	.....
Burpee..... "	288	32,260	25,690	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnarvon ..... "	709	106,860	106,450	5,800	4,985	.....	.....
Cockburn Is..... "	334	89,733	47,148	7,210	28,025	900	.....
Gordon..... "	594	117,235	113,385	750	.....	.....	.....
Howland..... "	986	195,836	194,732	3,000	2,600	.....	.....
Sandfield..... "	286	35,500	32,931	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehkummah..... "	482	101,475	57,155	750	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,167	1,000,052	798,768	20,130	42,925	900	.....
Gore Bay.....Tn.	808	155,985	110,695	21,475	20,200	5,820	2,400
Little Current... "	800	148,265	120,895	17,720	13,900	3,000	.....
Totals	1,608	304,250	231,590	39,195	34,100	8,820	2,400

* Separated from county.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Continued*

values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes including schools.						Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $	Taxes imposed for schools 1905	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905	
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
								Lennox & Addington.
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	
729,024	576,840	6,021	5,719	6 23	8.3	2,444		Fredericksburg S.
162,244	72,665	2,859	2,647	2 44	17.6	1,689	.....	Kaladar, etc.
1,006,555	858,785	11,779	10,966	5.06	11.7	4,541	.....	Richmond.
763,004	681,857	8,549	7,936	4.43	11.2	3,975	.....	Sheffield
7,358,684	6,860,815	81,344	79,944	.....		29,571	.....	Totals.
122,173	115,355	2,219	1,845	5.81	18.2	1,200	.....	Bath.
128,381	130,495	2,861	2,887	6.17	22.3	1,600	.....	Newburg
1,091,750	1,020,334	29,603	26,884	10.12	27.1	8,300	.....	Napanee
1,342,304	1,266,184	34,683	31,616	.....		11,100	.....	Totals.
								Lincoln
691,709	667,085	7,032	6,970	4.43	10.2	3,364	.....	Caistor.
1,464,945	1,068,960	13,857	12,415	7.72	9.5	4,559	2,000	Clinton.
1,273,519	1,058,848	9,691	9,626	4.22	7.6	4,813	.....	Gainsborough.
1,254,700	1,292,850	9,657	9,007	4.92	7.7	4,098	.....	Grantham.
875,095	848,238	8,869	8,522	6.81	10.1	2,648	.....	Grimsby N.
684,127	622,351	8,281	7,822	6.34	12.1	2,712	4,018	Grimsby S.
790,472	753,480	11,898	9,993	6.76	15.1	4,041	.....	Louth
926,469	924,160	10,848	10,409	6.26	11.7	2,265	.....	Niagara.
7,961,036	7,235,972	80,133	74,764	.....		28,500	.....	Totals.
225,830	211,795	4,631	4,347	5.75	20.5	2,032	5,700	Beamsville.
361,098	240,400	7,934	6,247	8.49	22.0	3,803	.....	Grimsby.
711,544	714,369	16,271	15,646	10.64	22.9	3,895	21,000	Merritton.
389,044	343,905	6,075	5,662	6.11	15.6	2,123	189,800	Port Dalhousie.
551,495	552,905	13,307	12,781	8.68	24.1	3,030	3,000	Niagara.
2,239,011	2,063,374	48,218	44,683	.....		14,883	.....	Totals.
5,239,111	5,154,861	120,262	118,116	10.76	23.0	25,309	540,110	*St. Catharines.
								Manitoulin:
251,960	157,556	3,922	3,313	3.68	15.6	2,494	2,625	Assiginack.
71,813	71,036	1,482	1,500	3.52	20.6	670	.....	Billings.
32,260	25,690	880	804	3.06	27.3	425	.....	Barpee.
112,660	111,435	2,981	2,980	4.20	26.5	1,478	.....	Carnarvon.
97,843	75,173	1,836	1,283	5.50	18.8	881	1,225	Cockburn.
117,985	113,385	2,325	1,997	4.71	19.8	815	.....	Gordon
198,836	197,332	3,119	3,003	3.16	15.7	2,275	1,000	Howland.
35,500	32,931	856	916	2.99	24.1	182	.....	Sandfield
102,225	57,155	1,399	1,957	2 90	13.7	814	.....	Tehkummah.
1,021,082	842,693	18,800	17,753	.....	.....	10,034	.....	Totals.
183,280	133,295	4,300	3,357	5.32	23.5	2,837	2,700	Gore Bay.
168,985	134,795	2,992	2,874	3.74	17.7	1,858	7,000	Little Current.
352,265	268,090	7,292	6,231	.....	.....	4,695	.....	Totals

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Middlesex :		$	$	$	$	$	$
Adelaide .....Tp.	1,814	2,039,435	1,512,045	6,500	.....	2,000	.....
Biddulph ..... "	2,070	1,888,308	1,235,370	4,120	3,400	200	200
Caradoc ..... "	3,498	3,139,885	1,210,725	26,815	5,250	650	500
Delaware ..... "	1,392	914,125	588,350	5,355	3,400	150	550
Dorchester N..... "	3,439	2,514,276	1,734,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elfrid ..... "	2,407	2,222,820	1,977,785	11,228	11,700	300	.....
Lobo ..... "	2,475	1,832,330	1,756,580	5,272	.....	.....	.....
London ..... "	8,101	4,248,097	4,203,911	27,120	.....	1,750	1,700
McGillivray..... "	2,638	2,628,540	2,053,570	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metcalfe..... "	1,416	1,355,172	1,003,725	3,980	1,150	400	.....
Mosa..... "	1,859	1,595,635	580,860	3,475	1,600	.....	.....
Nissouri W..... "	2,693	2,721,400	1,473,920	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Westminster .... "	4,489	3,749,460	3,036,990	20,850	3,500	14,305	.....
Williams E..... "	1,325	1,327,885	1,230,120	.....	2,500	.....	1,000
Williams W..... "	1,354	925,340	889,730	1,715	.....	510	.....
Totals	40,970	33,102,708	24,488,596	126,428	32,500	20,265	3,950
Ailsa Craig.....Vill.	673	142,505	137,755	20,873	.....	1,414	.....
Glencoe ..... "	821	261,635	282,783	26,810	21,275	4,556	2,900
Lucan ..... "	817	215,955	204,755	29,026	.....	8,525	.....
Newbury ..... "	391	62,565	59,010	10,410	2,675	.....	.....
Wardsville ..... "	299	58,023	55,230	2,038	5,200	1,683	100
Parkhill .....Tn.	1,380	346,097	333,921	47,070	40,525	14,698	2,400
Strathroy ..... "	2,897	1,071,529	901,376	100,495	56,250	36,240	13,000
Totals	7,278	2,158,309	1,974,830	236,722	125,925	67,116	18,400
*London.....City	43,154	17,671,208	16,096,621	2,153,300	2,148,650	261,210	353,575
Muskoka :							
Brunel .....Tp.	742	119,370	97,335	1,400	3,500	.....	.....
Cardwell ..... "	421	84,479	80,600	.....	3,400	.....	.....
Chaffey ..... "	1,003	160,810	158,703	.....	.....	.....	.....
Draper..... "	1,012	101,012	91,325	2,315	2,900	955	.....
McLean, etc..... "	770	125,808	126,457	3,326	5,060	.....	.....
Macaulay ..... "	631	109,035	102,306	750	.....	.....	.....
Medora, etc..... "	1,036	422,334	408,243	550	.....	.....	.....
Monck ..... "	1,166	284,571	283,208	8,237	3,400	370	.....
Morrison..... "	802	83,809	81,399	3,000	1,100	.....	.....
Muskoka..... "	777	109,565	105,565	450	.....	2,230	.....
Oakley ..... "	322	54,798	39,230	87	.....	.....	.....
Ryde ..... "	549	55,732	54,440	.....	150	.....	100
Stephenson ..... "	1,112	234,681	144,072	6,456	12,340	700	.....
Stisted ..... "	633	102,841	110,711	700	2,900	.....	.....
Watt ..... "	882	186,510	137,610	3,550	400	71	.....
Totals.....	11,858	2,235,355	2,021,204	30,821	35,150	4,326	100
Port Carling....Vill.	291	74,645	73,150	6,785	2,140	.....	.....
Bracebridge .....Tn.	2,904	606,550	608,725	89,555	64,100	25,100	5,200
Gravenhurst .... "	2,382	370,446	351,517	49,279	24,900	4,222	2,300
Huntsville ..... "	2,249	485,516	443,744	73,504	47,950	11,282	2,500
Totals	7,826	1,537,157	1,477,136	219,123	139,090	40,604	10,000

* Separated from County.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Total values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for all purposes for 1905.	Value of property liable for special rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Middlesex:
2,047,965	1,512,045	16,138	15,501	8 90	7.9	4,582		Adelaide.
1,892,628	1,238,970	12,537	11,886	6 09	6.6	4,627		Biddulph.
3,167,350	1,216,475	23,769	23,206	6 80	7.5	9,138		Caradoc.
919,630	892,300	10,109	9,457	7 48	11.3	1,689		Delaware.
2,514,276	1,734,915	22,566	21,323	6 56	9.0	7,606		Dorchester N.
2,234,346	1,989,485	19,576	19,626	8 19	8.8	5,835		Elfrid.
1,837,602	1,756,580	18,504	17,190	7 48	10.1	6,027		Lobo.
4,276,967	4,205,611	45,485	40,132	5 61	10.6	9,480		London.
2,628,540	2,053,570	18,972	19,321	7 19	7.2	7,753		McGillivray.
1,359,552	1,004,875	16,581	17,363	11 71	12.2	3,623		Metcalfe.
1,599,110	582,460	15,821	14,824	8 51	9.9	5,030		Mosa.
2,731,400	1,473,920	23,700	20,642	8 80	8.7	5,200		Nissouri W.
3,784,615	3,040,490	31,969	26,898	7 12	8.4	9,056		Westminster.
1,327,885	1,233,620	13,017	11,231	9 82	9.8	3,338		Williams E.
927,565	889,730	11,236	9,848	8 30	12.1	3,441		Williams W.
33,249,401	24,525,046	300,280	278,448			86,425		Totals.
164,792	137,755	3,835	3,243	5 70	23.3	1,071		Ailsa Craig.
293,001	306,958	6,212	6,113	7 57	21.2	2,348	800	Glencoe.
253,506	204,755	5,373	4,595	6 58	21.2	2,535		Lucan.
72,975	61,685	1,289	1,378	3 30	17.7	518		Newbury.
61,744	60,530	1,256	1,541	4 20	20.3	679		Wardsville.
407,865	376,846	10,274	8,341	7 44	25.2	3,263		Parkhill.
1,208,264	970,626	28,458	23,890	9 82	23.6	7,200		Strathroy.
2,462,147	2,119,155	56,697	49,101			17,614		Totals.
20,085,718	18,598,846	501,920	462,499	11 63	25.0	111,775	154,500	*London.
								Muskoka:
120,770	100,835	2,353	2,039	3 17	19.5	1,697		Brunel.
84,479	84,000	1,496	1,432	3 55	17.7	853		Cardwell.
160,810	158,703	3,174	2,549	3 16	19.7	2,016		Chaffey.
104,282	94,225	2,829	2,456	2 80	27.1	1,677		Draper.
129,134	131,517	2,516	2,290	3 27	19.5	1,227		McLean, etc.
109,785	102,306	2,797	2,576	4 43	25.5	1,617		Macaulay.
422,884	408,243	8,220	7,533	7 93	19.4	3,650		Medora, t.
293,178	286,608	4,427	4,459	3 80	15 1	2,023		Monck.
86,809	82,499	2,055	1,871	2 56	23.7	1,306		Morrison.
112,245	105,565	2,823	2,577	3 63	25.2	1,625		Muskoka.
54,885	39,230	1,253	1,314	3 89	22.8	663		Oakley.
55,732	54,690	1,698	1,657	3 09	30.5	1,285		Ryde.
241,837	156,412	3,824	3,533	3 44	15.8	2,186		Stephenson.
103,541	113,611	2,319	2,425	3 66	22.4	1,371		Stisted.
190,131	138,010	3,885	3,457	4 40	20 4	1,905		Watt.
2,270,502	2,056,454	45,669	42,168			25,101		Totals.
81,430	75,290	1,845	1,818	6 34	22.7	912		Port Carling.
721,205	678,025	18,266	22,062	6 29	25.3	5,053	16,120	Bracebridge.
423,947	378,717	13,331	13,349	5 60	31.4	5,681	16,800	Gravenhurst.
570,302	494,194	14,828	14,332	6 59	26.0	6,559		Huntsville.
1,796,884	1,626,226	48,270	51,561			18,205		Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Real property,		Business assessment	Personal property	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	Assessed 1905.	Assessed 1904.
Nipissing:		$	$	$	$	$	$
Bonfield .....Tp.	1,607	155,162	148,452	6,100			
Bucke ..... "	236	37,235	98,015		12,575		
Caldwell ..... "	1,150	148,826	136,446				
Calvin ..... "	531	65,140	64,390				
Cameron ..... "	243	32,185	32,320				
Dymond ..... "	318	92,270	84,170				
Evanturel..... "	171	78,600	89,415	2,000	1,550		
Ferris..... "	884	176,950	75,873	872	300		
Hanmer ..... "	561	44,528	39,737				
Harley..... "	273	81,175	87,730	750	400		
Hudson ..... "	185	44,650	38,609				
Kerns..... "	340	109,680	123,580	3,625	750		
McKim ..... "	190	106,645	115,180				
Mattawan ..... "	300	25,025	23,855				
*Neelon..... "	171	23,950					
Papineau..... "	900	50,185	51,051				
Ratter and D .... "	1,086	62,560	54,195				
Springer ..... "	1,078	234,572	78,333				
Widdifield ..... "	1,179	126,806	114,975	2,915		100	
Total	11,403	1,696,144	1,456,326	16,262	15,575	100	
Cache Bay.....Tn.	693	113,910	82,400	24,788	13,240		
Coppercliff ..... "	2,019	324,865	250,435	98,650	45,000	38,765	
Haileybury ..... "	464	98,036		9,254		2,700	
Mattawa..... "	1,455	242,408	223,718	27,502	49,275	16,335	
New Liskeard..... "	964	268,172	253,695	22,322	19,625		
North Bay..... "	3,813	1,127,524	891,303	99,836	53,775	121,847	12,750
Sturgeon Falls... "	2,229	1,076,293	†381,411	346,155	†13,200	13,900	
Sudbury..... "	3,013	621,800	487,400	65,848	75,150		
Totals	14,650	3,873,008	2,570,362	694,355	269,265	193,547	12,750
Norfolk:							
Charlotteville....Tp.	2,885	1,382,443	915,241	15,560	6,850	5,526	1,500
Houghton ..... "	1,880	485,325	460,110	4,310	3,450	950	
Middleton..... "	2,369	974,597	756,923	9,605	5,400		
Townsend..... "	3,762	2,603,585	2,387,825	14,150	37,400	7,140	
Walsingham, N.. "	1,967	735,855	542,435	9,470	4,350		
Walsingham, S... "	1,726	788,527	693,655	7,212	6,200	101	
Windham ..... "	3,365	1,730,020	1,559,010	17,024	10,650	5,323	875
Woodhouse..... "	1,832	1,595,645	1,121,604	10,340	1,200	6,325	1,800
Totals	19,786	10,295,997	8,436,803	87,671	75,500	25,365	4,175
Delhi .....Vill.	727	177,525	167,525	28,020	13,275	2,655	2,000
Port Dover..... "	1,051	340,580	257,990	33,622	9,925	10,835	4,780
Port Rowan..... "	621	173,675	121,930	13,200	10,950	3,694	400
Waterford ..... "	1,068	249,425	251,200	26,173	18,500	11,475	2,500
Simcoe .....Tn.	3,073	881,560	864,490	123,270	57,150	52,001	30,780
Totals	6,540	1,822,765	1,663,135	224,285	109,800	80,660	40,460

* Organized 1905. † Figures for 1903 as 1904 return not received.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Nipissing.
161,262	148,452	4,733	3,634	2 95	29.3	3,085	..	Bonfield.
37,235	110,590	754	2,609	3 19	20.2	252	1,200	Bucke.
148,826	136,446	2,733	2,495	2 38	18.4	668	.. ..	Caldwell.
65,140	64,390	1,531	1,475	2 88	23.5	927	.....	Calvin.
32,185	32,320	461	398	1 90	14.3	177	....	Cameron.
92,270	84,170	2,920	2,756	9 18	31 6	1,745	.....	Dymond.
80,600	90,965	958	518	5 60	11 9	525	5,825	Evanturel.
177,822	76,173	2,548	2,412	2 88	14.3	1,626	.....	Ferris.
44,528	39,737	1,511	1,100	2 69	33.9	743	.....	Hanmer.
81,925	88,130	1,644	1,431	6 02	20.1	483	500	Harley.
44,650	38,609	1,291	1,078	6 98	28.9	409	.....	Hudson.
113,305	124,330	2,744	2,187	8 07	24.2	861	.....	Kerns.
106,645	115,180	3,446	3,436	18 13	32.3	1,143	.. ....	McKim.
25,025	23,855	371	476	1 24	14.8	162	.....	Mattawan.
23,950	.....	465	.....	2 72	19.4	107	.. ....	*Neelon.
50,185	51,051	998	1,106	1 11	19 9	672	.....	Papineau.
62,560	54,195	2,934	2,809	2 70	46.9	2,227	5,300	Ratter and D.
234,572	78,333	3,429	2,718	3 18	14.6	2,081	.....	Springer.
129,821	114,975	4,574	3,384	3 88	35 2	2,100	2,700	Widdifield.
1,712,506	1,471,901	40,045	36,022	.....	.....	19,993	.....	Totals.
138,698	95,640	2,426	2,152	3 50	17.5	1,738	.....	Cache Bay.
462,280	295,435	10,634	9,160	5 27	23.0	4,116	.....	Coppercliff.
109,990	.....	3,006	.....	6 48	27.3	770	.....	Haileybury.
286,245	272,993	8,417	8,223	5 78	29.4	4,436	3,500	Mattawa.
290,494	273,320	11,463	6,894	11 89	39.5	3,486	.....	New Liskeard.
1,349,207	957,828	31,954	24,904	8 38	23.7	14,412	.....	North Bay.
1,436,348	†394,611	22,287	†12,803	10 00	15.5	7,720	.....	Sturgeon Falls.
687,648	562,550	19,136	16,133	6 35	27.8	6,071	.....	Sudbury.
4,760,910	2,852,377	109,323	80,269	.....	.....	42,749	.....	Totals.
								Norfolk :
1,403,529	923,591	13,951	13,311	4 84	9.9	6,165	.....	Charlotteville.
490,585	463,560	8,567	8,067	4*56	17.5	3,697	.....	Houghton.
984,202	762,323	11,630	10,894	4 91	11.8	4,349	.....	Middleton.
2,624,875	2,425,225	18,980	17,485	5 05	7.2	5,585	.....	Townsend.
745,325	546,785	10,665	10,133	5 42	14.3	4,734	.....	Walsingham, N.
795,840	699,855	12,371	12,380	7 17	15.5	4,089	.....	Walsingham, S.
1,752,367	1,570,535	16,880	15,710	5 01	9.6	7,224	.....	Windham.
1,612,310	1,124,604	10,709	9,836	5 85	6.6	2,347	.....	Woodhouse.
10,409,033	8,516,478	103,753	97,816	.....	.....	38,190	.....	Totals.
208,200	182,800	3,782	3,323	5 20	18.2	1,707	.....	Delhi.
385,037	272,695	7,070	5,954	6 73	18.4	2,579	.....	Port Dover.
190,569	133,280	3,727	3,079	6 00	19.6	1,535	.....	Port Rowan.
287,073	272,200	7,213	6,847	6 75	25.1	2,785	.....	Waterford.
1,056,831	952,420	25,856	22,091	8 41	24.5	7,589	2,500	Simcoe.
2,127,710	1,813,395	47,648	41,294	.....	.....	16,195	.....	Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Northumberland:		$	$	$	$	$	$
Alnwick.....Tp.	921	445,960	351,600	5,900	3,100	100	1,250
Brighton..... "	2,328	1,216,975	1,189,270	1,000	.....	300	300
Cramahe..... "	2,311	1,081,064	1,071,195	9,280	5,900	.....	100
Haldimand..... "	3,558	1,547,550	1,534,695	4,710	4,800	1,400	.....
Hamilton..... "	3,550	2,055,440	1,931,865	13,775	7,350	3,549	400
Monaghan, S.... "	881	667,295	677,810	1,490	4,050	.....	.....
Murray..... "	2,638	1,162,225	1,156,475	4,300	9,500	7,500	.....
Percy..... "	2,739	970,860	957,252	19,262	9,100	253	150
Seymour..... "	2,866	1,108,455	1,118,115	14,578	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	21,792	10,255,824	9,988,277	74,295	43,800	13,102	2,200
Brighton.....Vill.	1,311	449,785	471,419	22,250	25,275	.....	.....
Campbellford.... "	2,521	724,181	696,690	48,336	40,700	12,350	5,200
Colborne..... "	1,035	297,450	285,850	27,570	8,000	3,184	800
Hastings..... "	801	165,233	165,265	28,190	9,850	800	800
Cobourg.....Tn.	4,265	1,462,035	1,456,970	151,959	73,700	31,600	21,050
Totals.....	9,933	3,098,684	3,076,194	278,305	157,525	47,934	27,850
Ontario:							
Brock.....Tp.	3,389	2,723,963	2,083,768	12,117	7,200	.....	.....
Mara..... "	2,912	1,639,640	947,110	17,087	14,000	1,700	1,000
Pickering..... "	4,921	3,283,802	3,278,093	49,977	14,800	15,865	1,200
Rama..... "	1,269	232,791	194,310	17,079	1,300	341	.....
Reach..... "	3,236	1,980,291	1,979,196	2,100	.....	.....	.....
Scott..... "	2,101	1,347,796	1,023,745	2,367	.....	1,500	.....
Scugog..... "	443	281,810	281,785	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorah..... "	1,366	1,168,716	566,075	4,133	.....	.....	.....
Uxbridge..... "	2,479	993,085	989,640	5,100	2,900	1,500	.....
Whitby, E..... "	2,566	1,627,315	1,614,450	21,845	9,800	2,000	1,900
Whitby..... "	1,751	1,496,714	1,462,470	9,922	12,100	5,350	1,700
Totals.....	26,433	16,775,923	14,420,642	141,727	62,100	28,256	5,800
Beaverton.....Vill.	846	255,059	159,950	19,833	5,300	1,500	.....
Cannington..... "	961	304,544	271,490	38,046	14,850	2,450	.....
Port Perry..... "	1,234	381,517	374,340	53,265	48,825	7,075	5,350
Oshawa.....Tn.	5,113	1,293,700	1,218,475	54,850	51,600	35,700	33,500
Uxbridge..... "	1,637	437,915	451,510	58,088	34,450	4,335	4,575
Whitby..... "	2,339	831,756	753,757	59,300	44,925	18,425	13,725
Totals.....	12,130	3,504,491	3,229,522	283,382	199,950	69,485	57,150
Oxford:							
Blandford.....Tp.	1,531	1,181,175	1,096,810	4,069	2,750	4,222	.....
Blenheim..... "	4,184	3,089,752	2,290,085	29,702	14,650	600	300
Dereham..... "	3,394	3,172,640	2,450,515	20,207	11,600	.....	.....
Nissouri, E..... "	2,508	2,772,135	2,240,810	21,919	34,350	6,914	6,800
Norwich, N..... "	2,183	1,650,940	1,513,885	1,830	16,430	6,520	.....
Norwich, S..... "	1,912	1,120,235	960,920	11,982	31,600	6,250	1,200
Oxford, E..... "	2,036	1,503,317	1,497,690	12,960	.....	750	400
Oxford, N..... "	1,195	924,709	885,415	7,900	1,300	.....	.....
Oxford, W..... "	2,022	1,393,350	1,116,635	14,192	3,100	2,485	.....
Zorra, E..... "	3,729	4,026,750	2,725,215	30,180	11,000	3,150	4,700
Zorra, W..... "	2,220	2,900,085	2,575,450	627	2,450	305	800
Totals.....	26,914	23,735,088	19,353,430	155,568	129,230	31,196	14,200

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes including schools.				Taxes imposed for Public School purposes for 1905	Value of property assessable for Public School purposes only.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Northumberland :
451,960	355,950	3,964	3,546	4 30	8.8	1,718		Alnwick.
1,218,275	1,189,570	10,901	9,507	4 68	8.9	5,794		Brighton.
1,090,344	1,077,195	11,896	10,528	5 15	10.9	6,337		Cramahe.
1,553,660	1,539,495	16,840	15,926	4 73	10.8	8,010		Haldimand.
2,072,764	1,939,615	18,035	16,439	5 08	8.7	7,359		Hamilton.
668,785	681,860	4,287	3,937	4 87	6.4	1,926		Monaghan S.
1,174,025	1,165,975	14,147	12,090	5 36	12.0	6,147		Murray.
990,375	966,502	12,028	11,807	4 39	12.1	6,042		Percy.
1,123,033	1,118,115	16,240	14,877	5 67	14.5	5,830		Seymour.
10,343,221	10,034,277	108,338	98,657			49,163		Totals.
472,035	496,694	9,520	7,188	7 26	20.2	2,832	9,400	Brighton.
784,867	742,590	15,651	14,820	6 21	19.9	6,671	15,000	Campbellford.
328,204	294,650	6,288	5,913	6 08	19.2	2,416		Colborne.
194,223	175,915	4,352	3,130	5 43	22.6	1,440		Hastings.
1,645,594	1,551,720	44,916	46,335	10 53	27.3	11,613	131,050	Cobourg.
3,424,923	3,261,569	80,727	77,386			24,972		Totals.
								Ontario :
2,736,080	2,090,968	17,460	16,609	5 15	6.4	7,192		Brock.
1,658,427	962,110	12,185	12,233	4 18	7.3	4,672		Mara.
3,349,644	3,294,093	30,360	29,681	6 17	9.1	11,417		Pickering.
250,211	195,610	5,505	4,095	4 34	22.0	1,197		Rama.
1,982,391	1,979,196	18,939	17,970	5 85	9.6	7,870		Reach.
1,351,663	1,023,745	11,160	10,735	5 31	8.3	4,672		Scott.
281,810	281,785	2,327	2,762	5 25	8.3	1,225		Sengog.
1,172,849	566,075	7,405	7,521	5 42	6.3	2,091		Thorah.
999,685	992,540	11,887	11,173	4 80	11.9	5,273		Uxbridge.
1,651,160	1,626,150	13,336	12,997	5 20	8.1	5,620		Whitby E.
1,511,986	1,476,270	12,527	12,389	7 15	8.3	4,694		Whitby.
16,945,906	14,488,542	143,091	138,165			55,923		Totals.
276,392	165,250	2,842	3,965	3 36	10.3	426		Beaverton.
345,040	286,340	5,222	4,292	5 43	15.1	1,500		Cannington.
441,857	428,515	13,239	10,835	10 13	30.0	4,380		Port Perry.
1,384,250	1,303,575	37,712	30,175	7 38	27.2	10,392	117,300	Oshawa.
500,338	490,535	12,773	14,156	7 80	25.5	3,502		Uxbridge.
909,481	812,407	23,037	22,593	9 85	25.3	6,815	17,200	Whitby.
3,857,358	3,486,622	94,825	86,016			27,015		Totals.
								Oxford :
1,189,466	1,099,560	9,110	8,765	5 95	7.7	2,860		Blandford.
3,120,054	2,305,035	24,419	26,762	5 84	7.8	10,800		Blenheim.
3,192,847	2,462,115	29,246	27,517	8 62	9.2	8,091		Dereham.
2,800,968	2,281,960	17,861	14,498	7 12	6.4	6,434		Nissouri, E.
1,659,290	1,530,315	15,985	15,271	7 32	9.6	3,355		Norwich, N.
1,138,467	993,720	12,928	11,772	6 76	11.4	4,776	1,840	Norwich, S.
1,517,027	1,498,090	13,566	11,977	6 66	8.9	3,933		Oxford, E.
932,609	886,715	8,085	7,772	6 77	8.7	2,940		Oxford, N.
1,410,027	1,119,735	11,987	11,530	5 93	8.5	4,279	10,000	Oxford, W.
4,060,080	2,740,915	28,558	26,421	7 66	7.0	9,179		Zona, E.
2,901,017	2,578,700	19,227	18,563	8 66	6.6	4,620		Zona, W.
23,921,852	19,496,860	190,972	180,848			61,267		Totals

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Oxford—*Con.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Embro.....Vill.	570	186,561	188,091	17,974	8,725	500	2,700
Norwich..... "	1,261	302,915	297,910	32,750	22,600	23,283	2,800
Ingersoll.....Tn.	4,640	1,479,880	1,404,640	47,050	44,200	14,750	26,950
Tillsonburg..... "	2,197	965,296	712,150	85,551	55,250	14,300	4,250
Totals.....	8,668	2,934,652	2,602,791	183,325	130,775	52,833	36,700
* Woodstock....City	9,209	2,981,275	2,756,400	168,900	156,950	54,050	35,150
Parry Sound :							
Armour.....Tp.	982	203,685	197,184	4,197	1,600	203	.....
Carling..... "	325	45,809	42,224	.....	.....	1,050	.....
Chapman..... "	692	142,465	145,115	8,065	4,775	307	.....
Christie..... "	450	78,479	83,379	2,427	.....	500	.....
Foley..... "	611	118,490	88,061	4,600	.....	.....	.....
Hagerman..... "	455	54,826	49,867	590	1,300	300	300
Himsworth, N... "	676	78,108	74,118	9,860	3,900	1,037	.....
Himsworth, S.... "	1,147	224,886	311,815	6,542	15,100	.....	.....
Humphrey..... "	605	284,496	132,762	17,672	6,600	.....	1,200
oly..... "	267	44,710	44,965	250	.....	.....	.....
McDougall..... "	557	92,452	70,435	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKellar..... "	592	73,398	74,130	705	.....	.....	.....
McMurrich..... "	674	119,436	131,520	1,002	.....	.....	.....
Machar..... "	902	104,775	109,558	6,936	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing..... "	701	104,191	108,992	1,345	.....	.....	.....
Perry..... "	1,197	231,190	209,006	17,920	27,275	.....	.....
Ryerson..... "	734	175,393	175,761	805	7,700	.....	.....
Strong..... "	824	152,680	145,250	750	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12,391	2,329,469	2,194 142	83,666	68,250	3,397	1,500
Burk's Falls....Vill.	856	159,518	162,078	35,477	37,530	7,382	500
Sundridge..... "	463	59,670	63,485	14,820	5,750	.....	.....
Parry Sound.....Tn.	2,846	766,270	591,745	117,290	28,850	8,780	.....
† Powassan..... "	509	97,904	.....	13,135	.....	1,585	.....
Totals.....	4,674	1,083,362	817,308	180,722	72,130	17,747	500
Peel :							
Albion.....Tp.	2,224	1,744,455	1,120,000	7,700	.....	.....	.....
Caledon..... "	3,667	1,775,910	1,778,030	32,080	8,150	1,860	.....
Chinguacousy.... "	3,649	3,940,107	2,925,155	13,183	2,700	7,498	.....
Toronto..... "	4,760	2,748,192	2,725,996	40,228	7,550	3,500	400
Toronto Gore.... "	874	787,176	701,540	1,635	900	300	100
Totals.....	15,174	10,995,840	9,250,721	94,826	19,300	13,158	500
Bolton.....Vill.	566	224,080	144,875	11,530	8,300	5,150	900
Streetsville..... "	541	148,135	139,170	12,997	13,575	1,045	300
Brampton.....Tn	2,796	1,007,326	921,155	94,089	56,050	61,940	18,600
Totals.....	3,903	1,379,541	1,205,200	118,616	77,925	68,135	19,800

*Separated from County. †Incorporated 1905.

POPULATION ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION. *Continued*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools. 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only. 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Oxford—*Con.*
205,035	199,516	3,859	3,771	6 77	18.8	1,300		Embro.
358,948	323,310	10,455	8,886	8 29	29.3	2,565	6,200	Norwich.
1,541,680	1,475,790	42,807	39,350	9 23	27.8	12,270	14,500	Ingersoll.
1,065,147	771,650	23,257	21,438	10 59	21.8	5,212	16,200	Tillsonburg.
3,170,810	2,770,266	80,378	73,445			21,347		Totals.
3,204,225	2,948,500	81,279	75,580	8 83	25.4	22,456	30,000	*Woodstock.
								Parry Sound :
208,085	198,784	3,026	2,278	3 08	14.5	1,702		Armour.
46,859	42,224	1,560	1,482	4 80	33.3	1,285		Carling.
150,837	149,890	2,377	2,590	3 43	15.8	1,820	1,400	Chapman.
81,406	83,379	2,097	1,683	4 66	25.8	1,570		Christie.
123,090	88,061	1,464	1,354	2 40	12.0	790		Foley.
55,716	51,467	1,437	1,462	3 16	25.8	1,174		Hagerman.
89,005	78,018	2,404	1,877	3 56	27.0	1,984	155	Himsworth, N.
231,428	326,915	3,772	5,013	3 29	16.3	2,855		Himsworth, S.
302,168	140,562	2,583	2,748	4 27	8.5	1,323		Humphrey.
44,960	44,965	789	778	2 96	17.5	351		Joly.
92,452	70,435	2,006	1,834	3 60	21.7	1,100		McDougall.
74,103	74,130	2,640	2,009	4 46	35.6	1,303		McKellar.
120,438	131,520	1,979	1,908	2 94	16.4	1,332		McMurrich.
111,711	109,558	4,267	3,543	4 73	38.2	3,037		Machar.
105,536	108,992	2,327	1,980	3 32	22.0	1,562		Nipissing.
249,110	236,281	4,215	3,798	3 52	16.9	2,920		Perry.
176,198	183,461	3,269	2,236	4 45	18.6	1,566		Ryerson.
153,430	145,250	2,124	2,347	2 58	13.8	1,221		Strong.
2,416,532	2,263,892	44,336	40,920			28,895		Totals.
202,377	200,108	5,700	5,372	6 66	28.2	2,533	28,000	Burk's Falls.
74,490	69,235	2,131	2,041	4 60	28.6	968	6,080	Sundridge.
892,340	620,595	20,774	17,551	7 30	23.3	7,925		Parry Sound.
112,624		1,725		3 39	15.3	1,380		Powassan.
1,281,831	889,938	30,330	24,964			12,806		Totals.
								Peel :
1,752,155	1,120,000	14,571	12,123	6 55	8.3	6,320		Albion.
1,809,850	1,786,180	18,245	17,915	4 98	10.1	8,854		Caledon.
3,960,788	2,927,855	22,151	21,535	6 07	5.6	8,585		Chinguacousy.
2,791,920	2,733,946	24,420	23,204	5 07	8.6	9,633		Toronto.
789,111	702,540	6,948	5,782	7 95	8.8	2,129		Toronto Gore.
11,103,824	9,270,521	86,335	80,559			35,521		Totals.
240,760	154,075	3,397	2,810	6 00	14.1	1,278		Bolton.
162,177	153,045	2,838	2,322	5 25	17.5	1,135		Streetsville.
1,163,355	995,805	26,369	22,942	9 43	22,7	7,409	10,000	Brampton.
1,566,292	1,302,925	32,604	28,074			9,822		Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property	Income	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Perth :		$	$	$	$	$	$
Blanshard.....Tp	2,352	2,496,800	2,478,650	1,800	2,200	.....	.....
Downie..... "	2,653	2,781,641	2,073,550	250	.....	300	1,100
Easthope, N..... "	2,095	2,414,533	1,939,320	3,716	4,300	600	600
Easthope, S..... "	1,883	1,813,919	1,187,567	42,558	4,850	6,351	.....
Ellice..... "	2,988	2,533,047	1,683,986	4,300	.....	700	.....
Elma..... "	3,523	3,422,682	3,366,700	38,280	.....	12,574	.....
Fullarton..... "	2 076	2,372,620	1,913,200	18,450	.....	4,250	.....
Hibbert..... "	2,132	1,618,620	1,607,860	4,421	6,750	.....	.....
Logan..... "	2,805	2,693,032	1,968,365	4,040	.....	3,528	.....
Mornington..... "	2,903	2,362,238	2,353,400	15,325	.....	5,343	.....
Wallace..... "	2,595	1,987,350	1,940,761	5,100	7,200	.....	.....
Totals.....	28,005	26,496,482	22,513,359	138,240	25,300	33,646	1,700
Milverton.....Vill.	788	254,175	250,625	26,275	7,850	11,550	2,500
Listowel.....Tn.	2,083	759,955	757,380	89,229	65,800	6,250	8,100
Mitchell..... "	1,907	641,163	624,468	83,068	54,375	19,720	7,450
Totals.....	4,778	1,655,293	1,632,473	198,572	128,025	37,520	18,050
*St. Marys.....Tn.	3,427	1,323,055	1,291,570	116,010	100,175	37,145	27,275
*Stratford.....City	12,827	4,040,385	3,866,495	184,350	191,450	70,300	72,000
Peterborough :							
Asphodel.....Tp.	1,603	909,290	843,725	3,790	650	.....	.....
Belmont..... "	1,869	245,809	248,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burleigh, etc..... "	707	106,997	105,345	5,400	550	.....	.....
Chandos..... "	725	84,038	59,367	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douro..... "	1,560	806,006	761,316	1,710	.....	.....	.....
Dummer..... "	1,583	623,685	621,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ennismore..... "	830	354,045	355,610	270	.....	.....	.....
Galway, &c..... "	1,020	50,580	56,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvey..... "	942	225,441	198,626	900	.....	.....	.....
Monaghan, N..... "	882	614,540	599,000	1,185	.....	.....	.....
Otonabee..... "	3,004	2,001,462	1,962,604	7,235	7,475	.....	.....
Smith..... "	2,503	1,592,390	1,481,240	.....	.....	500	.....
Totals.....	17,228	7,614,283	7,293,434	20,490	8,675	500	.....
Havelock.....Vill	1,034	173,216	152,338	14,445	4,200	200	500
Lakefield..... "	1,339	384,950	332,150	63,695	71,300	9,150	.....
Norwood..... "	939	211,425	204,705	21,781	25,305	1,390	1,000
Totals.....	3,312	769,591	689,193	99,921	100,805	10,740	1,500
* Peterborough..City	14,391	5,364,864	5,019,114	418,950	388,525	90,450	89,550
Prescott :							
Alfred.....Tp.	3,292	346,800	341,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia..... "	1,675	1,069,182	287,890	2,250	550	330	.....
Hawkesbury, E.. "	4,506	444,975	446,710	.....	2,600	2,175	.....
Hawkesbury, W. "	1,565	266,014	264,798	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longueuil..... "	957	165,600	166,375	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Separated from county. Peterborough becomes a city.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION —*Continued.*

Assessed values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools				Taxes imposed for schools 1905	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Perth
2,498,600	2,480,850	17,830	17,726	7 58	7.1	5,680	.....	Blanshard.
2,782,191	2,074,650	20,522	19,166	7 74	7.4	5,935	.....	Downie.
2,418,849	1,944,220	14,077	12,512	6 72	5.8	3,302	.....	Easthope, N.
1,862,828	1,192,417	10,417	10,200	5 53	5.6	3,798	.....	Easthope, S.
2,538,047	1,683,986	23,293	21,799	7 80	9.2	6,661	.....	Ellice.
3,473,536	3,368,700	26,458	25,867	7 51	7.6	6,200	.....	Elma.
2,395,320	1,913,200	16,420	14,298	7 91	6.9	3,191	.....	Fullarton.
1,623,041	1,614,610	16,093	13,514	7 55	9.9	4,458	.....	Hibbert.
2,700,600	1,968,365	21,370	19,960	7 62	7.9	6,037	.....	Logan.
2,382,906	2,353,400	22,420	22,641	7 72	9.4	6,725	.....	Mornington.
1,992,450	1,947,961	13,115	13,889	5 05	6.6	5,242	.....	Wallace.
26,668,368	22,540,359	202,015	191,572	.....	.....	57,229	.....	Totals.
292,000	260,975	4,313	3,673	5 47	18.8	1,500	.....	Milverton.
855,434	831,280	23,997	23,324	11 52	28.1	6,500	12,000	Listowel.
743,951	686,293	16,864	15,523	8 84	22.7	4,835	.....	Mitchell.
1,891,385	1,778,548	45,174	42,520	.....	.....	12,835	.....	Totals.
1,476,210	1,419,020	33,245	30,075	9 70	22.5	8,664	.....	St. Marys.
4,295,035	4,129,945	118,680	110,172	9 25	27.6	31,938	87,000	Stratford.
								Peterborough :
913,080	844,375	9,249	9,062	5 77	10.1	3,768	.....	Asphodel.
245,809	248,491	6,833	6,923	3 66	27.8	4,019	.....	Belmont.
112,397	105,895	2,695	2,731	3 81	24.0	1,193	.....	Burleigh, etc.
84,038	59,367	2,737	2,801	3 78	32.6	1,639	.....	Chandos.
807,716	761,316	8,126	7,635	5 21	10.1	3,281	.....	Douro.
623,685	621,130	6,854	6,748	4 33	11.0	3,201	.....	Dummer.
354,315	355,610	3,633	3,531	4 38	10.3	1,083	.....	Ennismore.
50,580	56,980	1,692	1,487	1 66	33.5	1,132	.....	Galway.
226,341	198,626	4,253	4,634	4 51	18.8	2,423	.....	Harvey.
615,725	599,000	4,967	4,920	5 63	8.1	1,596	2,500	Monaghan, N.
2,008,697	1,970,079	17,518	16,742	5 83	8.7	6,706	.....	Otonabee.
1,592,890	1,481,240	13,769	13,037	5 50	8.6	5,404	.....	Smith.
7,635,273	7,302,109	82,326	80,251	.....	.....	35,445	.....	Totals.
187,861	157,038	4,505	3,974	4 36	24.0	2,017	.....	Havelock.
457,795	403,450	6,500	5,933	4 85	14.2	2,289	96,800	Lakefield.
234,596	231,010	5,427	5,498	5 78	23.1	2,285	.....	Norwood.
880,252	791,498	16,432	15,405	.....	.....	6,591	.....	Totals.
5,874,264	5,497,189	114,601	108,593	7 96	19.5	42,467	214,575	Peterborough City.
								Prescott :
346,800	341,300	9,584	9,314	2 91	27.6	4,901	.....	Alfred.
1,071,762	288,440	8,292	8,103	4 95	7.7	4,318	.....	Caledonia.
447,150	449,310	13,532	12,727	3 00	30.3	8,505	.....	Hawkesbury, E.
266,014	264,798	8,691	6,850	5 55	32.7	3,248	.....	Hawkesbury, W.
165,600	166,375	2,837	2,832	2 96	17.1	1,762	.....	Longueuil.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Assessed Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Prescott.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Plantagenet N....Tp.	3,701	1,411,834	396,315	34,462	5,700	6,137	.....
Plantagenet S.... "	3,055	936,029	387,170	17,478	5,075	5,690	.....
Totals	18,751	4,640,434	2,290,558	54,190	13,925	14,332	.....
L'Orignal.....Vill.	1,263	245,565	151,425	19,721	1,900	12,000	1,000
Hawksbury.....Tn.	4,551	511,259	497,724	67,478	14,800	4,584	3,900
Vankleek Hill... "	1,403	431,193	433,240	46,196	43,725	2,150	2,550
Totals	7,217	1,188,017	1,082,389	133,395	60,425	18,734	7,450
Prince Edward:							
Ameliasburg.....Tp.	2,430	1,430,220	1,213,853	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athol..... "	997	456,485	470,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hallowell ..... "	2,892	1,224,865	1,258,530	10,470	7,250	1,300	.....
Hillier ..... "	1,342	892,272	736,050	7,250	2,690	.....	50
Marysburgh, N.. "	1,097	487,175	479,150	9,500	.....	500	.....
Marysburgh, S... "	1,142	328,975	347,465	.....	800	.....	700
Sophiasburg..... "	1,632	999,745	987,250	.....	1,300	.....	.....
Totals	11,532	5,819,737	5,492,398	27,220	12,040	1,800	750
Wellington.....Vill.	668	220,042	212,762	3,450	.....	.....	5,050
Picton.....Tn.	3,722	1,292,700	1,272,710	129,277	97,300	23,400	16,000
Totals	4,390	1,512,742	1,485,472	132,727	97,300	23,400	21,050
Rainy River:							
Alberton .....Tp.	169	101,064	99,390	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Atwood..... "	145	70,815	44,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapple..... "	784	233,050	108,746	1,500	.....	300	.....
Emo ..... "	736	248,707	198,950	9,055	8,600	1,285	.....
Keewatin..... "	1,049	426,131	281,410	22,595	7,100	.....	.....
Lavallee..... "	674	271,024	223,223	.....	.....	.....	.....
McIrvine..... "	39	61,646	25,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morley ..... "	334	111,220	112,630	4,959	3,500	.....	.....
Van Horne..... "	330	100,075	61,631	4,917	2,350	.....	.....
Totals	4,260	1,623,732	1,156,195	43,026	22,750	1,585	.....
Fort Frances.....Tn.	831	699,279	361,733	23,365	30,325	4,723	.....
Kenora..... "	4,248	1,622,125	1,489,295	153,464	147,975	140,055	1,500
Rainy River..... "	1,050	600,996	365,095	28,114	42,225	.....	.....
Totals	6,129	2,922,400	2,216,123	204,943	220,525	144,778	1,500
Renfrew:							
Admaston.....Tp.	2,155	782,350	742,175	2,625	1,850	.....	.....
Algona, S..... "	888	143,250	35,580	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alice and F..... "	2,008	584,546	119,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bagot and B..... "	1,396	147,822	141,547	5,574	2,800	234	.....
Bromley..... "	2,059	1,412,488	178,558	7,075	1,725	3,215	400
Brougham..... "	589	73,905	32,450	665	.....	.....	.....
Brudenell and L. "	1,324	185,685	62,725	3,500	850	.....	.....
Grattan ..... "	1,870	377,420	198,285	4,620	1,450	.....	.....
Griffith and M... "	653	51,450	22,005	1,050	375	.....	.....
Hagarty, etc ... "	2,914	406,889	96,163	17,170	.....	.....	.....

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION. *Continued.*

values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Prescott. *Continued.*
1,452,433	402,015	13,056	13,177	3 53	9.0	8,422	.....	Plantagenet, N.
959,197	392,245	11,084	10,360	3 63	11.6	6,287	.....	Plantagenet, S.
4,708,956	2,304,483	67,076	63,363	.....	.....	37,443	.....	Totals.
277,286	154,325	2,999	2,610	2 37	10.8	1,507	.....	L'Orignal
583,321	516,424	19,845	16,607	4 36	34.0	7,001	25,000	Hawkesbury.
479,539	479,515	8,792	9,332	6 27	18.3	4,922	.....	Vankleek Hill.
1,340,146	1,150,264	31,636	28,549	.....	.....	13,430	.....	Totals.
								Prince Edward:
1,430,220	1,213,853	12,920	11,918	5 32	9.0	5,776	.....	Ameliasburg.
456,485	470,100	4,949	4,753	4 96	10.8	2,804	.....	Athol.
1,236,635	1,265,780	13,037	11,677	4 51	10.5	6,987	.....	Hallowell.
899,522	738,790	7,263	7,396	5 41	8.1	4,519	.....	Hillier.
497,175	479,150	4,630	5,408	4 22	9.3	2,809	.....	Marysburgh, N.
328,975	348,965	6,285	5,967	5 50	19.1	2,481	.....	Marysburgh, S.
999,745	988,550	9,337	8,894	5 72	9.3	5,027	.....	Sophiasburg.
5,848,757	5,505,188	58,421	56,013	.....	.....	30,403	.....	Totals.
223,492	217,812	2,383	2,717	3 57	10.7	893	.....	Wellington.
1,445,377	1,386,010	27,237	26,306	7 32	18.8	9,470	.....	Picton.
1,668,869	1,603,822	29,620	29,023	.....	.....	10,363	.....	Totals.
								Rainy River:
101,064	100,590	2,039	1,745	12 06	20.2	1,010	6,250	Alberton.
70,815	44,775	1,277	1,209	8 81	18.0	.....	.....	Atwood.
234,850	108,746	4,695	2,498	5 99	20.0	1,320	.....	Chapple.
259,047	207,550	4,035	3,856	5 48	15.6	2,497	12,350	Emo.
448,726	288,510	6,844	7,957	6 52	15.3	3,623	.....	Keewatin.
271,024	223,223	3,753	3,283	5 57	13.8	2,482	.....	Lavallee.
61,646	25,440	1,263	649	32 38	20.5	277	930	McIrvine.
116,179	116,130	2,355	2,172	7 05	20.3	1,311	1,772	Morley.
104,992	63,981	1,486	946	4 50	14.2	814	.....	Van Horne.
1,668,343	1,178,945	27,747	24,315	.....	.....	13,334	.....	Totals.
727,367	392,058	11,839	5,761	14 25	16.3	2,644	7,960	Fort Frances.
1,915,644	1,638,770	46,954	48,783	11 05	24.5	17,103	.....	Kenora.
629,110	407,320	13,216	10,885	12 59	21.0	5,044	.....	Rainy River.
3,272,121	2,438,148	72,009	65,429	.....	.....	24,791	.....	Totals.
								Renfrew:
784,975	744,025	7,195	6,355	3 34	9.2	4,018	.....	Admaston.
143,250	35,580	1,459	1,398	1 64	10.2	914	.....	Algona, S.
584,546	119,668	3,725	4,557	1 86	6.4	2,202	.....	Alice and F.
153,630	144,347	4,010	3,624	2 87	26.1	2,288	.....	Bagot and B.
1,422,778	180,683	7,529	6,084	3 66	5.3	3,421	.....	Bromley.
74,570	32,450	823	837	1 40	11.0	695	.....	Brougham.
189,185	63,575	2,968	2,956	2 24	15.7	2,110	.....	Brudenell and L.
382,040	199,735	3,669	3,574	1 96	9.6	2,372	.....	Grattan.
52,500	22,380	1,197	1,196	1 83	22.8	794	.....	Griffith and M.
424,059	96,163	5,182	6,780	1 78	12.2	2,796	.....	Hagarty, etc.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment.	Personal property	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Renfrew.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$
Head, etc.....Tp.	386	30,258	33,550	.....	1,200	.....	.....
Horton..... "	1,310	538,513	495,906	.....	.....	.....	.....
McNab..... "	3,458	1,115,100	1,135,182	45,669	21,850	8,935	.....
Pembroke..... "	836	354,902	177,587	305	.....	350	.....
Petewawa..... "	1,044	89,059	45,797	.....	.....	.....	.....
Radcliffe..... "	359	43,195	32,720	1,115	.....	.....	.....
Raglan..... "	770	57,175	54,850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolph, etc..... "	1,000	176,438	57,848	2,730	.....	5,588	.....
Ross..... "	1,895	846,950	564,165	1,000	650	.....	.....
Sebastopol..... "	645	55,875	51,335	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford..... "	1,070	255,330	233,090	915	.....	.....	.....
Westmeath..... "	3,226	1,737,901	291,225	9,355	3,115	.....	.....
Wilberforce, etc.. "	2,405	796,628	267,845	5,739	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	34,260	10,263,129	5,070,256	109,107	35,865	18,322	400
Cobden.....Vill.	789	289,450	130,550	20,830	6,300	4,800	200
Eganville..... "	1,081	289,689	224,775	46,934	73,775	714	.....
Arnprior..... Tn.	3,907	941,175	954,225	88,191	63,150	43,070	9,800
Pembroke..... "	5,378	2,003,650	1,120,350	213,285	129,200	98,025	24,200
Renfrew..... ... "	3,248	1,118,126	1,042,610	154,462	70,750	23,705	7,900
Totals.....	14,403	4,642,090	3,472,510	523,702	343,175	170,314	42,100
Russell:							
Cambridge..... Tp.	3,189	454,064	444,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence..... "	5,257	1,135,805	388,974	.....	8,980	.....	.....
Cumberland..... "	3,593	438,562	433,334	7,765	4,912	.....	.....
Russell..... "	2,952	691,053	703,463	3,700	4,275	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,991	2,719,484	1,969,961	11,465	18,167	.....	.....
Casselman.....Vill.	611	71,380	58,740	.....	.....	800	.....
Rockland..... "	1,895	95,705	87,055	593	4,825	.....	.....
Totals.....	2,506	167,085	145,795	593	4,825	800	.....
Simcoe:							
Adjala.....Tp.	2,233	844,890	843,740	3,450	2,800	1,200	800
Essa..... "	4,033	1,311,354	1,307,819	5,900	3,600	.....	.....
Flos..... "	3,356	1,732,234	979,409	31,960	11,325	4,602	100
Gwillimbury, W. "	2,098	1,776,359	1,053,244	1,500	2,625	.....	.....
Innisfil..... "	3,555	1,684,724	1,404,904	8,677	.....	700	.....
Matchedash..... "	413	59,900	59,102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medonte..... "	3,886	1,286,512	1,321,731	41,381	13,700	33,545	1,900
Nottawasaga... "	4,735	2,594,899	2,536,549	12,400	.....	550	.....
Orillia..... "	3,709	610,988	589,514	13,902	5,700	3,250	1,100
Oro..... "	3,431	1,527,214	1,082,110	3,833	4,400	.....	800
Sunnidale..... "	2,049	856,293	851,863	4,820	5,800	.....	.....
Tay..... "	5,329	1,353,300	785,810	102,830	5,500	8,900	3,700
Tecumseth..... "	3,026	1,684,190	1,669,570	6,850	2,050	5,447	.....
Tiny..... "	4,060	1,038,614	963,169	6,500	300	2,000	2,000
Tossorontio..... "	1,560	745,083	742,685	4,925	3,300	77	.....
Vespra..... "	2,596	1,167,065	955,555	10,250	2,300	340	.....
Totals.....	50,069	20,273,619	17,146,774	259,178	63,400	60,611	10,400

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

values		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools						Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $	Taxes imposed for schools 1905	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905	
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904	1905	1905			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Renfrew—(Concluded)
30,258	34,750	878	921	2 27	29.0	550		Head, etc.
538,513	495,906	4,153	3,848	3 17	7.7	2,282		Horton.
1,169,704	1,157,032	13,339	11,289	3 86	11.4	7,476		McNab.
355,557	177,587	2,544	2,014	3 04	7.2	1,239		Pembroke.
89,059	45,797	1,578	1,460	1 51	17.7	1,058	10,634	Petewawa.
44,310	32,720	1,503	1,032	4 19	33 9	1,083		Radcliffe.
57,175	54,850	2,300	2,052	2 99	40.2	1,726		Raglan.
184,766	57,848	2,938	2,649	2 94	15.9	1,908		Rolph, etc.
847,950	564,815	7,890	6,890	4 16	9.3	3,707		Ross.
55,875	51,335	1,436	1,417	2 23	25.7	965		Sebastopol.
256,245	233,090	3,726	3,604	3 48	14.5	1,710		Stafford.
1,747,256	294,340	14,498	12,015	4 49	8.3	6,656		Westmeath.
802,367	267,845	6,283	4,772	2 61	7.8	3,355		Wilberforce, etc.
10,390,558	5,106,521	100,823	91,304			55,325		Totals.
315,080	137,050	3,150	2,994	3 99	10.0	1,513		Cobden.
337,337	298,550	6,018	5,497	5 57	17.8	2,461		Eganville.
1,072,436	1,027,175	29,705	23,753	7 60	27.7	8,861		Arnprior.
2,314,960	1,273,750	43,537	40,653	8 10	18.8	13,157		Pembroke.
1,296,293	1,121,260	25,455	22,867	7 84	19.6	8,791	35,000	Renfrew.
5,336,106	3,857,785	107,865	95,764			34,783		Totals.
								Russell :
454,064	444,190	14,969	12,541	4 69	33.0	5,295		Cambridge.
1,135,805	397,954	17,672	17,162	3 36	15.6	8,858		Clarence.
446,327	438,246	17,921	16,775	4 99	40.2	7,939		Cumberland.
94,753	707,738	16,849	16,620	5 71	24.3	6,009		Russell.
2,730,949	1,988,128	67,411	63,098			28,101		Totals.
72,180	58,740	1,850	1,770	3 03	25.6	750	2,000	Casselman.
96,298	91,880	6,629	5,060	3 50	68.8	4,539		Rockland.
168,478	150,620	8,479	6,830			5,289		Totals.
								Simcoe :
849,540	847,340	11,934	10,394	5 34	14.0	3,900		Adjala.
1,317,254	1,311,419	17,853	16,498	4 43	13.6	7,177		Essa.
1,768,796	990,834	19,903	18,902	5 93	11.3	7,677		Flos.
1,777,859	1,055,869	11,659	11,282	5 56	6.6	5,357		Gwillinbury, W.
1,694,101	1,404,904	19,169	19,398	5 39	11.3	8,343		Innisfil.
59,900	59,102	1,300	1,140	3 15	21.7	729		Matchedash.
1,361,438	1,337,331	16,480	16,001	4 24	12 1	7,998		Medonte.
2,607,849	2,536,549	25,520	22,868	5 39	9 8	10,564		Nottawasaga.
628,140	596,314	15,811	14,940	4 26	25.2	6,991		Orillia.
1,531,047	1,087,310	14,344	13,830	4 18	9.4	6,949		Oro.
861,113	857,663	10,451	9,649	5 10	12 1	4,608		Sunnidale.
1,465,030	795,010	18,219	15,539	3 42	12.4	11,514		Tay.
1,696,487	1,671,620	21,794	20,920	7 20	12.8	8,293		Tecumseth.
1,047,114	965,469	14,249	13,471	3 51	13.6	6,192		Tiny.
750,085	745,985	8,603	7,497	5 51	11.5	4,027		Tossorontio.
1,177,655	957,855	13,710	11,863	5 28	11.6	7,582		Vespra.
20,593,408	17,220,574	240,999	224,192			107,901		Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Simcoe.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Beeton ..... Vill.	726	160,320	148,330	17,492	14,900	5,379	.....
Bradford ..... "	996	241,915	239,720	24,085	18,040	7,077	.....
Creemore ..... "	680	160,225	130,450	26,010	6,900	4,220	.....
Tottenham ..... "	541	153,890	143,175	18,430	13,075	850	500
Alliston ..... Tn.	1,230	345,236	305,236	32,115	24,390	6,904	3,800
Barrie ..... "	6,611	2,553,810	1,499,955	274,323	81,100	90,325	49,050
Collingwood ..... "	6,883	2,128,984	1,979,666	239,871	45,400	47,494	13,100
Midland ..... "	3,862	1,027,005	906,640	68,239	41,800	18,743	12,000
Orillia ..... "	4,942	1,368,015	1,320,460	166,240	118,550	7,850	29,150
Penetanguishene "	2,656	617,800	701,220	154,010	38,000	3,000	2,000
Stayner ..... "	1,178	273,040	209,025	31,248	14,825	5,860	.....
Totals	30,305	9,030,240	7,583,877	1,052,063	416,980	197,702	109,600
Stormont:							
Cornwall ..... Tp.	5,891	1,781,855	1,173,765	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Finch ..... "	3,759	680,675	676,275	1,650	1,650	500	.....
Osnabruck ..... "	4,610	1,990,050	1,149,411	50,050	24,050	10,828	.....
Roxborough ..... "	4,051	1,692,173	788,930	26,430	3,540	.....	.....
Totals	18,311	6,144,753	3,788,381	78,130	30,240	11,328	.....
Cornwall ..... Tn.	6,166	2,008,339	1,709,725	139,124	84,050	40,086	21,000
Thunder Bay:							
Neebing ..... Tp.	72	207,120	116,205	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oliver ..... "	461	149,311	118,375	514	.....	.....	.....
Paipoonge ..... "	319	187,000	124,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schreiber ..... "	494	101,405	100,125	60,466	.....	.....	12,100
Shuniah ..... "	224	175,097	165,438	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,570	819,933	624,893	60,980	.....	.....	12,100
Fort William ..... Tn.	7,532	2,969,167	1,996,855	138,750	123,069	.....	.....
Port Arthur ..... "	6,920	3,477,807	2,088,244	172,529	234,800	22,600	6,000
Totals	14,452	6,446,974	4,085,099	311,279	357,869	23,600	6,000
Victoria:							
Bexley ..... Tp.	796	250,186	154,235	20,243	850	.....	.....
Carden ..... "	725	242,964	124,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalton ..... "	527	52,045	35,497	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldon ..... "	2,505	1,780,089	774,762	16,639	4,300	.....	.....
Emily ..... "	1,963	1,369,456	950,677	500	.....	360	.....
Fenelon ..... "	2,122	777,900	755,950	3,300	.....	.....	.....
Laxton, etc. ..... "	701	147,650	72,500	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Mariposa ..... "	3,653	2,936,020	2,590,730	12,787	.....	12,091	1,000
Ops ..... "	2,154	1,817,198	1,566,410	3,267	2,100	.....	400
Somerville ..... "	1,739	247,610	202,500	8,375	3,050	250	.....
Verulam ..... "	1,901	511,026	524,499	3,150	570	.....	.....
Totals	18,786	10,132,144	7,752,160	69,461	10,870	12,701	1,400

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head.	Mills on $.			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Simcoe.—*Continued.*
183,191	163,230	4,770	4,705	6 57	26.0	1,445	11,400	Beeton.
273,077	257,760	6,088	5,413	6 11	22.3	3,341	.....	Bradford.
190,455	137,350	4,095	3,577	6 02	21.5	1,548	.....	Creemore.
173,170	156,750	3,941	4,301	7 28	22.8	1,369	.....	Tottenham.
384,255	333,426	9,600	8,780	7 80	25.0	480	.....	Alliston.
2,918,458	1,630,105	47,625	40,411	7 20	16.3	17,503	43,000	Barrie.
2,416,349	2,038,166	65,055	53,788	9 45	26.9	19,096	49,500	Collingwood.
1,113,987	960,440	28,079	26,637	7 27	25.2	11,796	.....	Midland.
1,542,105	1,468,160	42,683	38,245	8 64	27.7	15,113	.....	Orillia.
774,810	741,220	19,652	17,877	7 40	25.4	4,718	65,600	Penetanguishene
310,148	223,850	6,750	5,893	5 73	21.8	2,457	715	Stayner.
10,280,005	8,110,457	238,338	209,627	.....	.....	78,866	.....	Totals.
								Stormont:
1,781,855	1,174,765	20,872	20,213	3 54	11.7	9,747	5,000	Cornwall.
682,825	677,925	22,302	20,985	5 93	32.7	6,470	.....	Finch.
2,050,928	1,173,461	21,868	21,708	4 74	10.7	10,896	.....	Osnabruck
1,718,603	792,470	24,771	22,183	6 11	14.4	8,141	.....	Roxborough.
6,234,211	3,818,621	89,813	85,089	.....	.....	35,254	.....	Totals.
2,187,549	1,814,775	45,684	47,065	7 41	20.9	13,098	68,800	Cornwall.
								Thunder Bay:
207,120	116,205	4,142	2,324	57 53	20.0	.....	.....	Neebing.
149,825	118,375	3,370	4,147	7 31	22.5	1,376	3,140	Oliver.
187,000	124,750	4,623	2,335	14 49	24.7	2,322	.....	Paipoonge.
161,871	112,225	3,361	3,422	6 80	20.8	2,590	.....	Schreiber.
175,097	165,438	3,574	4,798	15 96	20.4	544	.....	Shuniah.
880,913	636,993	19,070	17,026	.....	.....	6,832	.....	Totals.
3,107,917	2,119,924	66,326	59,358	8 81	21.3	21,165	318,500	Fort William.
3,673,936	2,329,044	60,227	49,932	8 70	16.4	19,287	355,000	Port Arthur.
6,781,853	4,448,968	126,553	109,290	.....	.....	40,452	.....	Totals.
								Victoria:
270,429	155,085	4,316	3,965	5 42	16.0	2,401	40,060	Bexley.
242,964	124,400	2,981	2,663	4 11	12 3	1,733	.....	Carden.
52,045	35,497	1,433	1,704	2 72	27.5	940	.....	Dalton.
1,796,728	779,062	12,201	12,438	4 87	6.8	5,898	.....	Eldon.
1,370,316	950,677	12,438	11,728	6 34	9.1	5,804	.....	Emily.
781,200	755,950	10,084	9,599	4 75	12.9	5,443	.....	Fenelon.
148,850	72,500	3,033	3,023	4 33	20.4	1,833	.....	Laxton, etc.
2,960,898	2,591,730	25,421	23,300	6 96	8.6	10,688	.....	Mariposa.
1,820,465	1,568,910	16,750	15,755	7 78	9.2	5,414	.....	Ops.
256,235	205,550	7,290	7,066	4 19	28.5	4,274	.....	Somerville.
514,176	525,069	9,100	9,886	4 79	17.7	4,844	.....	Verulam.
10,214,306	7,764,430	105,047	101,127	.....	.....	49,272	.....	Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Victoria.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bobcaygeon ....Vill.	912	159,360	146,690	21,927	20,550	2,226	.....
Fenelon Falls.... "	1,202	416,534	289,522	49,060	22,600	2,499	2,246
Omemee ..... "	634	105,355	109,157	18,299	5,050	2,312	.....
Sturgeon Point... "	375	23,675	21,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodville..... "	433	121,042	84,350	11,591	4,700	2,626	.....
Lindsay .....Tn.	7,186	2,071,015	1,929,895	186,625	193,525	30,100	28,500
Totals.....	10,742	2,956,981	2,581,189	287,502	246,425	39,763	30,746
Waterloo:							
Dumfries, N.....Tp.	1,874	2,016,758	1,861,360	25,950	7,200	2,110	.....
Waterloo..... "	6,593	3,935,055	3,632,795	38,940	400	19,235	5,350
Wellesley ..... "	4,908	2,801,325	2,808,775	51,325	.....	19,458	.....
Wilmot ..... "	4,548	2,841,288	2,579,330	41,965	16,700	11,557	4,700
Woolwich ..... "	4,106	2,789,285	2,575,590	29,754	29,500	12,245	330
Totals.....	22,029	14,383,711	13,457,850	187,934	53,800	64,605	10,380
Ayr.....Vill.	886	259,435	258,759	28,439	17,850	15,161	3,100
Elmira..... "	1,397	413,405	350,155	55,460	31,000	20,350	3,200
New Hamburg... "	1,256	374,360	338,725	47,519	50,150	13,202	3,200
Berlin.....Tn.	11,715	3,609,855	3,328,220	405,420	383,225	71,600	82,350
Galt ..... "	8,558	2,872,344	2,814,420	171,050	171,150	41,000	45,650
Hespeler..... "	2,202	606,130	600,730	84,800	86,200	2,550	2,950
Preston ..... "	2,649	785,173	741,480	109,082	55,550	27,191	9,400
Waterloo..... "	3,961	1,386,085	1,360,335	208,725	205,125	14,800	15,900
Totals.....	32,624	10,306,787	9,792,824	1,110,495	1,000,250	205,854	165,750
Welland:							
Bertie .....Tp.	3,011	1,726,705	1,658,545	11,775	37,625	3,520	.....
Crowland..... "	989	428,016	397,490	.....	.....	.....	.....
Humberstone ... "	2,715	930,470	916,425	25,150	11,150	7,050	3,600
Pelham ..... "	2,384	1,135,087	1,009,790	12,780	37,950	4,468	.....
Stamford..... "	1,893	1,449,380	1,377,935	10,820	74,825	.....	.....
Thorold..... Tn.	1,684	647,129	624,304	5,120	6,700	2,000	.....
Wainfleet ..... "	2,639	1,225,855	935,170	10,750	800	500	250
Willoughby..... "	890	478,330	423,575	1,300	375	.....	.....
Totals.....	16,205	8,020,972	7,343,234	77,695	169,425	17,538	3,850
Bridgeburg.....Vill.	1,381	884,037	479,775	25,232	15,350	15,236	.....
Chippewa..... "	789	127,235	120,960	8,719	5,650	600	600
Fort Erie..... "	1,001	305,577	267,919	9,787	15,650	10,772	1,500
Port Colborne... "	1,233	380,071	327,886	32,027	43,030	15,275	5,400
Thorold .....Tn.	2,195	615,008	616,008	29,540	31,540	4,100	4,100
Welland ..... "	1,797	708,753	618,670	60,123	79,830	25,631	18,000
Totals.....	8,396	3,020,681	2,431,218	165,428	191,050	71,614	29,600
*Niagara Falls....City	7,681	3,007,395	2,857,920	241,605	79,500	.....	.....

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for schools, 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only, 1905.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Victoria—*Continued.*
183,513	167,240	4,251	3,891	4 66	23 2	1,785	....	Bobcaygeon.
468,093	314,368	7,022	5,464	5 84	15 0	2,600	14,925	Fenelon Falls.
185,966	114,207	2,722	2,613	4 29	14.6	1,540	....	Omemee.
23,675	21,575	530	475	1 41	22 4	48	....	Sturgeon Point.
135,259	89,050	1,800	2,000	4 16	13.3	481	....	Woodville.
2,287,740	2,151,920	73,037	68,987	10 16	31.9	19,921	18,450	Lindsay.
3,284,246	2,858,360	89,362	83,430	....	....	26,375	....	Totals.
								Waterloo:
2,044,818	1,868,560	12,529	10,681	6 69	6.1	1,787	....	Dumfries, N.
3,993,230	3,638,545	30,061	29,787	4 56	7.5	15,086	....	Waterloo.
2,872,108	2,808,775	24,151	24,394	4 92	8 4	13,020	....	Wellesley.
2,894,810	2,600,730	23,527	23,014	5 17	8.1	11,835	....	Wilmot.
2,831,284	2,605,420	24,027	22,785	5 85	8.5	10,068	....	Woolwich.
14,636,250	13,522,030	114,295	110,661	....	....	54,796	....	Totals.
303,035	279,709	5,188	4,824	5 86	17.1	2,647	....	Ayr.
489,215	384,355	6,306	5,492	4 51	12.9	1,468	40,160	Elmira.
435,081	392,075	8,644	7,905	6 88	19.9	3,058	7,000	New Hamburg.
4,086,875	3,793,795	93,200	90,600	7 96	22.8	25,543	162,500	Berlin.
3,084,394	3,031,220	72,431	68,048	8 46	23.5	21,975	74,500	Galt.
693,480	689,880	14,809	14,925	6 73	21.4	4,577	....	Hespeler.
921,446	806,430	18,997	16,465	7 17	20.6	5,790	21,000	Preston.
1,609,610	1,581,360	34,173	31,000	8 62	21.2	7,329	89,000	Waterloo.
11,623,136	10,958,824	253,748	239,259	....	....	72,387	....	Totals.
								Welland:
1,742,000	1,696,170	18,894	19,368	6 27	10.8	5,973	....	Bertie.
428,016	397,490	5,927	5,180	5 99	13 8	2,738	....	Crowland.
962,670	931,175	10,313	9,950	3 80	10.7	4,357	....	Humberstone.
1,152,335	1,047,740	11,520	11,581	4 83	10.0	4,370	....	Pelham.
1,460,200	1,452,760	16,714	16,979	8 83	11.4	7,251	....	Stamford.
654,249	631,004	7,979	7,744	4 74	12.2	3,965	....	Thorold.
1,237,105	936,220	13,204	12,027	5 00	10.7	4,204	6,000	Wainfleet.
479,630	423,950	5,366	4,955	6 03	11.2	2,078	....	Willoughby.
8,116,205	7,516,509	89,917	87,784	....	....	34,936	....	Totals.
924,505	495,125	16,717	12,450	12 11	18.1	3,790	....	Bridgeburg.
136,554	127,210	2,298	2,074	2 91	16.8	990	....	Chippewa.
326,136	285,069	6,678	5,905	6 67	20.5	978	....	Fort Erie.
427,373	376,316	7,773	6,642	6 30	18.2	2,268	10,600	Port Colborne.
648,648	651,648	17,030	17,110	7 76	26 3	3,638	45,100	Thorold.
794,507	716,500	20,773	20,923	11 56	26.1	4,500	3,500	Welland.
3,257,723	2,651,868	71,269	65,104	....	....	16,164	....	Totals.
3,249,000	2,937,420	85,495	75,556	11 13	26.3	22,306	249,300	*Niagara Falls.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed Real property.		Business assessment	Personal property.	Income.	
		1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
Welllington:		$	$	$	$	$	$
Arthur ..... Tp.	2,646	2,522,925	1,653,000	4,300	600	1,500	.....
Eramosa ..... "	2,411	2,046,965	1,853,550	34,250	10,075	7,565	.....
Erin ..... "	2,965	2,092,282	2,035,275	8,755	3,900	.....	.....
Garafraxa, W .... "	2,074	1,712,275	1,680,710	5,100	2,950	4,037	300
Guelph ..... "	2,225	1,894,405	1,509,400	38,700	8,300	19,500	12,600
Luther, W ..... "	1,914	1,816,842	895,650	7,640	800	.....	.....
Maryborough ... "	2,751	2,334,139	2,315,805	14,930	14,775	.....	.....
Minto..... "	2,835	2,411,095	1,857,635	9,940	.....	.....	.....
Nichol ..... "	1,677	1,408,796	1,303,195	19,507	20,500	10,050	.....
Peel ..... "	3,469	2,816,200	2,244,370	16,550	.....	.....	.....
Pilkington ..... "	1,239	1,277,452	1,154,940	.....	.....	2,452	.....
Puslinch .. .. "	2,707	1,463,142	1,424,110	11,280	33,885	2,480	2,320
Totals	28,913	23,796,518	19,927,640	170,952	95,785	47,584	15,220
Arthur ..... Vill.	1,230	304,958	298,545	40,220	24,400	12,207	775
Clifford..... "	578	143,675	120,895	15,232	10,250	8,080	100
Drayton ..... "	800	175,625	164,570	24,724	14,500	6,631	.....
Elora.... ..... "	1,291	322,265	278,430	30,530	22,000	19,870	2,000
Erin ..... "	510	111,375	108,850	14,798	8,550	.....	.....
Fergus ..... "	1,476	425,338	423,765	43,423	24,750	16,126	3,000
Harriston ..... Tn.	1,728	448,315	446,160	60,169	23,600	3,500	1,100
Mount Forest.... "	2,273	661,998	642,000	79,752	63,900	17,714	6,700
Palmerston..... "	2,025	395,060	421,740	50,235	33,650	10,041	1,200
Totals	11,911	2,988,609	2,904,955	359,083	225,600	94,169	14,875
*Guelph..... City	12,950	3,987,810	3,749,370	278,700	248,950	64,600	71,000
Wentworth:							
Ancaster ..... Tp.	3,569	2,250,961	2,212,992	10,743	8,500	1,500	1,100
Barton .. .. "	3,941	1,303,124	1,163,213	25,295	.....	28,194	2,150
Beverly ..... "	3,693	2,764,219	2,761,515	8,755	9,100	500	.....
Binbrook ..... "	1,164	1,008,455	989,830	5,100	2,250	.....	.....
Flamboro, E..... "	2,354	1,642,195	1,498,492	6,500	2,600	300	300
Flamboro, W.... "	2,587	1,728,234	1,271,550	17,830	5,850	4,975	800
Glanford ..... "	1,499	1,040,910	1,054,205	8,870	9,650	5,075	1,600
Saltfleet..... "	3,222	2,462,849	1,807,189	39,350	9,950	6,560	.....
Totals	22,029	14,200,947	12,758,986	122,443	47,900	47,104	5,950
Waterdown .... Vill.	665	157,160	121,950	9,065	6,800	1,169	150
Dundas ..... Tn.	3,515	954,645	938,895	116,573	92,500	71,569	34,850
Totals	4,180	1,111,805	1,060,845	125,638	99,300	72,738	35,000
*Hamilton..... City	59,543	25,184,350	25,417,104	3,726,100	2,811,400	724,520	685,700
York :							
Etobicoke ..... Tp.	4,206	1,954,935	1,867,473	24,730	2,500	30,743	900
Georgina. ..... "	1,619	887,730	651,105	9,450	1,300	1,000	.....
Gwillimbury E.. "	3,352	1,284,460	1,272,715	17,400	.....	4,560	.....
Gwillimbury N.. "	1,483	916,820	785,550	11,875	2,000	.....	.....
King ..... "	4,721	2,780,869	2,780,055	13,900	11,500	.....	.....
Markham ..... "	5,022	3,219,260	3,203,490	24,865	19,250	900	.....
Scarborough..... "	3,517	2,157,635	2,073,635	3,800	5,100	6,400	7,400
Vaughan ..... "	3,928	2,934,900	2,915,460	11,775	7,500	3,600	.....
Whitchurch ..... "	3,135	1,621,489	1,619,035	1,550	2,900	.....	.....
York..... "	11,550	6,820,823	6,092,346	71,555	6,000	61,402	17,390
Totals	42,533	24,578,921	23,260,864	190,900	58,050	108,605	25,690

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION —*Continued*

Values.		Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.				Taxes imposed for public schools only.	Value of property liable for school rates only.	Municipalities.
Total.		Total.		Per head	Mills on $			
1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1905.			
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	Wellington
2,528,725	1,653,600	15,268	13,841	5 77	6.0	7,003	....	Arthur.
2,088,780	1,863,625	13,970	12,784	5 79	6.7	5,568	....	Eramosa.
2,101,037	2,039,175	15,554	14,914	5 25	7.4	8,373	....	Erin.
1,721,412	1,683,960	16,409	15,563	7 93	9.5	5,920	....	Garafraxa W
1,952,605	1,530,300	12,234	11,861	5 50	6.3	3,783	....	Guelph.
1,824,482	806,450	12,626	13,215	6 60	6.9	6,473	....	Luther, W.
2,349,069	2,330,580	18,043	18,898	6 56	7.7	7,911	.....	Maryborough.
2,421,035	1,867,635	16,820	15,904	5 93	6.9	6,914	.....	Minto.
1,438,353	1,323,695	7,576	8,116	4 52	5.3	2,711	.....	Nichol.
2,832,750	2,244,370	22,939	27,577	6 61	8.1	11,349	.....	Peel.
1,279,904	1,154,940	8,825	8,729	7 12	6.9	4,056	....	Pilkington.
1,476,902	1,460,315	14,495	13,472	5 35	9.8	5,821	.....	Puslinch.
24,015,054	20,038,645	174,759	174,873	....	....	75,592	....	Totals.
357,385	323,720	7,323	7,773	5 95	20.5	2,667	....	Arthur.
166,987	131,245	2,630	1,997	4 55	15.7	1,169	....	Clifford.
206,980	179,070	5,012	4,362	6 27	24.2	2,220	3,500	Drayton.
372,665	302,430	8,317	7,515	6 44	22.3	3,252	2,500	Elora.
126,173	117,400	1,679	1,538	3 29	13.3	605	.....	Erin.
484,887	451,515	10,312	10,530	6 99	21.3	4,679	.....	Fergus.
511,984	470,860	12,333	12,657	7 14	24.1	4,700	.....	Harriston.
759,464	712,600	17,850	17,102	7 85	23.5	5,911	16,000	Mount Forest.
455,336	456,590	14,341	11,936	7 08	31.5	4,728	17,000	Palmerston.
3,441,861	3,145,430	79,797	75,410	.....	.....	29,931	....	Totals.
4,331,110	4,069,320	103,640	101,155	8 00	23.9	37,074	170,080	*Guelph.
								Wentworth:
2,263,204	2,222,592	20,248	19,920	5 67	8.9	6,832	.....	Ancaster.
1,356,613	1,165,363	12,375	12,877	8 14	9.1	5,030	3,000	Barton.
2,773,474	2,770,615	20,426	18,907	5 53	7.4	7,180	.....	Beverly.
1,013,555	992,080	8,141	8,090	6 99	8.0	1,987	.....	Binbrook.
1,648,995	1,501,392	13,899	13,560	5 90	8.4	4,964	.....	Flamboro, E.
1,751,039	1,278,200	15,338	13,982	5 93	8.8	5,055	.....	Flamboro, W.
1,054,855	1,065,455	7,953	7,586	5 31	7.5	1,843	.....	Glanford.
2,508,759	1,817,139	21,581	19,714	6 70	8.6	8,327	.....	Saltfleet.
14,370,494	12,812,836	119,961	114,636	.....	.....	41,218	.....	Totals.
167,394	128,900	2,092	1,786	3 15	12.5	720	.....	Waterdown.
1,142,787	1,066,245	27,132	25,180	7 72	23.7	6,912	44,450	Dundas.
1,310,181	1,195,145	29,224	26,966	.....	.....	7,632	.....	Totals.
29,634,970	28,914,204	629,582	591,724	10 57	21.2	166,440	887,760	*Hamilton.
								York:
2,010,408	1,870,873	27,728	23,586	6 59	13.8	11,186	.....	Etobicoke.
898,180	652,405	6,285	5,463	3 88	7.0	2,935	.....	Georgina.
1,306,420	1,272,715	15,152	13,451	4 52	11.6	7,927	.....	Gwillimbury E.
928,695	787,550	6,875	5,621	4 64	7.4	4,137	.....	Gwillimbury N.
2,794,769	2,791,555	29,745	24,453	6 30	10.6	10,167	38,000	King.
3,245,025	3,222,740	31,690	28,246	6 31	9.8	12,605	.....	Markham.
2,167,835	2,086,135	19,807	17,816	5 63	9.1	7,646	....	Scarborough.
2,950,275	2,922,960	27,222	24,354	6 93	9.2	9,187	.....	Vaughan.
1,623,039	1,621,935	14,936	12,434	4 76	9.2	6,937	9,900	Whitchurch.
6,953,780	6,115,736	95,028	88,134	8 23	13.7	36,314	9,300	York.
24,878,426	23,344,604	274,468	243,558	.....	.....	109,041	.....	Totals.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Municipalities.	Assessed population, 1905.	Assessed values. Real property. 1905.	Real property. 1904.	Business assessment 1905.	Personal property 1904.	Income. 1905.	Income. 1904.
York.—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Holland Landing Vil.	403	66,713	70,105	750	500	.....	.....
Markham..... "	1,252	253,955	247,200	31,618	23,475	14,503	3,300
Richmond Hill.. "	615	156,755	154,450	16,205	4,450	3,807	650
Stouffville ..... "	1,027	349,045	328,925	22,425	16,200	2,725	1,900
Sutton..... "	605	192,530	147,070	16,353	3,950	6,243	.....
Weston..... "	1,355	329,105	443,083	8,925	3,700	2,200	3,975
Woodbridge.... "	531	155,975	114,165	14,280	300	.....	.....
Aurora.....Tn.	1,630	448,840	438,872	42,915	14,000	6,459	1,200
East Toronto.... "	3,205	1,387,000	883,645	44,035	7,450	69,600	.....
Newmarket..... "	2,619	621,390	512,700	65,460	35,425	23,927	7,000
Totals.....	13,242	3,961,308	3,340,215	262,966	.....	129,464	.....
*North Toronto.. "	2,293	1,028,244	922,290	12,450	.....	21,385	.....
*Toronto Junction Tn.	8,563	3,250,740	2,877,757	194,620	184,250	8,200	8,200
*Toronto .....City	238,642	131,945,028	127,040,251	12,434,676	12,590,472	4,949,763	4,478,511

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Concluded.*

Assessed values. Total. 1905.	Assessed values. Total. 1904.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools. Total. 1905.	Total. 1904.	Per head. 1905.	Mills on $. 1905.	Taxes imposed for schools. 1905.	Value of property liable for school rates only. 1905.	Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$ c.		$	$	York.—*Continued.*
67,463	70,605	963	940	2 39	14.3	450	.....	Holland Landing.
300,076	273,975	7,026	7,447	5 61	23.4	2,418	.....	Markham.
176,767	159,550	3,424	2,536	5 57	19.4	1,451	.....	Richmond Hill.
374,195	347,025	5,511	5,546	5 37	14.7	1,645	.....	Stouffville.
215,126	151,020	2,778	2,102	4 59	12.9	1,034	.....	Sutton.
340,230	450,758	9,293	8,631	6 86	27.3	4,200	.....	Weston.
170,255	114,465	2,602	2,313	4 90	15.3	1,123	.....	Woodbridge.
498,214	454,072	12,073	10,439	7 41	24.2	5,133	6,000	Aurora.
1,500,635	891,095	28,033	21,416	8 75	18.7	5,410	.....	East Toronto.
710,777	555,125	14,436	13,216	5 51	20.3	5,700	40,160	Newmarket.
4,353,738	3,467,690	86,139	74,586	.....	.....	28,564	.....	Totals.
1,062,079	922,290	21,909	19,409	9 55	20.6	7,139	.....	North Toronto.
3,453,560	3,070,207	80,524	77,075	9 40	23.3	36,654	744,965	Toronto Junction.
149,329,467	144,109,234	3,382,981	3,248,452	14 18	22.7	895,854	170,261	Toronto.

Property taxed for school rates only is included with the total assessed values.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Statement of municipalities of Ontario (townships, villages, towns and cities) grouped into County limits, showing for 1905 the population, the area, the assessed values and amount of taxes imposed for all purposes, inclusive of schools, as shown by the assessment and collection rolls, together with the average rate per head of the resident population, and mills on the dollar; also comparative totals by Counties for the five years 1901-5.

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Algoma :								
Townships	13,657	2,915,990	73,147	44,524	3,033,661	64,126	4 70	21.1
Towns	12,746	7,053,338	312,792	173,064	7,539,194	118,347	9 29	15.7
Totals :								
1905.....	26,403	9,969,328	385,939	217,588	10,572,855	182,473	6 91	17.3
1904	23,480	8,329,162	337,380	55,550	8,722,092	185,875	7 92	21.3
1903.....	23,265	8,984,551	355,970	87,855	9,428,376	189,883	8 16	20.1
1902.....	21,042	8,183,530	290,865	77,030	8,551,425	150,062	7 13	17.5
1901.....	17,973	5,342,861	183,388	69,186	5,595,435	98,156	5 46	17.5
Brant :								
Townships.....	12,953	9,876,500	159,752	28,921	10,065,173	82,253	6 35	8.2
Town	3,682	1,030,037	152,294	59,789	1,242,120	26,686	7 25	21.5
City.....	19,743	7,333,520	928,800	109,830	8,372,150	194,283	9 84	23.2
Totals :								
1905.....	36,378	18,240,057	1,240,846	198,540	19,679,443	303,222	8 34	15.4
1904.....	35,751	17,468,013	1,069,015	129,380	18,666,408	277,058	7 75	14.8
1903.....	34,920	16,888,253	882,890	181,085	17,952,228	265,211	7 59	14.8
1902.....	33,453	16,478,407	773,540	184,460	17,436,407	253,524	7 59	14.5
1901.....	33,483	16,882,756	634,955	154,987	17,672,698	236,582	7 07	13.4
Bruce :								
Townships	35,845	22,718,271	140,917	23,817	22,883,005	182,239	5 08	8.0
Vill. and towns..	16,649	4,131,476	529,258	88,103	4,748,837	115,336	6 93	24.3
Totals :								
1905.....	52,494	26,849,747	670,175	111,920	27,631,842	297,575	5 67	10.8
1904.....	54,038	22,308,643	610,655	64,600	22,983,898	273,840	5 07	12.0
1903.....	54,732	22,143,932	496,479	74,905	22,715,316	267,018	4 88	11.8
1902.....	54,582	21,728,956	571,335	57,900	22,358,191	252,540	4 63	11.3
1901.....	54,554	21,022,631	554,510	57,250	21,634,391	231,149	4 24	10.7
Carleton :								
Townships.....	27,804	11,151,868	126,175	20,594	11,298,637	144,547	5 20	12.8
Villages	4,931	1,078,343	55,135	13,315	1,146,793	29,618	6 01	25.8
City.....	65,120	30,306,716	1,998,100	708,600	33,013,416	797,270	12 24	24.1
Totals :								
1905.....	97,855	42,536,927	2,179,410	742,509	45,458,846	971,435	9 93	21.4
1904.....	95,312	39,774,850	2,112,725	758,350	42,645,925	874,242	9 17	20.5
1903.....	94,630	36,807,970	1,926,410	820,250	39,554,630	848,460	8 14	21.4
1902.....	93,760	35,067,743	1,923,975	815,500	37,807,218	757,398	8 08	20.0
1901.....	94,265	32,893,192	1,676,975	508,850	35,079,017	704,711	7 48	20.1
Dufferin :								
Townships.....	14,520	9,083,472	32,954	1,125	9,117,551	77,083	5 31	8.5
Vill. and town..	4,716	1,398,003	179,999	30,387	1,608,389	37,873	8 03	23.5
Totals :								
1905.....	19,236	10,481,475	212,953	31,512	10,725,940	114,956	5 98	10.7
1904.....	18,989	9,505,231	57,050	16,600	9,578,881	105,943	5 58	11.1
1903.....	19,183	9,338,094	45,875	20,100	9,404,069	106,895	5 57	11.4
1902.....	21,427	8,977,486	44,500	18,400	9,040,386	99,878	4 66	11.0
1901.....	22,053	8,927,990	46,650	17,650	8,992,290	101,414	4 60	11.3
Dundas:								
Townships.....	12,816	5,577,412	27,967	6,345	5,611,724	96,257	7 51	17.2
Villages	4,610	1,206,185	121,155	55,031	1,382,371	37,646	8 17	27.2
Totals:								
1905.....	17,426	6,783,597	149,122	61,376	6,994,095	133,903	7 68	19.1
1904.....	17,898	6,635,945	150,750	30,550	6,817,245	114,356	6 39	16.8
1903.....	18,138	6,628,970	156,950	32,900	6,818,820	113,126	6 24	16.6
1902.....	18,102	6,614,132	148,700	33,050	6,795,882	111,811	6 18	16.5
1901.....	18,450	6,548,697	148,650	34,750	6,732,097	96,646	5 24	14.4

1905 is the first year for business assessment, the figures previous to that are for personal property.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Durham:								
Townships	16,686	10,016,010	41,955	9,280	10,067,245	94,495	5 66	9.4
Vill. and towns	8,660	2,712,538	309,171	81,945	3,103,654	78,420	9 06	25.3
Totals:								
1905	25,346	12,728,548	351,126	91,225	13,170,899	172,915	6 82	13.1
1904	25,334	12,153,726	301,975	59,540	12,515,241	158,371	6 25	12.7
1903	25,084	12,199 060	259,125	66,280	12,524,465	152,619	6 08	12.3
1902	25,412	12,184,391	248,750	64,680	12,497,821	148,162	5 83	11.1
1901	26,193	12,213,286	231,110	66,710	12,511,106	133,272	5 09	10.7
Elgin:								
Townships	23,899	16,583,376	119,172	36,740	16,739,288	180,898	7 57	10.8
Vill. and town	4,492	1,333,496	129,695	42,526	1,505,717	36,752	8 18	24.4
City	13,060	4,851,894	355,785	70,230	5,277,909	145,445	11 14	27.6
Totals:								
1905	41,451	22,768,766	604,652	149,496	23,522,914	363,095	8 76	15.4
1904	40,634	18,286,116	490,310	93,720	18,870,146	345,272	8 50	18.3
1903	40,404	18,449,212	468,180	183,165	19,100,557	337,092	8 34	17.6
1902	40,448	18,078,304	451,210	174,321	18,703,835	320,751	7 93	17.1
1901	40,755	17,772,018	446,820	175,630	18,394,468	314,612	7 72	17.1
Essex:								
Townships	32,609	14,414,765	109,275	27,595	14,551,635	244,287	7 49	16.8
Vill. and towns	12,587	5,081,543	1,286,638	207,719	6,575,900	132,339	10 51	20.1
City	14,007	6,669,455	648,775	157,740	7,475,970	173,466	12 38	23.2
Totals:								
1905	59,203	26,165,763	2,044,688	393,054	28,603,505	550,092	9 29	19.2
1904	58,943	21,803,116	1,441,794	138,000	23,382,910	516,452	8 76	22.1
1903	48,410	21,437,167	1,420,158	164,340	23,021,665	485,751	8 31	21.1
1902	57,423	20,742,025	1,355,320	141,485	22,238,830	451.056	7 85	20.3
1901	56,804	20,229,035	1,254,608	126,790	21,610,433	435,135	7 66	20.1
Frontenac:								
Townships	20,102	5,485,647	47,136	400	5,533,183	104,207	5 18	18.8
Villages	868	133,708	23,334	11,200	168,242	4,077	4 70	24.2
City	18,209	6,827,735	857,300	205,475	7,890,510	160,504	8 81	20.3
Totals:								
1905	39,179	12,447,090	927,770	217,075	13,591,935	268,788	6 86	19.8
1904	39,478	11,547,941	888,199	245,375	12,681,515	262,551	6 65	20.7
1903	39,752	11,597,373	721,500	287,275	12,606,148	262,674	6 61	20.8
1902	39,769	11,501,907	710,200	298,450	12,510,557	253,108	6 36	20.2
1901	39,558	11,387,946	709,370	268,050	12,365,366	245,209	6 20	19.8
Glengarry:								
Townships	16,984	6,333,363	54,000	18,901	6,406,264	72,127	4 25	11.3
Vill. and town	3,598	752,390	102,232	15,340	869,962	17,591	4 89	20.2
Totals:								
1905	20,582	7,085,753	156,232	34,241	7,276,226	89,718	4 36	12.3
1904	20,599	4,371,217	21,560	400	4,393,177	81,479	3 96	18.5
1903	20,877	4,342,162	20,517	500	4,363,179	76,991	3 69	17.6
1902	20,252	4,296,288	18,000	300	4,314,588	70,541	3 48	16.3
1901	20,036	4,290,013	16,300	200	4,306,513	63,409	3 16	14.7
Grenville:								
Townships	11,709	4,537,304	42,711	12,283	4,592,298	54,373	4 64	11.8
Vill. and town	6,533	1,911,692	257,380	98,620	2,267,692	46,894	7 18	20.7
Totals:								
1905	18,242	6,448,996	300,091	110,903	6,859,990	101,267	5 55	14.8
1904	18,199	6,401,804	107,060	32,600	6,541,464	94,114	5 17	14.4
1903	18,539	6,352,774	108,285	33,400	6,494,459	93,379	5 04	14.4
1902	18,790	6,325,923	108,400	28,350	6,462,673	92,065	4 90	14.2
1901	19,227	6,298,479	110,500	31,750	6,440,729	84,216	4 38	13.1

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION —*Continued*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Grey:								
Townships	46,196	20,726,046	170,008	9,857	20,905,911	225,829	4 88	10.8
Vill. and towns	18,878	6,474,042	967,348	189,914	7,631,304	156,748	8 30	20.5
Totals:								
1905	65,074	27,200,088	1,137,356	199,771	28,537,215	382,577	5 88	13.4
1904	65,232	22,224,043	759,350	61,575	23,044,968	347,119	5 32	15.1
1903	65,160	21,953,930	493,190	75,497	22,522,617	337,446	5 18	15.0
1902	65,272	20,921,099	449,275	84,743	21,455,117	312,871	4 79	14.6
1901	65,306	20,496,788	373,700	57,532	20,928,020	285,954	4 38	13.7
Haldimand:								
Townships	14,349	7,951,133	68,437	7,428	8,026,998	75,441	5 26	9.4
Vill. and town..	5,089	1,270,275	159,777	13,900	1,443,952	31,785	6 25	22.0
Totals.								
1905	19,438	9,221,408	228,214	21,328	9,470,950	107,226	5 52	11.3
1904	19,216	8,135,628	153,770	9,550	8,298,948	107,385	5 59	12.9
1903	19,524	8,085,286	137,250	7,725	8,230,261	96,779	4 96	11.8
1902	19,748	8,069,089	136,825	9,550	8,215,464	90,891	4 60	11.1
1901	19,989	,068,064	129,450	10,850	8,208,364	88,688	4 44	10.8
Haliburton								
Townships								
1905	5,945	862,515	17,488	2,024	882,027	22,575	3 80	25.6
1904	5,835	554,400	8,860	700	563,960	21,054	3 61	37.3
1003	5,899	537,117	10,160	1,000	548,277	21,311	3 61	38.9
1902	5,748	530,878	10,355	600	541,833	21,405	3 73	39.5
1901	5,963	496,444	9,625	800	506,869	19,980	3 35	39.4
Halton:								
Townships	11,095	8,653,417	49,665	18,650	8,721,732	56,340	5 08	6.5
Vill. and towns.	7,699	2,155,458	168,210	30,587	2,354,255	44,477	5 78	18.9
Totals:								
1905	18,794	10,808,875	217,875	49,237	11,075,987	100,817	5 36	9.1
1904	18,397	9,325,343	147,665	28,750	9,501,758	94,224	5 12	9.9
1903	18,399	9,294,566	151,190	37,305	9,483,061	92,080	5 00	9.7
1902	18,516	9,267,290	152,515	25,155	9,444,960	87,910	4 75	9.3
1901	19,040	9,225,522	163,570	28,675	9,417,767	87,970	4 62	9.3
Hastings:								
Townships	32,536	11,042,360	279,975	5,845	11,328,180	144,265	4 43	12.7
Vill. and towns..	11,216	3,456,579	351,115	49,252	3,856 946	77,115	6 88	20.0
City	8,642	3,367,790	336,523	112,297	3,816,610	92,241	10 67	24.2
Totals:								
1905	52,394	17,866,729	967,613	167,394	19,001,736	313,621	5 99	16.5
1904	53,649	15,438,506	480,337	154,786	16,073,629	305,563	5 70	19.0
1903	54,607	15,396,613	494,599	188,737	16,079,949	293,693	5 38	18.3
1902	54,678	15,338,938	354,665	126,050	15,819,653	289,051	5 29	18.3
1901	55,322	15,122,454	400,135	118,200	15,640,789	277,565	5 02	17.7
Huron:								
Townships	39,688	31,494,763	164,069	51,033	31,709,865	255,372	6 43	8.1
Vill. and towns	16,384	4,631,404	577,347	150,384	5,359,135	117,732	7 19	22.0
Totals:								
1905	56,072	36,126,167	741,416	201,417	37,069,000	373,104	6 65	10.1
1904	56,779	31,553,183	481,885	70,625	32,105,693	339,315	5 98	10.6
1903	57,507	31,323,002	462,170	84,550	31,869,722	307,022	5 34	9.6
1902	57,955	31,150,410	454,775	80,585	31,685,770	282,869	4 88	8.9
1901	59,610	30,901,789	465,720	59,550	31,427,059	279,828	4 69	8.9
Kent:								
Townships	31,239	21,191,757	74,276	6,675	21,272,708	285,611	9 14	13.4
Vill. and towns.	11,441	2,688,770	271,858	38,818	2,999,446	82,331	7 20	27.4
City	9,629	3,944,820	464,753	103,335	4,512,908	129,478	13 45	28.7
Totals:								
1905	52,309	27,825,347	810,887	148,828	28,785,062	497,420	9 51	17.3
1904	53,310	24,519,169	479,020	76,810	25,074,999	476,768	8 94	19.0
1903	53,395	24,597,116	434,275	82,275	25,113,666	445,816	8 35	17.8
1902	53,127	23,888,000	399,085	79,975	24,367,060	419,985	7 91	17.2
1901	52,983	23,523,454	396,545	79,100	23,999,099	417,055	7 87	17.4

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Lambton:								
Townships.....	31,170	20,010,095	100,865	14,374	20,125,334	254,615	8 17	12.7
Vill. and towns..	20,384	6,964,903	607,926	200,069	7,772,898	188,014	9 22	24.2
Totals:								
1905.....	51,554	26,974,998	708,791	214,443	27,898,232	442,629	8 59	15.9
1904.....	51,546	25,198,774	427,038	122,108	25,747,920	422,968	8 21	16.4
1903.....	50,964	25,310,044	423,703	126,461	25,860,208	358,930	7 04	13 9
1902.....	52,761	19,626,872	355,315	134,146	20,116,333	350,424	6 61	17.4
1901.....	52,130	18,887,326	349,370	130,527	19,367,223	335,588	6 44	17.3
Lanark:								
Townships.....	17,815	6,300,182	51,807	11,698	6,363,687	81,489	4 57	12.8
Vill. and towns..	16,420	4,455,995	495,802	184,182	5,135,979	117,912	7 18	23.0
Totals:								
1905.....	34,235	10,756,177	547,609	195,880	11,499,666	199,401	5 82	17.3
1904.....	35,279	9,669,223	388,200	44,550	10,101,973	188,790	5 35	18.7
1903.....	35,937	9,569,639	384,475	60,300	10,014,414	179,719	5 00	17.9
1902.....	35,988	9,490,384	396,860	66,555	9,953,799	179,261	4 98	18.0
1901.....	36,143	9,280,188	362,550	62,900	9,705,633	163,674	4 53	16.9
Leeds:								
Townships.....	19,040	10,361,455	82,794	15,817	10,460,066	105,452	5 54	10.1
Vill. and towns .	14,856	4,760,324	426,331	77,813	5,264,468	141,575	9 53	26.9
Totals:								
1905.....	33,896	15,121,779	509,125	93,630	15,724,534	247,027	7 29	15.7
1904.....	34,730	11,809,299	353,575	53,250	12,216,124	238,982	6 88	19.6
1903.....	34,698	11,628,754	307,385	52,790	11,988,929	229,256	6 61	19.1
1902.....	34,512	11,575,971	340,920	59,450	11,976,341	209,356	6 07	17.5
1901.....	34,690	11,540,670	316,295	60,250	11,917,215	210,067	6 06	17.6
Lennox & Addn'tn								
Townships.....	17,262	7,274,865	72,336	11,483	7,358,684	81,344	4 71	11.1
Vill. and town ..	3,771	1,179,328	123,418	39,558	1,342,304	34,683	9 20	25.8
Totals:								
1905.....	21,033	8,454,193	195,754	51,041	8,700,988	116,027	5 52	13.3
1904.....	20,919	7,994,114	85,125	47,760	8,126,999	111,560	5 33	13.7
1903.....	21,377	7,987,248	93,575	45,250	8,126,073	111,918	5 24	13.8
1902.....	22,353	8,030,321	75,410	50,740	8,156,471	110,038	4 92	13.5
1901.....	22,174	8,000.474	88,390	44,900	8,133,764	107,152	4 83	13.2
Lincoln:								
Townships.....	13,739	7,876,350	61,226	23,460	7,961,036	80,133	5 83	10 1
Vill. and town ..	5,798	2,069,519	153,928	15,564	2,239,011	48,218	8 32	21.5
City.....	11,181	4,580,081	614,830	44,200	5,239,111	120,262	10 76	23.0
Totals:								
1905.....	30,718	14,525,950	829,984	83,224	15,439,158	248,613	8 09	16.1
1904.....	30,314	13,469,489	924,918	59,800	14,454,207	237,563	7 84	16.4
1903.....	29,576	13,388,422	775,140	88,480	14,252,042	231,198	7 82	16.2
1902.....	29,697	12,963,485	731,442	76,214	13,771,141	219,172	7 38	15.9
1901.....	29,824	12,584,298	923,988	73,050	13,581,336	210,075	7 04	15.5
Manitoulin:								
Townships	5,167	1,000,052	20,130	900	1,021,082	18,800	3 64	18 4
Towns.....	1,608	304,250	39,195	8,820	352,265	7,292	4 53	20 7
Totals:								
1905.....	6,775	1,304,302	59,325	9,720	1,373,347	26,092	3 85	19.0
1904	6,811	1,030,358	77,025	2,400	1,109,783	23,984	3 52	21.6
1903.....	6,711	1,011,611	66,710	2,000	1,080,321	21,227	3 16	19.6
1902.....	6,873	943,300	60,080	3,100	1,006,480	20,780	3 02	20.6
1901.....	6,123	921,042	62,485	2,250	985,777	19,703	3 22	20.0

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	c.	
Middlesex:								
Townships	40,970	33,102,708	126,428	20,265	33,249,401	300,280	7 33	9.0
Vill. and towns.	7,278	2,158,309	236,722	67,116	2,462,147	56,697	7 79	23.0
City	43,154	17,671,208	2,153,300	261,210	20,085,718	501,920	11 63	25.0
Totals:								
1905	91,402	52,932,225	2,516,450	348,591	55,797,266	858,897	9 40	15.4
1904	90,041	42,560,047	2,307,075	375,925	45,243,047	790,048	8 77	17.5
1903	89,016	42,288,153	2,028,470	382,071	44,698,694	747,685	8 40	16.7
1902	89,139	41,185,670	2,192,385	364,150	43,742,205	724,559	8 13	16.6
1901	90,418	40,593,000	1,856,930	578,255	43,028,185	717,362	7 93	16.7
Muskoka.								
Townships	11,858	2,235,355	30,821	4,326	2,270,502	45,669	3 85	20.1
Vill. and towns.	7,826	1,537,157	219,123	40,604	1,796,884	48,270	6 17	26.9
Totals								
1905	19,684	3,772,512	249,944	44,930	4,067,386	93,939	4 77	23.1
1904	19,421	3,498,340	174,240	10,100	3,682,680	93,729	4 83	25.5
1903	19,095	3,372,132	167,900	8,250	3,548,282	86,392	4 52	24.3
1902	18,829	3,097,994	174,915	9,000	3,281,909	79,589	4 23	24.3
1901	18,615	2,855,850	147,360	9,200	3,012,410	68,900	3 70	22.9
Nipissing:								
Townships	11,403	1,696,144	16,262	100	1,712,506	40,045	3 51	23.4
Towns	14,650	3,873,008	694,355	193,547	4,760,910	109,323	7 46	23.0
Totals:								
1905	26,053	5,569,152	710,617	193,647	6,473,416	149,368	5 73	23.1
1904	23,553	4,026,688	284,840	12,750	4,324,278	116,291	4 94	26.9
1903	21,942	3,257,254	235,915	.....	3,493,169	98,987	4 51	28.3
1902	18,623	2,514,027	176,626	.....	2,690,653	81,491	4 38	30.3
1901	17,098	2,108,812	158,570	900	2,268,282	73,843	4 32	32.6
Norfolk:								
Townships	19,786	10,295,997	87,671	25,365	10,409,033	103,753	5 24	10.0
Vill. and towns.	6,540	1,822,765	224,285	80,660	2,127,710	47,648	7 29	22.4
Totals:								
1905	26,326	12,118,762	311,956	106,025	12,536,743	151,401	5 75	12.1
1904	26,830	10,099,938	185,300	44,635	10,329,873	139,110	5 18	13.5
1903	26,964	10,051,528	154,675	40,510	10,246,713	132,009	4 90	12.9
1902	27,395	10,080,939	141,750	38,660	10,261,349	126,721	4 63	12.3
1901	27,928	10,027,527	132,050	46,130	10,205,707	129,115	4 62	12.7
Northumberland:								
Townships	21,792	10,255,824	74,295	13,102	10,343,221	108,338	4 97	10 5
Vill. and town.	9,933	3,098,684	278,305	47,934	3,424,923	80,727	8 13	23.6
Totals:								
1905	31,725	13,354,508	352,600	61,036	13,768,144	189,065	5 96	13.7
1904	31,693	13,064,471	201,325	30,050	13,295,846	176,043	5 55	13.2
1903	31,651	13,033,951	204,675	41,020	13,279,646	167,835	5 30	12.6
1902	32,255	13,131,986	207,430	43,420	13,382,836	156,476	4 85	11.7
1901	33,053	12,972,247	214,810	47,870	13,234,927	151,027	4 57	11.4
Ontario:								
Townships	26,433	16,775,923	141,727	28,256	16,945,906	143,091	5 41	8.4
Vill. and towns.	12,130	3,504,491	283,382	69,485	3,857,358	94,825	7 82	24.6
Totals:								
1905	38,563	20,280,414	425,109	97,741	20,803,264	237,916	6 17	11.4
1904	38,775	17,650,164	262,050	62,950	17,975,164	224,181	5 78	12.5
1903	39,013	17,607,317	245,850	64,350	17,917,517	211,730	5 43	11.8
1902	39,091	17,526,390	250,525	70,100	17,847,015	198,858	5 09	11.1
1901	38,864	17,616,939	244,465	72,035	17,933,439	190,772	4 91	10.7

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Oxford:								
Townships.....	26,914	23,735,088	155,568	31,196	23,921,852	190,972	7 10	8.0
Vill. and towns..	8,668	2,934,652	183,325	52,833	3,170,810	80,378	9 27	25.3
City.....	9,209	2,981,275	168,900	54,050	3,204,225	81,279	8 83	25.4
Totals:								
1905	44,791	29,651,015	507,793	138,079	30,296,887	352,629	7 87	11.6
1904.....	45,356	24,712,621	416,955	86,050	25,215,626	329,873	7 27	13.1
1903.....	46,061	24,503,103	396,325	96,800	24,996,228	314,111	6 82	12.6
1902.....	46,250	24,443,799	441,025	99,300	24,984,124	302,500	6 54	12.1
1901.....	45,785	24,182,585	405,301	83,550	24,671,436	289,697	6 33	11.7
Parry Sound:								
Townships.....	12,391	2,329,469	83,666	3,397	2,416,532	44,336	3 58	18.3
Vill. and towns..	4,674	1,083,362	180,722	17,747	1,281,831	30,330	6 49	23.7
Total:								
1905.....	17,065	3,412,831	264,388	21,144	3,698,363	74,666	4 38	20.2
1904.....	16,220	3,011,450	140,380	2,000	3,153,830	65,884	4 06	20.9
1903.....	16,350	2,919,161	115,720	2,300	3,037,181	61,954	3 79	20.4
1902.....	15,978	2,698,356	109,130	1,600	2,809,086	58,387	3 65	20.8
1901.....	15,652	2,530,718	96,883	1,200	2,628,801	52,955	3 38	20.1
Peel:								
Townships.....	15,174	10,995,840	94,826	13,158	11,103,824	86,335	5 69	7.8
Vill. and town..	3,903	1,379,541	118,616	68,135	1,566,292	32,604	8 35	20.8
Totals:								
1905.....	19,077	12,375,381	213,442	81,293	12,670,116	118,939	6 23	9.4
1904.....	19,890	10,455,921	97,225	20,300	10,573,446	108,633	5 46	10.3
1903.....	19,959	10,450,700	94,800	23,700	10,569,200	103,874	5 20	9.8
1902.....	19,939	10,426,360	91,100	21,700	10,539,160	103,966	5 21	9.9
1901.....	20,352	10,379,429	90,250	22,700	10,492,379	101,256	4 98	9.7
Perth:								
Townships	28,005	26,496,482	138,240	33,646	26,668,368	202,015	7 21	7.6
Vill. and towns..	8,205	2,978,348	314,582	74,665	3,367,595	78,419	9 56	23.3
City.....	12,827	4,040,385	184,350	70,300	4,295,035	118,680	9 25	27.5
Totals:								
1905.....	49,037	33,515,215	637,172	178,611	34,330,998	399,114	8 14	11.6
1904.....	48,710	29,303,897	444.950	119,025	29,867,872	374,339	7 69	12.5
1903.....	48,027	29,117,814	420,475	131,620	29,669,909	360,771	7 51	12.2
1902.....	47,749	26,148,031	448,620	130,970	26,727,621	346,864	7 26	13.0
1901.....	47,256	25,898,932	402,139	123,137	26,424,208	335,775	7 11	12.7
Peterborough:								
Townships	17,228	7,614,283	20,490	500	7,635,273	82,326	4 78	10.8
Villages	3,312	769,591	99,921	10,740	880,252	16,432	4 96	18.7
City.....	14,391	5,364,864	418,950	90,450	5,874,264	114,601	7 96	19.5
Totals								
1905.....	34,931	13,748,738	539,361	101,690	14,389,789	213,359	6 11	14.8
1904.....	35,561	13,001,741	498,005	91,050	13,590,796	204,249	5 74	15.0
1903.....	36,638	12,710,089	423,125	99,750	13,232,964	197,629	5 39	14.9
1902.....	34,487	12,557,405	393,070	102,000	13,052,475	180,299	5 23	13.8
1901.....	34,634	12,415,188	365,075	96,250	12,876,513	176,217	5 09	13.7
Prescott:								
Townships.....	18,751	4,640,434	54,190	14,332	4,708,956	67,076	3 58	14.2
Vill. and towns..	7,217	1,188,017	133,395	18,734	1,340,146	31,636	4 38	23.6
Totals								
1905.....	25,968	5,828,451	187,585	33,066	6,049,102	98,712	3 80	16.3
1904.....	26,363	3,372,947	74,350	7,450	3,454,747	91,912	3 49	26.6
1903.....	25,175	3,363,625	71,290	7,300	3,442,215	82,541	3 28	24.0
1902.....	25,572	3,317,901	81,750	9,000	3,408,651	81,854	3 20	24.0
1901.....	25,338	3,019,893	81,026	10,000	3,110,919	72,736	2 87	23.4

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Continued*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Prince Edward :								
Townships	11,532	5,819,737	27,220	1,800	5,848,757	58,421	5 07	10.0
Vill. and Town	4,390	1,512,742	132,727	23,400	1,668,869	29,620	6 75	17.7
Totals :								
1905	15,922	7,332,479	159,947	25,200	7,517,626	88,041	5 53	11.7
1904	16,052	6,977,870	109,340	21,800	7,109,010	85,036	5 30	12.0
1903	16,438	6,736,537	129,100	30,600	6,896,237	80,799	4 92	11.7
1902	16,392	6,719,514	121,100	28,450	6,869,064	74,668	4 56	10.9
1901	16,704	6,677,819	88,400	22,725	6,788,944	66,746	4 00	9.8
Rainy River :								
Townships	4,260	1,623,732	43,026	1,585	1,668,343	27,747	6 51	16.6
Towns	6,129	2,922,400	204,943	144,778	3,272,121	72,009	11 75	22.0
Totals :								
1905	10,389	4,546,132	247,969	146,363	4,940,464	99,756	9 60	20.2
1904	9,783	3,372,318	243,275	1,500	3,617,093	89,744	9 17	24.8
1903	8,430	2,561,702	202,430	5,800	2,769,932	73,457	8 71	26.5
1902	7,541	2,419,689	163,297	6,115	2,589,101	63,869	8 47	24.7
1901	7,384	2,277,044	178,875	6,300	2,462,219	65,881	8 92	26.8
Renfrew :								
Townships	34,260	10,263,129	109,107	18,322	10,390,558	100,823	2 94	9.7
Vill. and Towns.	14,403	4,642,090	523,702	170,314	5,336,106	107,865	7 49	20.2
Totals :								
1905	48,663	14,905,219	632,809	188,636	15,726,664	208,688	4 29	13.3
1904	48,189	8,542,766	379,040	42,500	8,964,306	187,068	3 88	20.9
1903	48,169	8,146,182	330,830	36,300	8,513,312	172,317	3 58	20.2
1902	48,453	8,343,291	340,562	37,200	8,721,053	167,924	3 47	19.3
1901	48,825	7,907,940	336,841	35,900	8,280,681	153,774	3 15	18.6
Russell :								
Townships	14,991	2,719,484	11,465	.....	2,730,949	67,411	4 50	24.7
Villages	2,506	167,085	593	800	168,478	8,479	3 38	50.3
Totals :								
1905	17,497	2,886,569	12,058	800	2,899,427	75,890	4 34	26.2
1904	17,168	2,115,756	22,992	.....	2,138,748	69,928	4 07	32.7
1903	17,328	2,077,950	18,998	.....	2,096,928	68,667	3 96	32.7
1902	17,247	2,051,355	17,043	1,675	2,070,073	59,256	3 44	28.6
1901	17,215	2,022,629	14,525	.....	2,037,154	56,523	3 28	27.7
Simcoe :								
Townships	50,069	20,273,619	259,178	60,611	20,593,408	240,999	4 81	11.7
Vill. and towns	30,305	9,030,240	1,052,063	197,702	10,280,005	238,338	7 86	23.2
Totals								
1905	80,374	29,303,859	1,311,241	258,313	30,873,413	479,337	5 96	15.5
1904	80,501	24,730,651	480,380	120,000	25,331,031	433,819	5 39	17.1
1903	79,473	24,645,207	479,504	125,500	25,250,211	402,015	5 06	15.9
1902	79,317	23,174,401	468,630	111,100	23,754,131	381,019	4 80	16.0
1901	78,467	22,625,230	533,710	108,250	23,267,190	365,311	4 66	15.7
Stormont :								
Townships	18,311	6,144,753	78,130	11,328	6,234,211	89,813	4 91	14.4
Towns	6,166	2,008,339	139,124	40,086	2,187,549	45,684	7 41	20.9
Totals :								
1905	24,477	8,153,092	217,254	51,414	8,421,760	135,497	5 54	16.1
1904	24,059	5,498,106	114,290	21,000	5,633,396	132,154	5 49	23.5
1903	24,430	5,614,323	109,825	20,700	5,744,848	118,954	4 87	20.7
1902	23,724	5,451,509	106,170	27,625	5,585,304	122,216	5 15	21.9
1901	23,759	5,292,025	106,540	29,000	5,427,565	100,048	4 59	20.1

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Thunder Bay :								
Townships.....	1,570	819,933	60,980	.....	880,913	19,070	12 15	21.7
Towns.....	14,452	6,446,974	311,279	23,600	6,781,853	126,553	8 76	18.7
Totals :								
1905.....	16,022	7,266,907	372,259	23,600	7,662,766	145,623	9 09	19.0
1904.....	14,504	4,709,992	357,869	18,100	5,085,961	126,316	8 71	24.8
1903.....	11,708	4,082,309	258,600	39,350	4,380,259	114,156	9 75	26.1
1902.....	9,479	3,179,537	234,015	62,690	3,476,242	95,338	10 06	27.4
1901.....	8,401	2,851,250	147,865	32,250	3,031,365	84,139	10 02	27.8
Victoria :								
Townships.....	18,786	10,132,144	69,461	12,701	10,214,306	105,047	5 59	10.3
Vill. and Towns.	10,742	2,956,981	287,502	39,763	3,284,246	89,362	8 32	27.2
Totals :								
1905.....	29,528	13,089,125	356,963	52,464	13,498,552	194,409	6 58	14.4
1904.....	30,076	10,333,349	257,295	32,146	10,622,790	184,557	6 14	17.4
1903.....	30,194	10,111,355	229,100	42,146	10,382,601	172,354	5 71	16.6
1902.....	29,680	10,046,086	240,475	36,150	10,322,711	159,720	5 38	15.5
1901.....	29,824	10,030,460	229,375	34,550	10,294,385	156,134	5 24	15.2
Waterloo :								
Townships.....	22,029	14,383,711	187,934	64,605	14,636,250	114,295	5 19	7.8
Vill. and Towns.	32,624	10,306,787	1,110,495	205,854	11,623,136	253,748	7 78	21.8
Totals :								
1905.....	54,653	24,690,498	1,298,429	270,459	26,259,386	368,043	6 73	14.0
1904.....	53,350	23,250,674	1,054,050	176,130	24,480,854	349,920	6 56	14.3
1903.....	52,484	22,901,959	973,720	184,065	24,059,744	331,425	6 31	13.8
1902.....	52,966	22,511,837	965,997	181,635	23,659,469	300,172	5 67	12.7
1901.....	52,183	21,593,095	931,830	170,810	22,695,735	289,784	5 55	12.8
Welland :								
Townships.....	16,205	8,020,972	77,695	17,538	8,116,205	89,917	5 55	11.1
Vill. and Towns.	8,396	3,020,681	165,428	71,614	3,257,723	71,269	8 49	21.9
City.....	7,681	3,007,395	241,605	.....	3,249,000	85,495	11 13	26.3
Totals :								
1905.....	32,282	14,049,048	484,728	89,152	14,622,928	246,681	7 64	16.9
1904.....	31,592	12,632,372	439,975	33,450	13,105,797	228,444	7 23	17.4
1903.....	30,095	11,804,386	387,053	48,600	12,240,039	197,434	6 56	16.1
1902.....	30,406	11,463,047	353,729	50,220	11,866,996	186,434	6 13	15.7
1901.....	30,252	11,148,780	405,435	41,000	11,595,215	182,303	6 03	15.7
Wellington :								
Townships.....	28,913	23,796,518	170,952	47,584	24,015 054	174,759	6 04	7.3
Vill. and Towns.	11,911	2,988,609	359,083	94,169	3,441,861	79,797	6 70	23.2
City.....	12,950	3,987,810	278,700	64,600	4,331,110	103,640	8 00	23.9
Totals :								
1905.....	53,774	30,772,937	808,735	206,353	31,788,025	358,196	6 62	11.3
1904.....	53,399	26,581,965	570,335	101,095	27,253,395	351,438	6 58	12.9
1903.....	54,088	25,603,282	554,765	98,760	26,256,807	317,052	5 86	12.1
1902.....	53,258	25,293,537	566,690	107,510	25,967,737	302,828	5 69	11.7
1901.....	53,642	24,370,876	552,140	101,490	25,024,506	291,992	5 44	11.7
Wentworth :								
Townships.....	22,029	14,200,947	122,443	47,104	14,370,494	119,961	5 45	
Vill. and Town	4,180	1,111,805	125,638	72,738	1,310,181	29,224	6 99	22.3
City.....	59,543	25,184,350	3,726,100	724,520	29,634,970	629,582	10 57	21.2
Totals :								
1905.....	85,752	40,497,102	3,974,181	844,362	45,315,645	778,767	9 08	17.2
1904.....	83,138	39,236,935	2,958,600	726,650	42,922,185	733,326	8 82	17.1
1903.....	80,724	38,421,209	2,656,247	742,930	41,820,386	689,897	8 55	16.5
1902.....	79,469	38,451,245	2,635,081	764,110	41,850,436	665,818	8 38	15.9
1901.....	79,520	37,057,000	2,672,321	769 350	40,498,671	651,155	8 19	16.1

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued*

Counties and Districts.	Population.	Assessed values				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Taxable income.	Total	Total	Per head	Mills on $
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c	
York :								
Townships.....	42,533	24,578,921	190,900	108,605	24,878,426	274,468	6 45	11.0
Vill. and Towns.	24,098	8,240,292	470,036	159,049	8,869,377	188,572	7 83	21.3
City.....	238,642	131,945,028	12,434,676	4,949,763	149,329,467	3,382,981	14 18	22.7
Totals :								
1905.....	305,273	164,764,241	13,095,612	5,217,417	183,077,270	3,846,021	12 60	21.
1904.....	292,074	157,441,377	12,942,222	4,530,426	174,914,025	3,663,080	12 54	20.
1903.....	281,376	154,951,342	10,444,711	5,402,501	170,798,554	3,534,493	12 56	20.
1902.....	272,340	149,670,267	10,492,470	5,092,890	165,255,627	3,571,096	13 11	21.6
1901.....	265,072	145,085,675	9,345,533	4,822,105	159,253,313	3,261,100	12 30	20.5

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Summary statement for the Province of Ontario, of the Population, as shown by the assessment rolls, and of the assessed values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population assessed as resident, and rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the twenty years, 1886 to 1905, classified as *rural* (townships) *urban* (towns and incorporated villages) and cities.

Municipalities.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head	Mills on $.
1905.		$	$	$	$	$	$ c	
Rural	1,061,018	566,268,453	4,620,912	989,195	571,878,560	5,981,125	5 64	10.5
Urban	482,254	149,916,546	15,650,684	3,861,967	169,429,197	3,777,270	7 83	22.3
Cities	557,988	262,064,326	25,811,447	7,726,600	295,602,373	6,831,127	12 24	23.1
Total	2,101,260	978,249,325	46,083,043	12,577,762	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.0
1904.								
Rural	1,068,407	477,691,722	2,384,695	262,315	480,338,732	5,630,992	5 27	11.7
Urban	485,727	135,581,967	11,187,390	1,678,239	148,447,596	3,558,107	7 33	24.0
Cities	522,836	246,415,960	23,799,514	7,103,857	277,319,331	6,364,851	12 17	23.0
Total	2,076,970	859,689,649	37,371,599	9,044,411	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.2
1903.								
Rural	1,078,103	475,725,803	2,274,791	306,153	478,306,747	5,338,377	4 95	11.2
Urban	479,355	132,260,086	10,161,055	1,840,636	144,261,777	3,377,074	7 05	23.4
Cities	499,058	237,599,527	19,994,418	8,332,559	265,926,504	6,048,581	12 12	22.7
Total	2,056,516	845,585,416	32,430,264	10,479,348	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.6
1902.								
Rural	1,084,589	463,891,483	2,198,598	274,014	466,364,095	5,044,840	4 65	10.8
Urban	466,226	124,424,635	9,885,217	1,835,279	136,145,131	3,124,082	6 70	22.9
Cities	486,452	229,563,184	19,892,087	7,978,766	257,434,037	5,977,909	12 29	23.2
Total	2,037,267	817,879,302	31,975,902	10,088,059	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.5
1901.								
Rural	1,092,181	456,406,064	2,161,826	244,036	458,811,926	4,862,630	4 45	10.6
Urban	457,248	118,650,228	9,379,986	1,741,096	129,771,310	2,920,489	6 39	22.5
Cities	479,460	221,342,063	18,252,096	7,520,212	247,114,371	5,558,236	11 59	22.5
Total	2,028,889	796,398,355	29,793,908	9,505,344	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	16.0
1900.								
Rural	1,095,222	451,535,483	2,422,994	228,576	454,187,053	4,696,255	4 29	10.3
Urban	450,678	115,345,617	8,825,858	1,727,481	125,898,956	2,744,988	6 09	21.8
Cities	467,960	218,659,680	16,707,100	6,982,881	242,349,661	5,551,578	11 86	22.9
Total	2,013,860	785,540,780	27,955,952	8,938,938	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.8
1899.								
Rural	1,109,806	447,964,611	2,779,272	209,065	450,952,948	4,621,803	4 16	10.2
Urban	452,066	115,700,762	8,532,635	1,748,758	125,982,155	2,691,534	5 95	21.4
Cities	448,876	214,442,167	18,075,255	7,307,948	239,825,370	5,221,947	11 63	21.8
Total	2,010,748	778,107,540	29,387,162	9,265,771	816,760,473	12,535,284	6 23	15.3

Previous to 1900 the city of Woodstock is included with towns.

Previous to 1904 the city of Niagara Falls was represented as the town of Niagara Falls and village of Niagara Falls South,

Previous to 1905 the city of Peterborough is included with towns.

1905 is the first year for business assessment. The figures in previous years are for personal property.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—Continued.

Municipalities	Population.	Assessed values				Taxes imposed for all purposes		
		Real property.	Business assessment.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
1898.								
Rural	1,110,894	445,877,275	2,696,084	236,701	448,810,060	4,461,474	4 02	9.9
Urban	449,567	114,171,098	8,324,671	1,801,628	124,297,397	2,666,703	5 93	21.5
Cities	440,889	211,334,978	16,547,241	8,195,157	236,077,376	5,094,789	11 56	21.6
Total	2,001,350	771,383,351	27,567,996	10,233,486	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 11	15.1
1897.								
Rural	1,113,530	441,878,264	2,609,661	234,553	444,722,478	4,407,005	3 96	9.9
Urban	446,507	111,844,869	8,246,991	1,844,393	121,936,253	2,639,328	5 91	21.6
Cities	430,940	212,621,741	17,125,502	7,219,402	236,966,646	5,160,592	11 98	21.8
Total	1,990,977	766,344,874	27,982,155	9,298,348	803,625,377	12,206,925	6 13	15.2
1896								
Rural	1,112,900	444,056,842	2,792,097	268,444	447,117,383	4,292,741	3 86	9.6
Urban	438,452	111,050,720	8,338,270	1,886,057	121,275,047	2,562,135	5 84	21.1
Cities	420,934	221,941,541	16,963,651	7,620,011	246,525,203	5,267,909	12 51	21.4
Total	1,972,286	777,049,103	28,094,018	9,774,512	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.9
1895.								
Rural	1,109,631	445,375,439	2,762,179	279,641	448,417,259	4,473,269	4 03	10.0
Urban	431,544	112,537,613	8,848,376	1,971,856	123,357,845	2,565,566	5 95	20.8
Cities	416,215	225,079,539	16,852,113	7,759,410	249,691,062	5,277,594	12 68	21.1
Total	1,957,390	782,992,591	28,462,668	10,010,907	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	15.0
1894.								
Rural	1,103,828	448,216,984	2,899,503	359,616	451,476,103	4,579,044	4 15	10.1
Urban	423,581	111,163,611	9,046,410	1,863,372	122,073,393	2,482,793	5 86	20.3
Cities	408,810	227,578,882	17,323,301	7,727,691	252,629,874	5,258,475	12 86	20.8
Total	1,936,219	786,959,477	29,269,214	9,950,679	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.9
1893.								
Rural	1,096,984	448,311,559	2,957,944	359,600	451,629,103	4,629,028	4 22	10.3
Urban	415,410	111,724,238	8,923,403	2,029,029	122,676,670	2,449,452	5 90	20.0
Cities	397,665	226,179,831	17,581,320	7,463,128	251,224,279	5,444,180	13 69	21.7
Total	1,910,059	786,215,628	29,462,667	9,851,757	825,530,052	12,522,660	6 56	15.2
1892.								
Rural	1,102,467	448,566,182	3,089,202	410,274	452,065,658	4,599,442	4 17	10.2
Urban	413,396	110,989,898	8,452,309	2,469,164	121,911,371	2,375,995	5 75	19.5
Cities	393,664	222,997,515	18,928,105	9,308,478	251,234,098	4,828,133	12 26	19.2
Total	1,909,527	782,553,595	30,469,616	12,187,916	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.3
1891.								
Rural	1,116,347	450,559,809	3,101,663	408,892	454,070,364	4,544,291	4 07	10.0
Urban	410,545	109,462,152	8,570,172	2,343,484	120,375,808	2,305,025	5 61	19.1
Cities	395,229	216,091,585	19,460,460	8,849,177	244,401,222	4,918,432	12 44	20.1
Total	1,922,121	776,113,546	31,132,295	11,601,553	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.4

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
		Real property.	Business assessment.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head	Mills on $.
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c	
1890.								
Rural	1,118,252	448,916,986	3,178,614	371,488	452,467,088	4,473,108	4 00	9.9
Urban	410,530	105,353,091	7,878,486	2,170,656	115,402,233	2,161,644	5 27	18.7
Cities	388,762	202,907,967	19,300,295	8,538,688	230,746,950	4,262,733	10 96	18.5
Total	1,917,544	757,178,044	30,357,395	11,080,832	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.7
1889.								
Rural	1,130,060	447,114,443	*3,470,224	392,553	450,977,220	4,507,717	3 99	10.0
Urban	400,890	96,567,320	7,773,945	2,112,533	106,453,798	1,993,623	4 97	18.7
Cities	375,951	177,634,932	18,826,684	8,013,182	204,474,798	3,746,858	9 97	18.3
Total	1,906,901	721,316,695	30,070,853	10,518,268	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.5
1888.								
Rural	1,133,046	433,596,047	26,624,345	395,430	460,615,822	4,494,780	3 97	9.8
Urban	393,461	90,416,611	7,956,694	2,039,724	100,413,029	1,884,918	4 79	18.8
Cities	353,638	160,239,217	19,345,906	8,040,596	187,625,719	3,540,264	10 01	18.9
Total	1,880,145	684,251,875	53,926,945	10,475,750	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.3
1887.								
Rural	1,140,138	428,372,441	27,381,683	416,039	456,170,163	4,431,720	3 89	9.7
Urban	377,389	83,497,910	7,616,982	2,222,704	93,337,596	1,759,248	4 66	18.8
Cities	330,930	140,795,414	18,226,775	8,781,990	167,804,179	3,109,145	9 40	18.5
Total	1,848,457	652,665,765	53,225,440	11,420,733	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	13.0
1886.								
Rural	1,148,856	424,356,317	27,289,098	452,230	452,097,645	4,388,401	3 82	9.7
Urban	360,005	78,521,775	7,384,126	2,172,192	88,078,093	1,670,848	4 64	19.0
Cities	319,634	129,231,595	16,925,710	8,047,616	154,204,921	2,950,136	9 23	19.1
Total	1,828,495	632,109,687	51,598,934	10,672,038	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	13.0

* This large decrease in personal property was due to a change in the Assessment Act, which exempted farm live stock, etc., in 1889.

ELECTRIC AND OTHER STREET LIGHTING PLANTS, OWNED AND OPERATED BY MUNICIPALITIES IN 1904.

The following cities of Ontario owned and operated Electric or Gas Light Plants in 1904, having an aggregate value of $600,422

	Value of plant.		Value of plant.
Belleville	$81,730	Niagara Falls	$70,000
Chatham	18,404	St. Thomas	2,000
Guelph	155,000	Windsor	27,000
Kingston	194,223	Woodstock	52,065

In March 1905, St. Thomas issued $200,000 for electric light plant

The following villages and towns in the Province of Ontario, in the year 1904 owned and operated Electric or Gas street light plants, having an aggregate value of $2,051,548

	Value of plant.		Value of plant.
Acton	$10,000	Morrisburg	$31,000
ALEXANDRIA	12,500	MOUNT FOREST	13,000
ALMONTE	38,000	NEWMARKET	23,500
AMHERSTBURG	3,500	NIAGARA	17,500
AYLMER	24,000	NORTH TORONTO	9,000
BARRIE	44,828	ORILLIA	†287,396
Beeton	6,150	OWEN SOUND	100,940
BERLIN	195,474	PALMERSTON	9,500
BLENHEIM	9,500	PARIS	48,990
BOTHWELL	6,000	PARRY SOUND	33,327
BRACEBRIDGE	50,989	PERTH	11,600
BROCKVILLE	137,314	PICTON	21,350
Campbellford	18,500	PORT ARTHUR	‡201,685
COLLINGWOOD	47,178	Port Colborne	700
DRESDEN	10,000	Port Perry	5,000
Dundalk	6,500	PRESCOTT	17,300
EAST TORONTO	13,153	PRESTON	600
FORT FRANCES	350	ST. MARYS	18,000
FORT WILLIAM	*104,429	Springfield	75
GODERICH	31,539	STRATHROY	18,700
GRAVENHURST	22,000	SUDBURY	24,000
Hagersville	684	THESSALON	10,500
HESPELER	13,340	THOROLD	25,000
HUNTSVILLE	19,100	Tilbury	1,000
Iroquois	10,000	TORONTO JUNCTION	15,000
KENORA	65,223	Tottenham	6,300
KINCARDINE	15,792	TRENTON	15,000
KINGSVILLE (Natural gas)	18,000	WATERLOO (Gas)	20,000
LEAMINGTON do	15,000	Weston	7,000
Madoc	9,000	WHITBY	15,000
Markham	4,100	WINGHAM	31,551
MIDLAND	34,491	Woodbridge	30
Milverton (Acetylene gas)	200	Woodville	30
MITCHELL	14,000	Wroxeter	140

Towns are printed in small capitals.
***Including $29,429 for Telephone plant.**
†Including Electric Power plant.
‡Including Telephone plant.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Labor

OF THE

Province of Ontario

For the year ending December 31st

1905.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON
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1906.

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TORONTO

1a B. L.

To His Honour Wm. Mortimer Clark, K.C.

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The Undersigned has the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario for 1905.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

1905

To the Honorable J. O. Reaume,

Minister Public Works, Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the Sixth Report of the Bureau of Labor.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

The sixth report of the Ontario Labor Bureau covering the year 1905 is devoted to the following subjects:

Wage-Earners' Statistics.

As in past years, the Bureau has made investigation into the hours of labor, wages, benefits paid, periods of payment, etc., showing comparison between the organized and unorganized workers, also suggestions and remarks bearing upon the general improvement of the conditions of wage-earners. The returns, while far from being complete, will give a fair idea of the general condition. As has been stated in previous reports, much difficulty is experienced in getting returns through the system of circular through the mails. Personal application through special agents is the method most satisfactory, as is the experience of all Labor Bureaus both on this continent and in other countries. The Secretary has, as in previous years, visited as many localities as time from office duties would permit.

Business Openings.

For the purpose of ascertaining what opportunities existed for new business enterprises in the province, circulars were sent to the clerks of cities, towns and villages, asking the necessary information. Their replies will be found herein. In this connection the editor of "Commercial Intelligence," an eminent trade journal published in London, England, and who has published verbatim in its columns the Town Clerks' replies, wrote to say, "You could not have hit upon a happier plan."

Directory of Labor Organizations.

To the fullest extent possible, a Directory of Labor Organizations of the Province has been prepared, the fullest attention given to accuracy from all available sources. This feature has been favorably commented upon in the past by many among the workers, for which reason it is continued.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics are given of trade disputes in the Provinces of the Dominion as reported by the Labor Gazette, also disputes in the United States, together with data re changes in wages, etc., in Great Britain.

Industrial Statistics.

Giving details of returns from manufacturers of the Province, also table showing wage rate and labor cost in manufactures.

Legal Decisions Affecting Labor.

Decisions affecting labor in the Province of Ontario, compiled from the Labor Gazette for the year 1905.

The publishing of these decisions from year to year will form a correct history of Ontario decisions.

Ontario Labor Laws.

The chronology and synopsis of the Labor Laws of the Province, with amendments to date.

Miscellaneous.

Apart from the subjects enumerated above, such other matter is included which is thought will be of material interest to the wage-workers and others of the Province.

Circulars to Town Clerks.

The following circular was issued in May, 1904, to the Clerks of the cities, towns and incorporated villages of the Province. In reply to the 750 circulars sent out 510 answers were received.

A record is given of answers available, which includes new industries established and openings for new enterprises, together with remarks and suggestions regarding industrial development, etc.

The Bureau of Labor.

Toronto, May 16, 1905.

Dear Sir,

The Bureau of Labor of Ontario again asks the co-operation of the City, Town, Incorporated Villages and Township Clerks of the Province to assist in the continuance of collection of data as to the growth of the industries of the Province, together with opportunities for new industries.

Will you be good enough to make answer to the following questions and return in enclosed envelope? No postage is required.

Thanking you in advance for this courtesy, I am,

Respectfully yours,

R. Glockling,

Secretary Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

1. Name of Industries started during 1904. Give name and nature of business and postoffice address.

2. Have any industries changed hands? Name them.

3. Do you consider there is any opening in your locality for new industries? If so, of what character?

Clerks of the Following Cities, Towns, etc., who Responded to the Enquiry of the Bureau.

Actonolite.
Armour.
Almonte.
Arkwright.
Alfred.
Alvinston.
Antrim.
Aylmer.
Adelaide.
Amhertsburg.
Ailsa Craig.
Alton.
Ayr.
Acton.
Alliston.
Ayton.
Arthur.
Ancaster.
Beamsville.
Baxton.
Blyth.
Bruce Mines.

Burn River.
Byng.
Bobcaygeon.
Brantford.
Berlin.
Bothwell.
Barrie.
Baden.
Bluevale.
Bright.
Beaverton.
Blezard Valley.
Beeton.
Brighton.
Bath.
Bowmanville.
Brockville.
Bracebridge.
Boulton.
Carleton Place.
Cumbermere.
Chesley.
Cherry.
Creemore.
Clifford.
Camlachie.
Calabogie.
Cobden.
Carterton.
Chippewa.
Cataraqui.
Cairo.
Chatsworth.
Cayuga.
Cannington.
Collingwood.
Caledonia.
Cockburn Island.
Casselman.
Cumberland.
Crysler.
Cookston.
Canborough.
Chatham.
Comber.
Durham.
Denbigh.
Devlin.
Delhi.
Dorchester Station.
Dunnville.
Drayton.
Drumbo.
Dixie.
Dutton.
Dryden.
Dalhousie Lake.
Dunchurch.
Deer Lake.
Dresden.
Esquesing.
Elora.
Embro.
Eganville.
Elmira.
Ethel.
Essex.
Elmsdale.
Emo.
Elmsvale.
Fort Francis.
Flinton.
Fort Erie.
Forest.
Flesherton.
Frankford.
Fort William.
Fonthill.
Fergus.
Fingal.
Gordon.
Gore Bay.
Glendale.
Granton.
Galston.
Glenmorris.
Gooderham.
Glenmeyer.
Gananoque.
Grand Valley.
Galt.
Glencoe.
Gesto.
Greenfield.
Gravenhurst.
Harrow.
Hintonburgh.
Harrowsmith.
Haliburton.
Haileybury.
Huntsville.
Hungerford.
Hanover.
Hensall.
Holland Landing.
Hamilton.
Harlock.
Hespeler.
Hagersville.
Hillview.
Hensall.
Hanbury.
Inverary.
Islington.
Iroquois.
Lindsay.
Jordan.
Jasper.
Killaloe Station.
Kingsville.
Keene.
Kincardine.
King.
Kirkfield.
L'Orignal.
Leffington.
Lavant Station.
Lakefield.
Lyon's Head.
Landsdowne.
London.
Lancaster.
Little Current.
Long Lake.
Lombardy.
Leamington.

Milverton.
Mattawa.
Midlothian.
Manitowaning.
Millbridge.
Mildmay.
Millbrook.
Massey.
Markville.
Maxville.
Maberly.
Markdale.
Mt. Bridges.
Maynooth.
Madoc.
Milton West.
Merritton.
Mississippi Station.
Mt. Irwin.
Niagara Falls.
New Hamburg.
Norwich.
Newboro.
N. Gower.
Newmarket.
Newburgh.
Norwood.
Niagara.
North Bay.
Nairn Centre.
Ottawa East.
O'Connell.
Owen Sound.
Orangeville.
Oil Springs.
Oakville.
Oshawa.
Orville.
Oneida.
Odessa.
Oxford Centre.
Omemee.
Port Carling.
Powassan.
Port Perry.
Pinkerton.
Palmerston.
Plantagenet.
Parry Sound.
Parham.
Paisley.
Peterboro.
Pembroke.
Port Elgin.
Preston.
Port Stanley.
Port Colborne.
Perth.
Penetanguishene.
Port Dalhousie.
Port Dover.
Port Hope.
Point Edward.
Presque Isle.
Port Arthur.
Pomona.
Rostock.
Raymond.
Rainy River.
Renfrew.
Richmond Hill.
Ridgeway.
Ridgetown.
Rayside.
Roding.
Rockland.
Ripley.
Ruby.
Rockwood.
Rosseau.
Rainham.
Sault Ste. Marie.
Smith's Falls.
Sundridge.
Shelburne.
Sudbury.
Springbrook.
Stratford.
Sunderland.
Stirling.
Simcoe.
St. Thomas.
St. Mary's.
Sundridge.
Seaforth.
Streetsville.
Southampton.
Sarnia.
Sharbot Lake.
Strathroy.
Stouffville.
Stayner.
Sandfield.
Shenstone.
St. Ola.
State River Valley.
Sylvan.
Shipley.
Tavistock.
Thedford.
Tilsonburg.
Teeswater.
Thamesville.
Tilbury.
Tottenham.
Tweed.
Thorold.
Thessalon.
Thedford.
The Brook.
Uxbridge.
Uphill.
Vienna.
Varna.
Verschoyle.
Uphill.
Virginia.
Vanbrugh.
Vankoughnet.
Winchester.
Waterloo.
Wardsville.
Westport.
Waterdown.
Woodslee.
Wingham.

Warren.
Winchester.
Walkerville.
Wiarton.
Walnut.
Weston.
Wheately.
Welland.
Woodstock.
Woodbridge.
Whitvale.
Webbwood.
York Township.
Wellington.
Whalen.
Waterdown.
Watford.
Windsor.
Williamstown.

Remarks from Clerks.

Actonolite: There is a good opening here for mining of different minerals, such as gold, silver, arsenic and others.

Armour: Good water power here which would make it a desirable site for a saw mill or grist mill. There is also a good opening for fruit canning industry.

Almonte: Have several woollen and knit goods factories at present, and have water power unused which can be had cheap for other purposes.

Arkwright: Good opening for a creamery, and for a carpenter and builder.

Alfred: The Montreal & Ottawa Peat Company has been established Good opening for the manufacture of farm implements.

Alvinston: The Alvinston Flax Company has been established. Good opening for the manufacture of vitrified brick, also for bending factory and a felt factory.

Antrim: The Canadian Cooperage Company established. Good opening for flour mill. Good shipping facilities, and best and easiest controlled water power on the Mississippi. Also room for increased factories at this place.

Aylmer: Almost any industry would do well here.

Adelaide: A wagon making and sleigh industry has been established.

Amherstburg: The Pettypiece Sillex Co., for the manufacture of cement building blocks. Fine opening for sugar beet factory.

Ailsa Craig: Good opening here for brick and tile yard, concrete tile and brick, also a flax mill.

Alton: Good opening here for tannery, as there is water power here idle, or shoe factory, in fact any industry requiring cheap water power.

Ayr: A barrel heading factory established. Most any kind of an industry could be started here, as there is good shipping facilities, good sites for building on, good water, and plenty of it, and a good farming country around the village.

Acton: The Acton Tanning Company has been established, for the manufacture of harness and belting leather. There is a good opening for almost any leather industry, and almost any industry that does not require to be close to natural resources would find this an admirable place. Industries employing heads of families preferred.

Alliston: Good opening for the manufacture of woodenware, or an industry of any description where the forest or farming would be contributary.

Ayton: The Ayton Cooperage Co., Limited, established. Good opening for furniture factory, also for a foundry.

Arthur: Good opening for flax mill and woollen mill.

Ancaster: Fruit evaporator has been established.

Beamsville: There should be a canning factory in this locality.

Baxton: A creamery has been established. Good opening for the manufacture of concrete pipes for drainage purposes, and concrete blocks for buildings.

Bruce Mines: Large veneer mills has been established. Good opening for chair factory, cheese factory, saw mill and mining plants.

Burn River: Raven Lake Portland Cement Co. cement works established. There is in this locality a material which could be made into a first-class article for cleaning any bright metal.

Byng: Good opening for brick kiln.

Bobcaygeon: Good opening for any lumbering operation.

Brantford: Barber & Ellis have established their factory for the manufacture of paper boxes, stationery, etc., here. Brantford will welcome heartily any industry in good standing, as it is the most progressive city in the Dominion.

Berlin: Ten new industries have been established during 1904-5, namely: Western Electric Co., J. Gateman Co., Berlin Aluminum Co., Merchants' Rubber Co., H. A. Hagen & Co., Lamps and Meters, Cedar St. Pearl and Covered Buttons, Cooking Utensils, King St. Rubber Co., King St. Shirt & Collar Co. Good opening for machine works, foundry, and such industries as will employ men.

Bothwell: A heading factory has been established. One of the best places for a canning factory.

Barrie: Barrie Carriage Co., Limited, for the manufacture of all kinds of buggies, sleighs, cutters and wagons. Good opening for manufacture of clothing, boot and shoes, and any woodworking industry.

Baden: Good opening for a foundry.

Bluevale: There is a good opening here for a flax mill, as the plant is lying idle for want of some one to take hold of it.

Bright: A bank would find here a good opening.

Beaverton: Good opening here for furniture factory. Shipping facilities unusually good, as there are two lines of railways passing through the town, viz., G.T.R. and James Bay Railway.

Blezard Valley: A cheese factory would do well here.

Blyth: Good opening for foundry, furniture factory, salt works, or the manufacture of agricultural implements. Both the G.T.R. and the C.P.R. pass through the place.

Beeton: Good opening for a carriage factory.

Brighton: Good opening for barrel factory.

Bath: Good opening for grist mill and lumber yard, also canning factory.

Bowmanville: Good opening for any general manufacturing.

Brockville: Cattle Food Packing Co. has been established. A splendid opening for furniture factory, agricultural implements, bacon packing house, and almost any industry, as the shipping facilities here are of the best.

Bracebridge: The Dominion Linen Mills, of Toronto, has been established here, and have at present some 50 looms in operation, and will be increased to 100. This is the first and only establishment of its kind in Canada. There is a good opening for any industry requiring cheap power.

Boulton: Cheese manufacturing company established, known as the Frazer Creek Cheese Co.

Carleton Place: Splendid opening for a hoop, stave and heading mill, as there is large quantities of suitable timber in the immediate vicinity. Good water power close to main line of C.P.Ry. between Montreal and Van-

couver available, with connecting rail track already built. Should be good opening for almost any manufacturing concern.

Cumbermere: There is a good opening here for a shoemaker.

Chesley: There would be a good opening for an evaporator for handling culled apples here.

Cherry: Good opening for the manufacture of apple barrels and cheese boxes.

Creemore: A fruit evaporator and fruit and vegetable cannery would do well here.

Clifford: There is on opening here for sash and door factory and planing mill.

Camlachie: Good opening for fruit canning factory.

Calabogie: Good opening for grist mill and woollen factory. Splendid water power going to waste. Excellent railway facilities.

Cobden: Good opening for manufacture of drain tile.

Carterton: There has been a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber started here, also store in connection. Good opening for woodworking industry.

Chippewa: Drilling for natural gas would probably prove a good investment for a company with sufficient capital. There are a number of good gas wells in the township, but the industry does not seem to have been exploited sufficiently.

Cataraqui: Good opening for canning factory for fruit and vegetables.

Cairo: A blacksmith is wanted here. There is a good shop, grounds and dwelling attached.

Cayuga: Good opening here for a knitting factory or woollen mill, as there is a vacant building with boiler and engine and natural gas for power.

Cannington: There has been a biscuit factory established here. Good opening for canning factory and woollen mill.

Collingwood: The Collingwood Furniture Co. and the Imperial Steel and Wire Company have been established. Good opening for woodworking industry.

Caledonia: Good opening here for almost any industry, as there is excellent water power.

Cockburn Island: In this place there is an abundance of limestone fit, as has been proved by actual use, for sulphuric acid works and steel works, and, we believe, more valuable matter lies under this. The spirit and means of development are, however, lacking. There is also marl for cement, silica, etc., all awaiting development.

Casselman: There is a good brickyard pan in this locality, and excellent water power for other industries.

Cumberland: Excellent opening for a grist mill of from 25 to 50 barrels per day.

Crysler: A small foundry would find here a good opening.

Cookstown: A veneer factory has been established for the purpose of manufacturing material for cheese boxes.

Canborough: Brick-making plant established.

Chatham: A casket factory, also stone quarry and crushed stone industry have been established.

Comber: A brick and tile yard has been established.

Durham: There is good openings here for wagon factory, chair factory.

Denbigh: Good opening for cheese factory near Denbigh village, also for shoemaker and harness maker, as both are needed badly here, and should prove paying industries.

Devlin: Small portable sawmill has been established. Good opening for the manufacture of Excelsior and barrels. There is a large quantity of good poplar suitable for this, also large quantity of white birch.

Delhi: Any manufacturing industry would find this a good place to establish a business.

Dorchester Station: A peat plant has been established. There is a good opening for a canning factory here.

Dunnville: Two new industries have been established, viz., creamery and stave and heading mill. Good opening for iron machine shop and foundry. The town is disposed to deal liberally with any industries that would locate here, and would be glad to treat with them as to terms and conditions.

Drayton: There has been an industry established for the manufacture of a special line of shoes here. There is a good opening for the manufacture of brick, there being lots of clay, and a good demand for brick.

Drumbo: Almost any industry would do well here. There are two lines of railway (the G.T.R. and C.P.R.) in the immediate vicinity, and excellent water power within 3 miles of the village, and also at Plattsville, 8 miles distant.

Dixie: Good opening for the manufacture of cement blocks, also for a basket factory.

Dutton: There has been a stave and veneering mill, also a creamery established. Good opening for a canning factory, also evaporating factory.

Dryden: An industry for the manufacture of berry boxes, also a lathe mill established here. Good opening for pulp mill or grist mill. Excellent water power.

Dalhousie Lake: Sawmill established. There is first class water power suitable for electrical purposes, or, in fact, any industry where a strong power is required.

Dunchurch: This place is being opened up by railway, and, as it is well forested with hemlock, birch, basswood, etc., it should offer good chances for industries in that line.

Deer Lake: A sawmill and lumber company established.

Dresden: A sawmill and turning factory has been established. Good opening for a creamery.

Esquesing: Good opening for a tannery here. A complete tannery is standing idle, the late owner having died.

Elora: Almost any industry would do well here, and there is a stone building which might be utilized.

Embro: A cement brick and tile industry started. Good opening for brickyard, flax industry, laundry, canning factory and wagonmaker.

Eganville: A butter factory has been established. Very good opening here for a foundry, also a pulp mill. Have a very good power about one mile above the town, and two lines of railway, viz., Canada Atlantic and C.P.R.

Elmira: The Elmira Furniture Company, for the manufacture of high-class furniture, has been established. Almost any industry would do well here, as the railway facilities are good, particularly when the C.P.R. is completed to Goderich.

Ethel: Cement works for making large tile for culverts started. Good opening for furniture factory, also for a chartered bank.

Essex: There is a canning factory now in course of construction. Good opening for cement block factory.

Elmsdale: Good opening for sawmill.

Emo: Good opening for shoemaker.

Elmsvale: A woollen mill, also a foundry, would find here a good opening.

Fort Francis: The Manitoba Peat Co., of Winnipeg, have installed a plant for the manufacture of peat. Good opening for another brick yard. Fine water power cheap.

Flinton: Good opening for any kind of mining industry.

Fort Erie: Good opening for lumber yard and planing mill; a brick yard and a bank is much needed. Indeed, there are privileges which should be an inducement to investors to look into.

Forest: Good opening for a carpet factory, canning factory. Good buildings for either industry.

Flesherton: The Georgian Bay Water Power are developing the water power at Eugenia Falls, in the immediate vicinity. So there is excellent water power for any industry requiring same.

Frankford: Canning factory established. There is one of the best water powers on Trent River for sale, about 20 feet of a head, with natural banks on each side of river, suitable for any large manufacturing concern. About a quarter of a mile east of the Central Ontario Railway unlimited supply of water all the year round.

Fort William: The Fort William Cigar Co. (wholesale) has been established. An excellent opening for a pipe foundry. The Kakabeka Falls Power Co. have started the development of some 30,000 h.p. electric energy, and cheap power can be obtained.

Fonthill: Good opening for a canning factory.

Fergus: The members of the municipal council consider Fergus a good locality for the establishment of any industry likely to be permanent, and would be willing to aid any suitable industry by granting a free site and exemption from taxation. The situation of Fergus, its shipping qualities and municipal advantages are favorable for the carrying on of any worthy business enterprise.

Fingal: A soap factory has been established.

Gordon: Good opening here for a cheese factory or creamery.

Gore Bay: Good opening for a woollen mill.

Glenalda: Good opening for woollen or flour mill, as there is neither within 30 miles. There is also plenty of timber suitable for cheese boxes or barrel stock, and splendid water power.

Granton: Yes, cement works. The great need of this province to-day is cement. The time has come when cement should be used for buildings, bridges, etc., and it is possible, if it could be had at a reasonable price, it would be used much more extensively.

Galston: A cheese factory could be successfully operated in this vicinity, also a woollen mill to do custom work.

Glenmorris: Good opening for a grist mill or chopping mill, as there is none within seven miles.

Gooderham: Good opening for woollen mill.

Glenmeyer: There are a number of oil and gas wells being put down here. A brick and tile yard, and also a telephone system, is needed badly here.

Gananoque: There is a good water power, and excellent shipping facilities by water and rail. Should be a good opening for almost any kind of industry.

Grand Valley: The village council are prepared to assist any manufacturing establishment that will employ a number of hands.

Galt: Art Metal Co. established, also the Down Draft Furnace Co. The industry most needed at the present time is house construction, but there is also an opening here for an iron industry.

Glencoe: An apple evaporating factory has been established. A canning factory would do well here, also any industry using wood, such as handle factory, carriage and wagon works, etc. The corporation is prepared to offer inducements.

Gesto: A cheese factory would do well here.

Greenfield: A sash and door factory would find a good opening here, also tile works and quarry.

Gravenhurst: A good opening for the distillation of pine tar, if any one were acquainted with the business, also distillation of by-products, and charcoal from hardwood under the same conditions.

Harrow: Good opening for canning industry.

Haileyburg: Good opening for any lumber industry.

shipping facilities, and excellent water supply. Electric light and street car service direct to all parts of Ottawa. Would be glad to accommodate any industry not requiring drainage.

Harrowsmith: New industries started: sawmill and cheese box factory, also branch of Metropolitan Bank. Good opening for canning factory.

Haliburton: Saw and shingle mill factory started. Good opening for carding mill, butter factory, or any wood manufacturing business.

Haileybury: Good opening for any lumber industry.

Huntsville: This is a good locality for any woodworking industry, and lumber manufacture.

Hungerford: The American Madoc Mining Co. established. Good opening for a canning factory, and for a carriage works.

Hanover: Any manufacturing industry requiring water power would find a good opening here.

Hensall: The St. Kelchon foundry established. Good opening for a chair factory, and knitting factory.

Holland Landing: Good opening for any manufacturing business, splendid water and railway facilities. Good building sites can be had very reasonable.

Hamilton: Good opening for any manufacturing business, free from taxes in the northeast portion of Barton.

Harlock: Good opening for furniture factory, canning factory and handle factory.

Hespeler: A woodworking and other machinery has been established by the Clark Demill Co. Good opening for stove foundry, and other iron working establishment. Have excellent sites available. Shipping facilities by G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Hagersville: The Hagersville Gas & Oil Co., Limited, established. Excellent opening for lumber yard, sash and door factory. There is a building and all machinery for such lying idle on account of death of owner. Can be had on easy terms.

Hillview: Good opening for a complete sawmill here, also for a first-class blacksmith who can temper drills for mining purposes.

Hensall: The large tannery here has been greatly enlarged, and the intention is to enlarge it still more. Good opening for the manufacture of cement fence posts under hydraulic pressure. Cedar posts can no longer be obtained, and iron posts are too expensive, and are not satisfactory. Cement posts are used in the United States, and are said to be quite satisfactory. There is here as fine material as can be had anywhere.

Hanbury: An establishment for the cutting and selling of timber for whiffletrees, wagon tongues, etc., has been started here. Good opening for a lime kiln.

Inverary: A new cheese factory has been established. Good opening for cement works, as marl is plentiful in this vicinity.

Islington: Industries recently established: Imperial Leather Co., of Toronto, Canada; Brass Rolling Mills, and the Menzie's Wall Paper Co., with head office at 96 King St. W. There is a good opening for any kind of a factory here.

Iroquois: A shoe company started business. There is ample water power here to run any industry not requiring more than 50 h.p., which is all that is developed at present. Undeveloped estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000 h.p.

Lindsay: This town offers a good opening for manufacturing industries where timber is utilized, and it is said a cement plant would do well here, as there is an unlimited supply of marl available at some of the shallow lakes.

Jordan: Good opening for a cheese factory.

Jasper: Good opening for a grist mill, woollen mill, saw mill.

Killaloe Station: Good opening for any woodworking industry, as there is an abundance of hardwood which has to be shipped away to be manufactured.

Kingsville: The Ontario Cigar & Tobacco Co., Limited, established. Good opening for cigar and tobacco factory, as it is the centre of this industry.

Keene: Good opening for a cheese factory.

Kincardine: Almost any industry would find a good opening here, as there is excellent shipping facilities by railway and water.

King: A butter factory has been established.

Kirkfield: A peat factory has been established in this vicinity.

L'Orignal: Good opening for furniture factory or any woodworking industry, also brick and tile.

Leffington: Good opening for saw and grist mill in this vicinity.

Lavant Station: A cheese factory has been established. Good opening for mining industry.

Lakefield: Good opening for furniture factory and woollen mill.

Lyon's Head: Good opening for a creamery. There is also good marl here in abundance for making cement, and good clay for making brick. Excellent sites and good shipping facilities for draw kilns for burning lime.

Landsdowne: Good opening here for a brickyard.

London: Good opening for woollen and cotton mills, also industry for manufacture of agricultural implements.

Lancaster: Good opening for brickyard or any light manufacturing works where good shipping facilities either by rail or water are required.

Little Current: Good opening for a foundry.

Long Lake: Good opening for factory for hubs, spokes, and all wooden parts of farm implements. Plenty of timber in vicinity.

Lombardy: A cheese factory has been established.

Leamington: The Leamington Canning Co. (canned goods) and cement block works have been established. Almost any manufacturing concern would do well here.

Milverton: Felt shoe factory established. There is room for a knitting factory, woollen factory, foundry and repair shop, and also a factory

for the manufacture of cement blocks, window sills, door sills, cement pillars, etc.

Mattawa: Good opening for furniture factory, as there are some very good hardwoods in the neighborhood.

Midlothian: Good opening for a sawmill in this vicinity.

Manitowaning: Several wells were drilled here last year for oil, and proved to be "gushers." The oil people are now preparing to "shoot" the wells. There is one of the best locations on the upper lakes for a sawmill. The bay affords plenty of deep water, and a company bringing logs in here from a distance can boom thousands in the upper end of the bay.

Millbridge: There is an excellent opening for mining here.

Mildmay: Good opening for a cement brick manufacturing industry. There is splendid clean sand and gravel pit convenient, with plenty of water near, and an unused water power.

Millbrook: Good opening for a furniture factory.

Massey: Good opening for pulp paper mill, and also furniture factory. This village is situated on the Saubie river, and has a first class water power of about 10,000 h.p., and a smaller power about half a mile from the town.

Markville: New sawmill has been established in vicinity. Opening for furniture factory.

Maxville: The General Illuminating Co., Limited (gas lights on streets) established.

Maberly: A cheese industry and a saw and shingle mill have been established. A factory for making woollen goods would do well.

Markdale: Good opening for furniture factory or other wooden working industry, or a small foundry suitable for agricultural or dairy implements.

Mt. Bridges: A canning factory would be sure to do well here. There is good railway facilities, the G.T.R. and C.P.R., and suitable land for such an enterprise. This is a progressive village, and other industries might do well here.

Maynooth: The People's Telephone has been established here, from Maynooth to Bancroft, a distance of 15 miles, and is to be extended 40 miles farther.

Madoc: Good opening for sash and door factory and carriage industry.

Milton West: Any manufacture of iron goods, such as carriage works, would find an opening here.

Merritton: Any industry would find here an opening.

Mississippi Station: Good creamery needed here.

Mount Irwin: Good opening for a cheese factory.

Niagara Falls: Most any industry would do well, as there is cheap power and good railway facilities.

New Hamburg: Excellent opening for the manufacture of showcases and office and school desks. This branch of business is being strongly urged in the premises lately occupied by the Canadian Furniture Manufacturing Co., now closed.

Norwich: New broom industry established. This would be a good location for a 50-barrel flour and grist mill, and a canning factory that would put up vegetables, fruit and poultry, as a good supply of the raw material here.

Newboro': A hub factory might prosper here.

North Gower: A branch of the Union Bank has been established here, and a provender grinding machine has been put up. A sash and door factory would do a good business here in a short time.

Newmarket: The Davis Leather Co., high grade shoe and fancy leather, established. Good opening for almost any industry.

Newburgh: There are many chances for capital to be used in manufactories of most any kind, as there are several water powers that are idle. The corporation would do a good deal toward encouraging any manufacturer who would employ labor. There are many vacant houses, and we would be thankful to the Bureau of Labor could it be instrumental in sending some capitalists to our rescue.

Norwood: A cheese box factory has been established. Good opening for a furniture factory.

Niagara: Good opening for manufacturing of any kind.

North Bay: Sash and door factory, turning, stair work, etc., foundry and machine shop, and a brewery have been established. Good opening for flour mill, saw mill, pulp mill, furniture factory, and the manufacture of wood alcohol and acids.

Nairn Centre: Good opening for any industry, excellent water power.

Ottawa East: A silicate brick company and planing mill established. Good place for factories, can easily procure power, railway and canal convenient.

O'Connell: Good opening for cheese and butter factories if the James Bay railway comes through this vicinity.

Owen Sound: Boot and shoe factory and saw mill for cutting railway ties have been established. Good opening for any woodworking industry, such as furniture, carriage, sash and door or agricultural implements manufacture.

Orangeville: A furniture factory has been established. This town is prepared to bonus industries of a manufacturing character.

Oil Springs: Good opening for flax mill, lumber yard and planing mill.

Oakville: Any kind of manufacturing industry would find here a good opening. Electric railway now being built into the town and splendid opportunities for any factory.

Oshawa: The Canada Saddlery and Harness Mfg. Co., established. There is a vacant factory building suitable for shop for manufacture of agricultural implements, or novelty works or any woodworking industry or iron industry. Good electric railway system.

Orville: Good opening for woodworking industry.

Oneida: A cheese factory has been established. Good opening for a blacksmith shop. A cement, tile and brick industry would do well here.

Odessa: The Odessa Woollen Mills and the Odessa Chair factory have been established.

Oxford Centre: A cheese factory has been established.

Omemee: Good opening for saw and shingle mills.

Port Carling: Good opening for sash and door factory or any industry in the building line.

Powassan: Saw mill established. Good opening for butter and cheese factory, also canning factory.

Port Perry: Good opening for apple evaporator, canning factory, tannery, casket factory, cabinet factory, brick and tile yard.

Pinkerton: Good opening for woodworking industry, small wares particularly. There is a suitable building formerly used for a wollen mill. Plenty of timber in vicinity.

Palmerston: Good opening for almost any industry.

Plantagenet: Good opening for lime manufacture and also for grist mill.

Parry Sound: A box factory has been established. Good opening for flour mill, woollen mill, machine shop, foundry, creamery or cheese factory, tannery, furniture, veneer, etc.

Parham: Good opening for shoemaker.

Paisley: Good opening for most any industry.

Peterboro: Peterboro Cereal Co., Tool and Shovel Co. have been established. Good opening for beet sugar factory, iron industries and any industry untilizing wood, textile industry, tannery, carpet factory, carriage factory, canning factory, cotton, biscuit. Cheap power and excellent shipping facilities.

Pembroke: Any woodworking industry, and brick and tile factory would fine good opening here.

Parkhill: Flax mill has been established, flour mill remodelled and woollen mill rebuilt. There is room for a good flour mill, canning factory. This town would be glad to have communication with any industry with a view to locating here.

Pembroke: Cream separator, sash and door factory, machine and laundry tool manufactory established. Good open for wooden ware industry and shoe industry. This town is on the main line of the C. P. R. with C. A. R. competing line east. Good water works system and town negotiating for electrical power.

Port Elgin: Good opening for flouring mill, canning factory and carriage works.

Preston: Good opening for almost any industry.

Port Stanley: Good opening for any industry.

Port Colborne: The "Monarch Brass Manufacturing Co." has been established. Excellent opening for any manufactory which may require lake and canal facilities. Very cheap living for employees, rentals low, natural gas in abundance for domestic purposes or gas engine supply.

Penetanguishene: A pail and tub factory, and a launch, skiff and canoe industry have been started. A stave and barrel factory would do well here, there is also an opening for a woollen factory.

Port Dalhousie: Industries of any kind would do well here.

Port Dover: Good opening for brick yard, planing mill, sash and door factory, smelting works, glass factory, moulding factory, or any kind of works that would locate here. Nearest point to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Good facilities for shipping by rail or water.

Port Hope: Good sites available for solid business concern, the most desirable are iron industries.

Point Edward: H. H. Cook Lumber Company locating here, out-put 60,000,000 feet of lumber. Splendid opening for any kind of business. This is the head of the deep water navigation, plenty of land, good water front on St. Clair River and Lake Huron, and G. T. R. Village ready to help, and make best possible arrangements with large or small concerns.

Presque Isle: Good opening for brick works or cement brick and cement stone. Building here is retarded for want of material of this description.

Port Arthur: Good opening for match factory, wooden ware factory, smelting works, and woollen mill.

Pomona: An electric power and lighting plant established.

Rostock: Good opening for peat industry.

Raymond: A portable saw mill would do a good business here.

Rainy River: The Rainy River Lumber Co., for the manufacture of logs into lumber established. This is one of the most modern mills in Canada and has a capacity of 500,000 feet every 24 hours. Good location for pulp mill, box, sash and door factories, and brick yards.

Renfrew: The P. R. Cummings Manuafcturing Co., established here. Good opening for brick or tile industry, tannery, stove making, or woodworking industry.

Richmond Hill: An hotel is very much wanted that will accommodate all applicants.

Ridgeway: A steam laundry, and concrete tile works have been established. Good opening for canning factory.

Ridgetown: Canning factory would do well here.

Rayside: A creamery has been started. Good opening for carding mill and grist mill.

Roding: An industry for the manufacture of caskets and funeral supplies, a wagon making industry, and factory for manufacture of berry boxes and butter dishes. Good opeing for the manufacture of wooden ware of any description.

Rockland: Good opening for the manufacture of agricultural implements, or foundry. The Council would do all in their power to exempt from taxation for a number of years, also grant a bonus. The best of shipping facilities per steamer or railway. Rockland is situated on the Ottawa River and three lines of steamers ply between Montreal and Ottawa with Oakland as its most important port; connected with the C. P. R. and G. T. R. railway, and electricity can be supplied from Ottawa for lighting or motive power.

Ripley: Good opening for cement brick. Supply of sand unlimited. Splendid farming country around, and brick would be in great demand.

Ruby: Good opening for cheese or butter factory.

Rockwood: Exceptional opening for any industry. Requiring a good, steady water power. Good opening for boot and shoe manufacturing industry.

Rosseau: Good opening for saw and planing mill. Good demand for building material, the greater part of which is brought from Gravenhurst, while we have large quantites of lumber in neighborhood.

Rainham: The Hensinger Bros. Pump Factory has been established.

Sault Ste. Marie: A steel rail mill and a tar paper factory have been established. Good opening for furniture factory and stave factory. There is all kinds of timber here, hard and soft in abundance. Good shipping facilities, water and rail.

Smith's Falls: Good opening for almost any industry. First-class transportation facilities, by rail and water.

Sundridge: A new sawmill has been established. Good opening for any wood working industry.

Shelburne: Good opening for foundry and machine shop, also woodworking industry.

Sudbury: Good opening for foundry, smelting works, and woodworking industry.

Springbrook: There is every indications of oil in this locality, and with capital behind the enterprise both oil and natural gas might be obtained.

Stratford: A furniture company, chair factory, cement block company have established business here. Good opening for stove foundry, bedroom furniture factory and shoe factory, also building ironwork.

Sunderland: Good opening for flour mill here.

Stirling: Think there is a good opening here for a canning factory.

Simcoe: Good opening for a concrete cement tile and brick business.

St. Thomas: Car shops of Pere Marquette Railway Co., employing 150 men have been established here. Good opening for almost any industry, especially iron work.

St. Mary's: A harness and saddlery manufactory has been established, wholesale saddlery and hardware. Good opening for cement works and stone quarrying.

Sundridge: Good opening for almost anything in the woodworking line, furniture factory, bobbin factory, stave factory, box factory, also chemical factory, grist mill, woollen mill (splendid local trade for woollen mill). The machinery lying idle of woollen mill, valued at $1,000, which will be given free to any one who will operate a mill in this town.

Seaforth: The Canada Furniture Company are expected to establish another factory shortly. Any good industry would find here a good opening.

Streetsville: Any manufacturing industry requiring water power would find a good opening.

Southampton: The Southampton Mattrass Co. has been established. Good opening for any industry that would work in conjunction with furniture factory.

Sarnia: New industries started are: carriage factory, machine shop, and cement tile, and brick works. Good opening for any industry whose market is largely the north-west. Best point on the frontier transhipment of upper lake freight by water or rail, and for making connections with United States railways.

Sharbot Lake: A flour mill would find here a good opening. Good shipping point.

Strathroy: The Cameron-Dunn Co. All kinds of handles, established.

Stouffville: Good opening for foundry.

Stayner: There is a large deposit of marl here suitable for the manufacture of cement, and the Nottawassaga River is supposed to be of value for the development of electrical energy.

Sandfield: Fish hatchery started. A good woollen factory would do well here.

Shenstone: Cheese and butter factory and flour mill would find here a a good opening. Would like to have some experienced person visit this place and give instructions as to how to start a cheese and butter factory.

St. Ola: Cheese factory established.

State River Valley: Stanley Mfg. Co., saw mill, established.

Sylvan: New sawmill established.

Shipley: Brich and tile factory established. Good opening for a grist mill.

Tavistock: A foundry, shoddy mill, or broom factory would do well here.

Thedford: Canning factory would do well here as berries and all small fruits are plentiful.

Tillsonburg: A saw and planing mill has been started.

Teeswater: Any wood working industry would de well here, also boot and shoe factory.

Thamseville: A canning industry for canning corn, tomatoes, etc., has been established. Good opening for a creamery, foundry, machine shop. Good shipping facilities.

Tilbury: A saw and heading mill has been established. Good opening for a butter and cheese factory, also canning factory and pork packing industry.

Tottenham: Almost any industry would do well here.

Tweed: Good opening for a canning factory or woollen mill.

Thorold: Good opening for manufacture of agriculture machinery, canning factory, paper mills. Cheap sites and unlimited power, water and electrical.

Thessalon: Good opening for a tannery, a furniture factory, as there is much timber going to waste that could be made into saleable articles.

Thedford: Good opening for a butter factory. Also canning factory.

The Brook: A large number of cheese factories have been started during 1904. There is an opening for a tinsmith.

Uxbridge: Good opening for tannery, creamery, and implement factory. This town is anxious to assist any good industry.

Vienna: A fruit evaporating industry has been established in 1904. Good opening for a canning factory, especially for corn, tomatoes and peas.

Varna: Chopping mill started. Good opening for cheese factory or creamery.

Verschoyle: A milk condensing factory established. A brick and tile yard would find here a good opening.

Uphill: The Raven Lake Portland Cement Co. has been established. There is an immense quantity of marl here and also plenty of timber with the exception of pine and white oak.

Virginia: Any woodworking industry would do well here.

Vanbrugh: Good opening for a creamery, or any mineral working industry.

Vankoughnet: A small sawmill would find here a good opening as it would be of great benefit to the population.

Winchester: A cement works for making concrete blocks for building purposes, and for making large tile for culverts, has been established. Almost any industry would do well here.

Waterloo: Upholstering industry and boot and shoe industry established. Good opening for furniture factory, linenware, boots and shoes, etc.

Wardsville: Good opening for canning factory, milling industry and foundry. Good water power, and electrical power can be generated here for any industry.

Westport: An industry for the manufacture of tweed is about to be established. Good opening for almost any industry.

Waterdown: Good opening for dairy and think it would prove very profitable.

Woodslee: Good opening for pork packing or beef packing industry. Also industry for canning or preserving corn, tomatoes, apples, peas, etc.

Wingham: Good opening for casket factory, and there is a good building idle which could be used for that purpose.

Warren: Good opening for saw mill, shingle mill and grist mill.

Winchester: A cement works for the manufacture of tile and concrete blocks has been established. Good opening for most any industry.

Walkerville: The Ford Motor Company established. Any new industry would be welcomed that would benefit the town.

Wiarton: A saw mill has been established. Good opening for a cement industry.

Weston: Good opening for almost any industry, being convenient to Toronto and two lines of railway.

Walnut: Good opening here for the manufacture of concrete blocks.

Wheatly: Good opening for a tobacco factory, canning factory or wagon and carriage factory.

Welland: The Canadian Barcalo Mfg. Co., for the manufacture of iron bedsteads, spring mattrasses, springs, etc., have been started. Good opening here for almost any industry, any quantity of natural gas and electric power from Niagara Falls.

Woodstock: The Eureka Planter Co., for the manufacture of farm and garden tools. The Ann Arbor Machine Co., wire fencing, and a woven wire fence company are new industries established in 1905. Any industry would do as well here and find as good an opening as anywhere in Ontario.

Woodbridge: Good opening for almost any industry, and it is possible the council would be willing to grant concession. Good water power.

Whitvale: Good water privileges for any industries that might locate here.

Webbwood: Good opening for chair factory, or any woodworking industry as there is an abundance of all kinds of timber here. Splendid water power.

York Township: Wooden box factory, and also a general leather goods industry started.

Wellington: A canning factory has been established.

Whalen: An industry for the manufacture of cement, concrete building blocks has been established. Good opening for a fruit evaporating industry.

Waterdown: A lumber and planing mill has been established.

Watford: Sash and door factory and planing mill established.

Windsor: There has been five new industries established here, viz., pump factory, patent teakettle industry, roofing, cattle food, and casket factory.

Williamstown: Manufacture of cheese box timber started.

CIRCULAR TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The following circular and accompanying schedule was forwarded to the labor organizations in the Province of Ontario:

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

DEAR SIR:—

The Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario again seeks the co-operation of the labor organizations of the Province to assist them in the continuance of the investigation of certain conditions of the wage-earners of Ontario. The value of this data will become more valuable, from a comparative point of view, as the years pass on. The present year is the fifth of the collection of data as to wages, hours of labor, etc. Such information being classified each year will mark the progress or otherwise of the wage-earning class.

Confidence in the Labor Bureau increases year by year. Much of the suspicion felt toward it is passing away. Slowly its purpose is being understood, and with that understanding will the task become easier to collect the necessary statistics as may be desired, to enable the Bureau to present accurate and complete information through its Reports as will enable our Legislators and others to evolve solutions of public questions that will tend to the general prosperity of the Province.

Copies of the Report of the Labor Bureau for 1904 have been forwarded to Secretaries of all labor organizations whose addresses could be obtained. If none have been received by your Union, please drop a post card notifying me to that effect, and copies will be at once forwarded.

The Bureau also cordially invites any remarks of a general character that, in the opinion of your body, will be of benefit to yours and other organizations.

You are respectfully requested to answer as fully and as accurately as possible the questions on accompanying schedule, and return same in enclosed envelope as soon as convenient. No postage is required.

I am, respectfully yours,

R. GLOCKLING,
Secretary Labor Bureau, Ontario.

P.S.—If you are not now Secretary of your organization, will you please hand this to your successor.

The Bureau asks that the name and address of the Corresponding Secretary of your Organization be forwarded whenever a change of offices takes place.

The following questions refer to the year ending December 31st, 1904.

1. Location
2. Trade or calling
3. Title of organization
4. Date organized
5. Total membership, male female
6. Average earnings per week, male female
7. No. of working hours first five days
8. No. of working hours Saturday
9. Wages paid weekly fortnightly monthly
10. Average number of days idle per member during year
11. General cause of idleness
12. Total number employed at your business in your locality, male
    Female
13. What difference in wages or hours of labor (if any) of those engaged in your business in your locality, between members and non-members of your organization
14. What cash benefits, if any, are paid in case of (*a*) lack of employment
    (*b*) Sickness (*c*) Death
    (*d*) Superannuation
15. Do you carry on any special work for members, such as a reading room, evening classes, etc.,
16. Name of President for current term
    Address
17. Name of Corresponding Secretary for current term
    Address
18. Nights of meeting

Organizations formed since December 31st, 1904, are requested to return Schedule, answering as many questions as possible, so that the Bureau's Directory of Labor Organizations may be complete.

Remarks.

Any remarks or suggestions bearing on the subjects under investigation, or anything that in your opinion would improve the condition of your craft, or any other suggestions that in the opinion of your organization may seem just and proper, looking to such legislation or otherwise, as will, in its judgment, be of permanent benefit, are cordially invited and will be most cheerfully received, and made the best use of by the Bureau.

Many of the schedules returned were so meagre in information asked as to be useless in compilation or use in any way. The location, with number reporting and available for use, are as follows:

Amhertsburg	1	Collingwood	3
Berlin	9	Courtwrigt	1
Brantford	6	Cornwall	1
Brockville	3	Dundas	2
Carleton Place	3	Elmira	1
Chatham	1	Fort William	1

Galt	5	Peterboro	2
Guelph	8	Point Edward	1
Hamilton	19	Preston	1
Inglewood	1	Sarnia	5
Kingston	5	Sault Ste. Marie	3
Lindsay	2	Smith's Falls	5
London	12	Stratford	6
Maxville	1	St. Catharines	8
Niagara Falls	2	St. Thomas	5
North Bay	3	Toronto	57
Oshawa	1	Thorold	1
Ottawa	10	Windsor	5
Owen Sound	11	Woodstock	5
Palmerston	1	Wallaceburg	1

The nature of the organizations reporting is as follows:

Trades and Labor Council	8	Trades and Labor Unions	203
Federation of Trades	2		

By trades and callings the labor organizations which have made returns available for use are as follows:

Brewery workers	2	Laborers, fed. union, T. & L. C. of C.	2
Bakers	1	Lithographers	1
Barbers	9	Longshoremen	4
Bartenders	4	Metal polishers	1
Boot and shoeworkers	2	Machinists	6
Bookbinders	1	Musicians	3
Bricklayers and masons	16	Malsters	1
Brassworkers	2	Meat cutters and b. workmen	1
Broommakers	2	Marble workers	1
Builders' laborers	3	Newspaper mailers	1
Boilermakers' and iron- ship builders	1	Plasterers	1
Carriage and wagon workers	1	Painters and decorators	6
Car workers	2	Printers, typographical	10
Carpenters	13	Piano and organ workers	3
Conductors (order of railway)	7	Printing pressmen	1
Commercial telegraphers	1	Printing press assistants and feeders	1
Cigarmakers	5	Plumbers	2
Coopers	1	Photo engravers	1
Civic employes	2	Quarrymen	1
Engineers, locomotive	12	Railroad telegraphers	1
Engineers, stationary	2	Railroad trainmen	7
Engineers, marine	1	Railroad trackmen	1
Engineers, Amal. Society	2	Retail clerks	1
Electrical workers	2	Street railway employees	2
Firemen, locomotive	4	Stone cutters	2
Fire dept. (fed. union)	1	Stereotypers and electrotypers	1
Furriers' union	1	Sheet metal workers	2
Garment workers	4	Stone masons	1
Gilders' protective union	1	Textile workers	1
Glass bottle blowers	2	Tile setters and helpers	1
Horse shoers	2	Tobacco workers	2
Ironmolders	8	Teamsters	2
Leather workers on horse goods	1	Tailors (custom)	6
Leather workers, amal.	1	Woodworkers	3
Laborers, fed. union A. F. of L.	2	Web pressmen	1

RETURNS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN DETAIL.

Amherstburg.

Name,—Drill Workers' Union, No. 504. Date organized, June 10th, 1903; total membership, 125; average earnings per week, wages differ; number of working hours first five days, 11 hours per day and 11 hours per night; number of working hours Sunday, 11; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 3; cause of idleness, holidays; total number employed at business in locality, 98; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, all are members of union. Cash benefits, in case of an accident all donate half a day's pay for person injured; President, Emo Clayton, Amherstburg, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, S. Campeau, Amherstburg, Ont.; nights of meeting, every 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoon.

Berlin.

Name,—Painters and Decorators, No. 334; date organized, April 24, 1901; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; total number employed at business in locality, 30; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, about 20 per cent., as the union members are all the most skilled men; cash benefits, death, from $50 to $150; President, W. J. Scherrer, Waterloo, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Harnack, Box 172, Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of the month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; date organized, November, 1897; total membership, male, 13, female, 7; average earnings per wek, male, $10, female, $6; number of working hours first five days,10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about three weeks; total number employed at business in locality, male, 20, female, 14; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of union, union members receive about 25 per cent. more wages; cash benefits, death, $100; President, K. Heuther, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. C. Hahn, 9 Elgin St. (Box 81), Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Tuesday in month.

Name.—T. & L. C. of C., No. 17, date organized, April 9th, 1901; total membership, about 50; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5 and 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause of idleness, repairing, etc.; total number employed at business in locality, 130; cash benefits, death, $100, superannuation, $250; President, Charles Dahmer, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John H. Heimbecker, box 150 Berlin; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays in month.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners; date organized, April 14th, 1901; total membership, 85; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, —; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 75; total number employed at business in locality, from 100 to 200; cause of idleness, inclement weather; cash benefits, death, from $50 to $100;

President, C. F. Brandt, Waterloo, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. W. Thorman, Waterloo, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday of each month.

Name, Cigarmakers' Union, No. 422; date organized, July, 1899; total membership, male, 43, female, 5; average earnings per week, $8.40 (male), female, $8.50; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4 in summer and 6 in winter; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, rainy weather, cannot dry stock; total number employed at business in locality, male, 55, female, 10; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members work 8 hour per day and receive from $7 to $15 per thousand, non-members work 10 hours and receive from $5 to $9 per thousand; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; death (two year member), $50, 5 year member, $200, 10 years member, $350, 15 years member, $550, if wife or widowed mother dies, $40 is paid to member; name of President, Adam Baltz, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Steve Williams, 20 Cedar St. (box 224), Berlin, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesdays in month; Executive Board meets every Monday in year.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, No. 12; date organized, 17 March, 1900; number of working hours first five days, 9; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 59; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive 38 cents. per hour, non-members, 30 cents.; President, August May, Berlin, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob E. Cook, 11 Church St., Berlin; nights of meeting, every Friday in month.

Brockville.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, No. 366; date organized, Feb. 9th; total membership, 21; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, very irregular; number of working hours Saturday, very irregular; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 24; cash benefits, lack of employment, each case dealt with on its own merits by Board of Trustees; death, from $1,000 to $5,000; superannuation, full face of policy in case of loss of hand or foot.; President, S. H. Parsley, King St., Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, H. McConachie, P.O. box 533, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Sunday in each month at 2 p.m.

Name,—United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America; date organized, Aug. 30th, 1900; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9;wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 80; cause of idleness, lack of employment; total number employed at business in locality, 45; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, non-union work ten hours per day and receive $1.20 less per week than members of union; cash benefit, death, $200; President, F. Clow, Brockville, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. Byrne, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; date organized, April, 1870; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $25 to $30; number of working hours first five days, paid by mileage system; wages paid monthly; cause of idleness, slackness of freight; total number employed at business in locality, 40; cash benefits, death, from $1,500 to $4,000; special

work for members, reading room; President, John Ryan, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, R. Wardrop, Brockville, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday at 2 p.m.

Brantford.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, No. 567; date organized, March 20, 1903; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $15, number of working hours first five days, ten; number of working hours Saturday, for June, July and August, five hours, balance of year, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; total number employed at business in locality, about 110; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, from $50 to $200; superannuation, $1,000 if 68 years old and 20 years a member of union, $500 if 65 years old and ten years a member of union; President, Thomas Kirkly, 101 Queen St., Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. Jones, 106 Victoria St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday of month.

Name,—Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; date organized, March 31, 1901; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slackness in trade during cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 20; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men receive 30 per cent. less than members of union; cash benefits, death, $50 to $150; President, William Lowel, 71 Brighton Row, Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Jones, 93 Arthur St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 9; date organized, 1898; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, five; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business, in locality, 50; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union members, union men work 9 hours per day, non-union work 10; President, Thomas Harper, 14 Jarvis St., Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Kerr, 97 Wellington St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday in month.

Name,—Barbers' Union No. 298; date organized, May 28, 1901; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, ten and a half; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, public holidays; total number employed at business in locality, 40; cash benefits, sickness, $5 weekly; death, averages from $60 to $500, according to length of time a member; President, Fred. Hamel, Belmont Barber Shop, Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Rice, 5 George St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Thursday in each month.

Name,—Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America, Local 173; date organized, April 8th, 1905; total membership, 11; average earnings per week, $11 to $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, about 20; cash benefits, strike, $6 per week; President, Geo. Innes, care of McHutcheon, Baker, Colborne St., Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John McGowan, 115 Eagle Avenue, Brantford, Ont.; regular meeting, first Saturday in each month.

Name,—Typographical Union, Local No. 378; date organized, June, 1900; total membership, 20; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 6; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 28, including apprentices; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, all belong to union; cash benefits, death, $465; President, Ira Dalton Scruton, Courier Office, Brantford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Roy Sayles, 56 Allion St., Brantford, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Saturday in month.

Carleton Place.

Name,- Ironmolders' Union of N. A., Local No. 362; dated organized, June 10, 1901;total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $17; number of working hours first five days, 9½; numbers of working hours Saturday, 9½, with the exception of July and August; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed at business in locality, 30 (all union men); cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $100 to $175; President, Jas. Ferral, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, George Murray, Carleton Place; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday in month.

Name, Carmen (Railway) of America; date organized, January 6th, 1905; total membership, 48; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, from 8 to 10; number of working hours Saturday, five; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; legal holidays and closing down of shop; total number employed at business in locality, 37; differences in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union men get 15 cents per day more than non-union; cash benefits, sickness, dues and assessments are paid up; President, J. D. McLaren, Carleton Place, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James H. New; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday in month.

Name,—Machinists, Inter. Association; date organized, November, 1899; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; total number employed at business in locality, 50; cash benefit, sickness, dues are paid; death, $50 to $200; President, Fred Willis, Carleton Place, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. Humbers, Carleton, Place, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month.

Chatham.

Name,- Tailors, Custom, Local Union No. 82; date organized, May, 1902; total membership, male, 8; female, 14; average earnings per week, male, $10.80; female, $6.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, stock taking; total number employed at business in locality, male, 18; female, 26; differences in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, some difference, but as they work on piece work generally, cannot say just how much; cash benefits, death, $25 to $100, according to length of time a member of organization; President, Jas, Aitkins, Chatham, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Graves, Chatham, Ont.; nights of meeting, 3rd Monday of each month.

Collingwood.

Name,—Longeshoremen, Inter. Marine and Transportation Workers, Association; date organized, 1903; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours,—any hours night or day; wages paid as soon as boat is unloaded; cause of idleness, waiting on cars at elevator; total number employed at business in locality, 45; President, Ernest Johnston, Collingwood, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Ambrose Hollingshead, Minnesota St. East, Collingwood; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month.

Name,—Bricklayers & Masons, Inter Union, Local No. 19; date organized, September 6th, 1902; total membership, 19; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, at least two thirds; cause of idleness, long winter, bad weather, and waiting for other branches of trade; differences in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members organization, non-union men only get $3 for a day of 10 hours, while union men get $3.60 for a nine hour day; President, Geo. B. Draper, Collingwood, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Chamberlain, Box 769, Collingwood, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month.

Name,—Barbers, Inter. Union No. 528; date organized, May 23rd, 1903; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 24; total number employed at business in locality, 15; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $75 to $500, according to length of membership; President, Wm. Passlow, Arlington Hotel, Collingwood, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Rollen, Box 536, Collingwood, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday in month.

Courtwright.

Name,—Longeshoremen, Inter, Marine and Trans. Workers, Local No. 389; date organized, September 22nd, 1902; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, no boats in; total number employed at business in locality, 40; there is a reading room for members and entertainments are given; President, Captain A. G. Stewart Courtwright, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Simpson, Courtwright, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

Cornwall.

Name,—Tailors, Custom, Union of America; date organized, July 1st, 1902; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, 11; difference in wage and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—all are union men; cash benefits, death, $100; President, H. G. MacDonald, Cornwall, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Oulette, Box 414, Cornwall, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursday of month.

Dundas.

Name,—Machinists, Inter. Association; dated organized, March 16, 1900; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly average number of days idle per member during year, 10; total number employed at business in locality, 150; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $75 to $200, according to length of membership; President, Edmund Heap, Dundas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Paton, Dundas, Ont.; nights of meeting, every alternate Friday.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union, No. 269; date organized, Feb. 17, 1900; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $13.75; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, 27; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are union men; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week; death, from $100 to $200; President, Albert Boyle, Dundas, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Watts, P. O. Box 315, Dundas Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Tuesday each month.

Elmira.

Name,—Woodworkers, Local Union, No. 129; date organized, July, 1903; total membership, 43; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, slackness in trade, making repairs; total number employed at business in locality, about 70; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, non-members work from 100 to 115 hours more during the year and receive about 20 per cent. less wages; cash benefits, supperannuation, from $150, $200 to $250; death, from $50, $100 to $150; occasional entertainments are given for members; President, Fred Daub, Elmira, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. L. Luft, Elmira, Ont.; nights of meeting 2nd and 4th Wednesday of month.

Fort William.

Name,—Longshoremen (grain trimmers), Local No. 479; date organized, April, 1903; total membership, 27; average earnings per week, $20; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 175; cause of idleness,—close of navigation; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—all are members of union; cash benefits, sickness,—full time to end of week and $5 per week during illness; President, Walter McCollum, Fort William, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John E. Stiech, Box 416, Fort William; nights of meetings, 1st Wednesday in each month.

Galt.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 411; date organized, April 24, 1901; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 5½; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 16; cash benefits; death, $70; President, Frank Dorschell, Galt, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Wilson, Box 193, Galt, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Friday in month.

Name,—Retail Clerks, Inter. Union No. 602 Protective Association; total membership, 19; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly; cash benefits; death, $100; President, Edward Kenzie, Galt, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. L. Echlin, Galt, Ont.; nights of meeting, every second Wednesday in month.

Name,—Barbers, Journeymen, Inter. Union of A.; date organized, 1902; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 23; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $50; President, Robert Wylie, Main Street, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. A. Allan, Cor. Dickson and Water St., Galt, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Thursday in month.

Name,—Bartenders' International League, No. 307; date organized, February 13th, 1902; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $10.50 to $14; number of working hours first five days, 16; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total number employed at your business in your locality, 25; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, Thomas Money, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, James A Patrick, Galt; nights of meeting, last Sunday of each month.

Guelph.

Name,—Carpet Weavers' Union, (Brussels) No. 277; date organized, September, 1900; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 110; cause of idleness; slackness in trade; total number employed at business in locality, 19; President, John Sheward, Toronto St., Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Mathew S. Loudon, Queen St., Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Monday in each month.

Name,—Bricklayers & Masons, Inter. Union, No. 3; date organized, June 1st, 1882; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $21.60; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 35; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—all are members of union; President, Ed. Simpson, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. Kadzell, Box 104, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month.

Name,—Stonecutters, Journeymen; date organized, 1903; total membership, 7; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, cold weather and scarcity of work; total number employed at business in your locality, 7; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members of union; cash benefits; death, $100; President, B. Hagan, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. C. Rundle, 24 Clark St., Guelph, Ont. nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in month.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union No. 212; date organized, June 3rd, 1881; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week; death from $100 to

$200; President, Geo. H. Ricket, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Heatley, Box 208, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday in month.

Name,—Wine Clerks' Union, Local No. 104; date organized, October 13, 1901; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, from $10 to $17 per week; number of working hours first five days, from 10 to 12 hours; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; total number employed at business in locality, 25; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—non-union men receive about $10 less in a month and work about 4 or 5 hours longer; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $50; President, Harry Lansing, King Edward Hotel, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Felix Malone, Western Hotel, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Friday afternoon every month.

Name,—Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers, I. U. of A.; date organized, June, 1902; total membership, 132; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 300; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, from $50 to $200; President, James Norris, Elora Road, Guelph, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, E. H. John, Box 717, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297; date organized, April, 1900; total membership, male, 22; female, 31; average earnings per week male, $7; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 10; total number employed at your business in your locality, male, 22; female, 31; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization at your business in your locality, all are members; President, John Feimer, Durham St., Guelph P. O.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss T. Astell, Oxford St., Guelph P. O.; nights of meeting, 1st Monday night of each month.

HAMILTON.

Name,—Carpenters' United Bro. of America, No. 18; date organized, 1881; total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first 5 days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid part weekly and part fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, 400; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work one hour per day more and receive from five to ten cents less; cash benefits; death, $200; death of member, and $50 death of member's wife; President, William Penny, 33 Erie Ave, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Calvert, 102 Kay St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.

Name,—Broom & Whiskmakers' Union, Inter. No. 9; date organized, May 15, 1900; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of ildeness, dull season; total number employed at business in locality, 15; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—all are organized; President, W. R. Rolls, 288 Victoria Avenue, N. Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. McAdam, 81 Vine St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays in month.

Name,—Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, No. 205; date organized, June 3rd, 1900; total membership, 85; average earnings per week, $14.05; number of working hours for first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, dull season in winter; total number employed at business in locality, 140; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men get about 25 cents less per day; cash benefits; death, from $100, $150 to $200 or over, on death of member's wife, $50 is paid; President, S. Cowan, 46 Ferrie St. W., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Fred Heustrid, Jr., 16 Grove St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of month.

Name,—Horseshoers', Journeymen, Local Union No. 72; date organized; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 32 (boss and Journeymen); President, J. Adamson, 39 York St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Groves, 194 West Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Name,—Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, No. 55; date organized, 1864; total membership, 175; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8; number working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 175; male, female, 6; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—all are organized; cash benefits; assistance given when out of work; President, A. La France, Care Tuckett Cigar Company, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, T. Hough, 201 Robinson St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Tobacco Workers, Inter. Local No. 48; date organized September 7, 1899; total membership, 120; male, female, 80; average earnings per week, male, $9; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 28; general cause of idleness, stock taking; total number employed at business in locality, 120; male, female, 80; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $50; President, Jas. B. O'Reilly, 86 Locomotive St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Willis, 47 Crooke St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday each month.

Name,—Locomotive Engineers, Bro. of No. 133; date organized, 1871; total membership, 52; average earnings per week, $21; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 70; cash benefits; death, from $15 to $1,500; President, Jas. Oliver, 198 Locke St. No., Hamilton, Ont., Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Baines, 288 Bay St. N., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Name,—Carpenters, Amal, Society of, No. 812; date organized, June, 1860; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $11 to $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, waiting for material and for other mechanics; total number employed at business in locality, 400; difference in wages and hours of labor between union and non-union men, from 2½ to 5 cents per hour in favor of union men; cash benefits, sickness $3 per week; lack of employment, $2.50 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $1.75 to $2 per week; President, John Spittel, 17Earl St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Reinholt, 232 Bold St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, alternative Fridays in month.

Name,--Bricklayers & Masons, (Stonemasons), No. 1; date organized, 1881; total membership, 204; average earnings per week, $22.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 204; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members,—all are members of union; cash benefits; death, $100; President, K. Ailles, 16 Niagara St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Seymour, 7 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday of month.

Name,—Firemen, Federal Labor Union, No. 11; date organized, January, 1900; total membership, 45; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 49; President, Wm. Seal, 182 Mary St., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Aitcheson, 52 George St., Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting 1st Monday in month.

Name,--Barbers, Journeymen Inter. No. 131; date organized, November 8, 1900; total membership, 74; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10½; number of working hours Saturday, 14¼ wages paid weekly; total number employed at business, in locality, about 100; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $60 to $500; President, J. S. Stickle, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Halford, 59 John St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in month.

Name,—Boilermakers, Bro. of Iron & Shipbuilders, of A., No. 421; date organized September, 1904; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5 to 10; wages paid weekly in contract shops fortnightly in large shops, and monthly in railway shops; average number of days idle per member during year about 40; cause of idleness, company closed down on account of dull season; total number employed at business in locality, from 34 to 38; cash benefits; strike only; President, J. Proctor, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Harry F. Gregory, 165 Florence St., Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday in month.

Name,—Garment Workers' Local No. 256; date organized, August 31st, 1903; total membership, male, 40, female, 18; average earnings per week, male, $15.00, female, $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 9½, number of working hours Saturday, 4½; average number of days idle per member during year, about 70; general cause of idleness, lack of trade; total number employed at your business in your locality, male, 150, female, 1,500; cash benefit, in case of a strike they receive $5 per week; President, F. Cleary, 332 Hughson St. N., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, John Madigan, 46 Murray St. N., Hamilton; nights of meeting every Tuesday night.

Name,—Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 228; date organized, March, 3rd, 1900; total membership, 56; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in your locality, male, about 150, female, about 200; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged at business in your locality, all are members of union; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week from Union; death, $100 from Union; death, $30 from shop club, superannuation, $3 per week from shop club; President, William Miller, 267 Jackson N., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. W. Charlesworth, 269 Robert St., Hamiton; nights of meeting, 2nd Tuesday in each month.

Name,—Musicians' Protective Association No. 293; date organized, April 9th 1903; total membership, male 180, female, 4; President, Frank

Evans, 61 McGill St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Grinblett, 112 Caroline St. N., Hamilton; nights of meeting, 3rd Saturday evening in month.

Name,—Amal. Association Street & Electric R'y Employees of America, No. 107; date organized, April, 1899; total membership, 141; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first 5 days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 11; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, about 200; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive 18 cents per hour, non-members 15 cents per hour; cash benefits, sickness, $2 for period of 8 weeks; death, $100; there is also a disability allowance; President, John Theaker, 169 Wentworth St. N., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Lamond, Box 205, Hamilton, nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

Name,—Typographical Union No. 129; date organized, September, 1869; total membership, 102; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first 5 days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, 86; cash benefits; death, $70; President, E. E. Boyd, Spectator News Department, Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Burns, 230 N. John St., Hamilton, Ont.

Name,—Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters, No. 67; date organized, July, 1899; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $16.25; number of working hours first 5 days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at business in locality, 65; differencet in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members, non-members work all hours for what they can get; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $100; superannuation; 20 years a member, $300, 25 years a member, $400; 30 years a member, $500; President, Peter Casey, 109½ King St. W., Hamilton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. Harris, 28 Smith Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Hespeler.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers' Union No. 15; date organized, June 1, 1901; total membership, 55; average earnings per week $18; total membership, 55; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member duryear, 148; cause idleness, cold weather and lack of material, and sometimes no work to do; total number employed at business in locality, 55; there is special work carried on for members, reading room, etc.; President, M. Haller, Preston, Ont., Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Dryden, Galt, Ont.; (Box 295;) nights of meeting, every two weeks.

Inglewood.

Name,—Maintenance of Way, Inter. Bro. of; date organized, January, 1901; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 4; President, W. J. Niel, Wingham P.O., Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Jaggo, Inglewood, Ont.; nights of meeting, once every three months.

Kingston.

Name,—Machinists, Patternmakers and Blacksmiths, A.S.E. No. 575; date organized, 1850; total membership, 97; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, 400; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of union, members receive 5 per cent. more than non-members; cash benefits, sickness, $2.50 per week; death, $60; superannuation, about $2 per week; President, Harry Kay, 220 King St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Lovick, 152 Gordon St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Longshoremen & Marine & Transportation Workers' Association; date organized, March 31, 1901; total membership, 85; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, about 60; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, hours are the same, but members receive $3 more per week than non-members; cash benefits, sickness, $10 per week; death, $30; there is a reading room for members; President, J. A. O'Neil, Sydenham St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, William Mullen, 42 Ordinance St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Name,—Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of A., No. 114; date organized, May 24, 1900; total membership, 33; number of working hours first five days, 45; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, no work during winter months; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work one hour longer each day and receive from 25 to 75 cents. per day less; cash benefits, sickness, provisional; death, $150; President, Wm. B. Murray, Brock St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George B. Coward, 277 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Name,—Sheet Metal Workers, Inter. Alliance No. 117; date organized, Sept. 8th, 1900; total membrship, 29; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, extreme cold; total number employed at business in locality, 40; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are union men; cash benefit, sickness, $2 per week; President, J. L. Babcock, 93 York St., Kingston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Anderson, Barriefield, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday in month.

Name,—Laborers' Protective Union No. 8663; date organized, September 15, 1900; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, lack of employment during winter months; total number employed at your business in your locality, from 100 to 150; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged in your business in your locality, members receive from $1.50 to $1.60 for nine hours work, while non-members receive $1.25 for ten hours' work; cash benefit in case of death, assistance if required; special work carried on for members, we have a reading room for the benefit of

members; President, John O. Saunders, 562 Princess St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Walter S. Shufflebotham, 466 Montreal St,. Kingston; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

Lindsay.

Name,—Railroad Trainmen, Bro. of, No. 308; date organized, May, 1889; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $15; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 150; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, from $500, $1,000 to $1,350, according to class of insurance taken out; disability, same as death benefit; President, —. Garrison, Lindsay, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George White, Lindsay; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday at 2 p.m.

Name,—Engineers, Locomotive, No. 174, Hope Division; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $25; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 30; there is a special library for members; President, Robt. Young, box 215, Lindsay, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Wilkinson, box 205, Lindsay, Ont.; nights of meeting, alternate Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

London.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 133; date organized, November, 1869; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $12.25; number of working hours first five days, job rooms, 10; newspapers, 8; Saturday, job rooms, 5; newspapers, 8; wages paid weekly; toal number employed at business in locality, male 95, female 10; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week, death $75; President, Frank H. Ryan, 486 Central Avenue, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Hayden, 410 Oxford St.; nights of meeting, 1st Saturday of each month.

Name,—Hod Carriers & Builders' Laborers; date organized, Oct. 22, 1895; re-organized, Aug. 22nd, 1904; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; cause of idleness, winter weather; total number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work one hour more per day, and receive from 5 to 7 cents. per hour less; cash benefits, death, $75; President, Robt. Caughlin, 810 Lorne Avenue, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Burleigh, 206 Adelaide St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers & Masons', Local No. 5, Ontario; date organized, 1863; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first 5 days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 96; cause of idleness, cold and wet weather; total number employed at business in locality, 64; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive 20 cents. less per day; cash benefits, death, $50; there is special work carried on for members; President, S. Foxworthy, 381 Oxford St., London, Ont.; Henry Rymall, 491 Oxford St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in month.

Name,—Railway Conductors, Order of, No. 16; date organized, Feb. 20, 1881; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday,

10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; total number employed at business in your locality, 96; cash benefits, death $100, $2,000, $3,000; President, B. W. Bennett, 72 Hamilton Road, London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Heath, Hyde Park, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 2nd Sunday each month at 2 p.m.

Name,—Carpenters & Joiners Amal. Society, No. 783; date organized, 1871; total membership, 73; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, from 15 to 30; cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, from 250 to 300; cash benefit, lack of employment, $2.50 per week; sickness, $3 per week; death, $60; superannuation, $2 per week; President, Walter Ellis, 20 Alexander St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Taunton, 379 Waterloo St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Bartenders, Inter. League No. 137; date organized, 1900; total membership, 41; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, six to twelve hour shift; number of working hours Saturday, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 36; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of organization receive $3 more per week; cash benefit, sickness, $5 per week; death, $50; President, F. Harding, care of London House; Corresponding Secretary, E. Dicknoether, care of Dominion House, London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday in month.

Name,—Ironmolders' Union of N. A., Local No. 37; date organized, 1860; total membership, 66; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 185; cash benefits, lack of employment, dues paid; sickness, $5.25 per week; death, from $150 to $250; President, Wm. O'Rourke, Thornton Ave., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Couke, 77 Maitland St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—Machinists Lodge, No. 383; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, strike on Grand Trunk Railway; total number employed at business in locality, 85; cash benefits, lack of employment, dues paid; sickness, $3 per week; superannuation, $500 to $1,000; death, $50 to $200; President, H. A. Clark, 527 Nelson St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Marshall, 279 Horton St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America; date organized, Dec. 10th, 1898; total membership, male, 5, female, 50; average earnings per week, male, female, $5.50; number of working hours first five days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members work 59 hours a week; President, Louis Sheldrake, 135 Deanery Avenue, London, Ont.; Secretary, Ada Berry, 85 Dundas St., London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Wednesdays.

Name,—Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America; date organized, July, 1895; total membership, 47; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, between 75 and 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of

organization, members receive from 5 cents. to 10 cents. more per hour than non-members; cash benefits, death, $50 to $100 from headquarters; President, Wm. Mitchell, 777 Gray St., London, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. McCandless, 720 Lorne Avenue, London, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday.

Name,—Cigarmakers' Inter. Union, Local No. 278; date organized, January, 1891; total membership, male, 290, female, 42; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, union $2 in advance of non-union wages; hours of labor, union 8 hours per day, non-union 10 hours per day; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week for 13 weeks; death, from $50, $200 to $550; President, William Hale, 366 Grey St., London; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hyslop, 640 Princess Avenue, London; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays in month.

Maxville.

Name,—Telegraphers, Order of Railway, No. 15; date organized, March 3 1897; total membership, 101; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 90; President, Geo. W. Shepherd, Alexandria, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Chalmers, Maxville, Ont.; nights of meeting, 4th Sunday each month.

Niagara Falls.

Name,—Engineers, Stationery Steam, Local 232, I.U.S.E.; date organized, Aug., 1903; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 50; President, P. Reid, Niagara Falls Centre, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. M. Church, South End P.O., Niagara Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Friday.

Name,—Bricklayers & Masons, Inter. U. No. 27, Ontario; date organized, May 30, 1904; total membership, 66; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly, $24; average number of days idle per member during year, 125; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 65; cash benefits, death, $100; President, Hiram Howard, Niagara Falls Centre, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, B. E. Hogan, Niagara Falls Centre, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Thursday night in month.

North Bay.

Name,—Engineers, Locomotive, Bro. of, No. 308; date organized, Jan. 1884; total membership, 52; average earnings, $25; number of working hours first five days, according to trip; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, repairing engines, etc.; total number employed at business in locality, 75; cash benefits, paid according to table you join under (see B. L. E. Journal); President, Harry Telford, North Bay, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Morris, Box 266, North Bay, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Name,—Conductors', Railway, No. 242, Order of; date organized, March 13th, 1889; total membership, 41; average earnings per week, paid on a mileage basis; number of working hours first five days, average about 3,000 miles per month; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, about 65 or 70; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are organized; cash benefits, death, from $1,000 to $3,000; superannuation, the Ry. Company has a fund which provides for different rates or pay under different terms of service, after 60 years of age; President, Linas O'Connor, North Bay, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Washburn, P.O. Box —, North Bay, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday at 2 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 249; date organized, September, 1883; total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, regulated by trip of 100 miles daily; total number employed at your business in your locality, about 200; cash benefit in case of death, from $500 to $1,350; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Moore, North Bay; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

Oshawa.

Name,—Iron Molders' Union, No. 136; total membership, 53; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at business in locality, 150; President, Wm. McPherson, Oshawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, R. J. Gray, P.O. box 12, Oshawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 2nd Thursdays of month.

Ottawa.

Name,—Musicians, National, No. 2; date organized, Aug. 29, 1903; total membership, 62; President, Alphonse Valiqualete, 29 Osgood St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. Cockburn, 423 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Sunday in each month.

Name,—Engineers, Locomotive, Bro. of, No. 469; date organized, 1895; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, about $25; number of working hours first five days, mileage system; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, close of navigation; cash benefits, death, $40; President, John King, McLeod St., Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Suddaby, Ottawa East, Ont.; nights of meeting, Sunday afternoon, 1st and 3rd of month.

Name,—Conductors, Railway, Order of, Randolph Div., No. 29; date organized June 1st, 1881; total membership, 74; average earnings per week, $20; number of working hours first five days, mileage system; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 125; cash benefits, death, $1,000 to $3,000; President, Wm. Flegg, 593 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Wright, 625 Somerset St., Ottawa, Ont.; 2nd and 4th Sunday each month.

Name,—Electrical Workers, No. 400; date of organization, April 15, 1903; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 9 to 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9, and 5 in some cases; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness of work, total number employed at business in locality, 60; cash benefits, death, $100; President, M. Mead, care of Sevigny's Hotel, Murray St., Ottawa, Ont.; Correspond-

ing Secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Name,—Trainmen, Railroad, Bro. of, Jubilee Lodge, No. 129; date organized, Sept., 1887; total membership, 140; average earnings per week, mileage basis; total number employed at business in locality, 180; cash benefits, death, from $500 to $1,350; superannuation, there is a total disability fund; President, Robert Dawson, 724 Cooper St., Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Perry, 463 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 102; date organized, 1868; total membership, male, 314, female, 3; average earnings per week, male, $13, female, $13; total number employed at business in locality, 318; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members receive $2 more per week and work 6 to 8 hours less, women non-members receive only $8 to $9 per week; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $225; President, P. M. Draper, P.O. box 1017, Ottawa, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Michael Powell, box 436 Ottawa, Ont.

Name,—Stonecutters' Union; date organized, December 5, 1853; total membership, 105; average earnings per week, $18.45; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 4 months; general cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at your business in your locality, about 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged in your business in your locality, members receive a dollar a day more than non-members and work two hours less; cash benefits in case of death, $100; President, Joseph Chevalier, Hull P.Q.; Corresponding Secretary, C. Daoust, No. 9 Alfred St., Hull, P.Q.; nights of meeting, alternate Wednesdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, No. 81; date organized, May 13, 1895; total membership, 71; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, from 30 to 90; general cause of idleness, slack trade; total number employed at your business in your locality, 80; cash benefits in case of sickness, a subscription; death, insurance; President, G. M. Carruthers, 112 Pretoria Ave., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Frank W. Grendel, 478 Lewis St., Ottawa; nights of meeting, alternate Sundays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 185; date organized, September 23, 1883; total membership, 97; total number employed at business in your locality, 150; cash benefits in case of death, amount of policy; President, John Maloney, 697 King Edward Ave., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. P. McLeod, 418 Nelson St., Ottawa; time of meeting, second Sunday of each month at 2 p.m.

Owen Sound.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons, Inter. Union, No. 11; date organized, June 15, 1898; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $21.37; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, cold and snow; total number employed at business in locality, 30; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive 7½ cents less per hour; President, Aleck. Stewart, Owen Sound; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. A. Perkins, P.O. Box 561; nights of meeting, every Thursday in month.

PALMERSTON.

Name,—Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of; date organized, Nov. 26, 1893; total membership, 24; total number employed at business in locality, 32; President, Ford Heslewood, Box 67, Palmerston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. F. Drummond, Box. 53, Palmerston, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Sundays.

PETERBORO'.

Name,—Typographical Union No. 248; date organized, January, 1901; total membership, 41; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 41; cash benefits, death, $70; President, Chas. Reid, Box 730; Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Perry, Box 730, Peterboro', Ont.; nights of meeting, second Saturday in month.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners, No. 672; date organized, Oct. 11, 1891; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, $12.25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, severe weather; total number employed at business in locality, 125; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—members receive 20 per cent. more wages; cash benefits, death, $50 to $200; President, John Alexander, Peterboro', Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Sloan, Box 750, Peterboro', Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Mondays in month.

POINT EDWARD.

Name,—Machinists, Sarnia Lodge, No. 271, Inter. Association; date organized, May 2, 1902; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 75; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—members receive $2.65 a day and non-members $2; cash benefits, death, $200; superannuation, $500 when 65 years old if a member in good standing for 10 years; $1,000 at 68 years if in good standing for 20 years; President, Alfred Flynn, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Powell, Point Edward, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

PRESTON.

Name,—Iron Molders' Union No. 314 date organized, May, 1899; total membership, 73; average earnings per week, from $15 to $25; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, no work on Saturday from May to September; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, extreme hot weather; total number employed at business in locality, about 125, including apprentices; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—members receive 50 cents per day more than non-members; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week; death, member for five years, $100, longer, $150; President, Thos. Mulligan, Preston, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Jansen, Preston (Box 98); nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

SARNIA.

Name,—Locomotive Firemen, Bro. of, No. 221; date organized, 1878; total membership, 86; average earnings, $18; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; total number

employed at business in locality, 300; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, whatever amount insured for; special work is carried on for members; Corresponding Secretary, Edward J. Blake, 410 South Christena street; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays each month.

Name,—Trainmen, Railroad, Bro. of; date organized, Sept. 23, 1883; total membership, 162; average earnings, per week, $13.30 to $20.30; number of working hours first five days, 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, about 195; cash benefits, sickness, $3.50; death, $250, $500, $1,000, $1,500; President, Thos. Porter, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Melvin A. Vanhorne Sarnia Ont.; nights of meeting, every Wednesday afternoon.

Name,—Teamsters, Inter. Bro. of and Helpers, No. 84; date organized, July, 1900; total membership, 33; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 130; cause of idleness, winter months, nothing doing; total number employed at business in locality, 100; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—non-members have to work 10 hours per day when working for city, members only work 9 hours; President, Chas. Nelson, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Tuck, Cromwell street, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Thursdays of month.

Name,—Conductors, Railway, Order of, No. 189; date organized, April 27, 1886; total membership, 34; average earnings per week, 25; number of working hours first five days, mileage system; total number employed at business in locality, 50; cash benefits, death, from $100 to $5,000, according to insurance; President, Frank Clement, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Bell, Tunnel P.O., Sarnia; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

Name,—Barbers, Journeymen, Inter. Union; date organized, Aug. 9, 1902; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 11; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 22; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 to $250; President, John Widner, Sarnia, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Rowden, Sarnia, Ont.; nights of meeting, last Tuesday in month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons, Inter. Union of America, No. 16; date organized, June 6th, 1901; total membership, 28; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 125; cause of idleness, unfavorable weather; total number employed at business in locality, 22; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization,—non-members receive about ten cents less per hour and work ten hours a day; President, W. J. Watt, Sault Ste. Marie West, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Ramsay, P.O. Box 446, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; nights of meeting, every Tuesday evening.

Name,—Typographical Union; date organized, February, 1905; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 10; President, D. W. Hils, care *Sault Express*, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Roy Wilkins, care *Sault Express*, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Monday in each month.

Name, Locomotive Engineers, Bro. of; date organized, June 29, 1902; total membership, 14; average earnings per week, $30; number of working hours first five days, 60; number of working hours Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 16; cash benefits, sickness, $6 per week; death, $500 (this is insurance carried by the company); President, S. Quantz, care A.C.R. Round House, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, N. Fulcher, P.O. Box 138, West Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
nights of meeting, fourth Sunday night of each month, and second Sunday afternoon of each month.

SMITH'S FALLS.

Name, Iron Molders' Union of N. A.; date organized, June, 1899; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed at business in locality, 135; cash benefits, sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $100 to $200; President, Alexander Ridgewood, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John M. Garrett, Box 263, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name.—Federal Labor Union, A. F. of L. No. 9,502; date organized, Dec., 1901; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $7.20; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed at business in locality, male, 600; female, 400; President, W. N. Ferguson, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary Wm. J. Hay, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays of month.

Name,—Engineers, Locomotive, Bro. of, Div. 381; date organized, 1888; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours, etc., paid on mileage basis; 100 miles or 10 hours; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 15; cause of idleness, repairs; total number employed at business in locality, 35; cash benefits, death, $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 to $4,500; superannuation at the will of the railway company; President Wm. Robinson, Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, James Currie, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, Inter. No. 21; date organized, Nov. 19, 1902; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at business in locality, 10; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, non-union men work one hour more per day; President, Jno. W. Perry, Smith's Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Rathwell, Smith's Falls; nights of meeting, second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Trainmen, Railway, Bro. of, No. 245; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 6 to 14; number of working hours Saturday, 6 to 14; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 90; cash benefits, death, $500, $1,000 to $1,350; President, James Mumby Smith's Falls, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Stinson, Smith's Falls, Ont.; nights of meeting every Sunday afternoon.

STRATFORD.

Name.—Firemen, Locomotive, Avon Lodge No. 38; date organized, 1881; total membership, 57; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours, mileage basis; wages paid monthly; total number employed at business in locality, 72; cash benefits, death, $500 to $3,000; President, J. F. Spencer, Box 318, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary H. M. Paton, Box 468, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, second Sunday in month at 2.30 p.m., and fourth Tuesday at 7 p.m.

Name.—Carpenters, Bro. of, No. 560; date organized, April, 1901; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $10.50; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 90; cause of idleness, cold weather; cash benefits, death, $50 and upwards; President, Chas. D. La Franier, Guelph street, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Stark, Wellington street, Guelph, Ont.; nights of meeting, second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Name.—Engineers, Locomotive, Bro. of., No. 188; date organized, 1875, total membership, 60; total number employed at business in locality, 70; cash benefits, death, from $1,500 to $4,500, whatever amount insured for; there is a reading-room for members; President, Wm. O'Brien, Box 337, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, John Zantley, Box 337, Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Sundays in each month.

Name,—Typographical Union, No. 139; date organized, 1902; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 20; cash benefits, death, $70; President, W. A. Pratt, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Peter McDougall, Box 176 Stratford, Ont.; nights of meeting, first Saturday in month.

Name.—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 569; date organized, 1871; total membership, 67; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; cash benefit in case of strike, from $2.50 to $3.75 per week; sickness, $2.50 per week; death, $60; superannuation from $1.50 to $2.50 weekly; President, John Yardley, Nelson street, Stratford, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Lowes, Box 4, Stratford; nights of meeting, alternate Saturday nights.

ST. CATHARINES.

Name.—Tailors, Custom, Branch 235, Journeymen of A.; date organized, Sept., 1896; total membership, male, 25; female 25; average earnings per week, male, $11; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, 10; all piece work; average number of days idle per member during year, about 60 days; cause of idleness, dullness of trade; total number employed at business in locality, male, 27, female, about 30; cash benefits, strike $6 and $9, death $25 to $100; President, Frank J. Coyle, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, David Allan, Box 2, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

Name.—Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers of N. A.; date organized, Oct. 1st, 1902; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, about $9.50; total number employed at business in locality, 24; cash benefits, death, a member in good standing for one year, $100; for six months' membership $50; President, John Fair, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Secord, Box 1,007, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Fridays of each month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140; date organized, Aug., 1880; total membership, male 19, female 2; average earnings per week, male $9,

female $9; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 7; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 21; cause of idleness, dull season; total number employed at business in locality, male 19, female 2; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of union, all are union men; cash benefits, lack of employment, $3 per week; sickness, $5 per week; superannuation, $500; death, $50 to $500; President, Leo Coyle, Box 153, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Herbert Ball, Box 153, St. Catharines Ont.; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

Name.—Brewery Workers, No. 305; total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 20; difference in wages or hours of those engaged in the business between members and non-members of organization, all are members of organization; President, Fred. Whittier, St. Paul street, St. Catharines, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Brady, Box 82, St. Catharines, Ont.; nights of meeting, first and last Wednesdays of month.

Name.—Bricklayers and Masons No. 4, Ontario; date organized, June 5, 1882; total membership, 44; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 96; cause of idleness, weather and lack of work; difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged in the business in locality between members and non-members of organization, non-members receive five cents less per hour than members; President, F. H. Hemphill, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, C. G. Patey, Box 53, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Name.—United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 38 of America; date organized, February 21st, 1883; total membership, 104; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, about 40; cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in the locality, 104; difference in wages or hours of those engaged in business in locality between members and non-members of organization, all are members; cash benefits in case of sickness, voluntary contribution; death, $100 to $200; disability, up to $300; President, George F. Nicholson, Box 714, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, James Carty, Box 193, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, every Friday.

Name.—Barbers' Union No. 1; date organized, October 1st, 1886; total membership, 19; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 16; number of days idle per member during year, none; total number employed at the business in locality, 19; cash benefit in case of sickness, $3.00 per week; death, $25.00; President, William Rand, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Haynes, St. Paul street, St. Catharines; nights of meeting, first and third Mondays in month.

St. Thomas.

Name.—Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers; date organized, 1876; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, $25.00; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours per day for road, and 12 for switch engineers; number days idle per member during year, 30 to 40; general cause of idleness, sickness, etc.; total number employed at business in locality, 240; cash benefits in case of sickness, $10 per week; death, from $15 to $45; President, M. J. McAndrew, Box 698, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary; Eli Cowles, Box 1,313, St. Thomas.

Name,—Bricklayers & Masons Union No. 8, Ontario; date organized, 1887; total membership, 20; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number of days idle per member during year, from November till April; general cause of idleness, bad weather; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members engaged in your business in your locality, all are members; President, Arthur Chamberland, Box 406, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Frank J. Stoner, Box 406, St. Thomas; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 529; date organized, 1880; total membership, 54; average earnings per week, about $25.00; total number employed at your business in your locality, 60; President, David Britt, Kairns St., St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, John C. Bain,2 Meda St., St. Thomas; time of meeting, every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors No. 13; date organized, 1880; total membership, 112; average earnings, $75 per month; total number employed at business in locality, 175; cash benefit in case of death, insurance; President, Jeremiah Lorden, M. C. R. R., St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, John MacKenzie, St. Thomas; time of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday at 2 p. m.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 141; date organized, 1890; total membership, male, 22, female, 28; average earnings per week, from $10 to $12 male, $5 to $7.50 for female; number of working hours first five days, male, 10 to 12, female, 10; number of working hours Saturday, male, 10 to 12, female 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, slackness of trade; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged at your business in locality, members receive from $2 to $4 for per week than non-members; cash benefits in case of death, $25 after six months' membership, $40 after one year, $50 after two years, $75 after three, and $100 after four years' membership; President, Hugh Oliver, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Abernethy, Box 719, St. Thomas; nights of meeting, 4th Monday of each month.

TORONTO.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners 4th Branch; date organized, 1902; total membership, 157; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members engaged in business in locality of organization, members work 8 hours a day and receive from 32½ to 35 cents per hour and non-members work 9 hours and receive from 25 to 27½ cents per hour; cash benefits paid in case of sickness, $3.00 for 26 weeks then $1.50; death, $60.00; when a member six months $17.50; unemployed benefit, $2.50 for twelve weeks, then $1.50 for twelve weeks, making in all $48 in one year; superannuation after 25 years' membership, $2.00 per week, after 18 years' membership, $1.75 per week; total benefit, up to $100; accident benefit totally, $500, partial, $250 and $125; President, F. C. Weese, 51 Pearson Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Adamson, 318 Salem Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, alternate Mondays.

Name,—International Woodworkers' Local No. 157 of America; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 7; cause of idleness, moving from one position to another; total number employed at business in locality, 300;

difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged in business in your locality between members and non-members of your organization, non-members are working ten hours a day, members nine hours, non-members receive slightly lower wages than members; cash benefit in case of death, $100; in case of accident causing total disability, $250; President, E. W. Nicholson, 129 Sumach Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Pickles, 864 Palmerston Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month.

Name, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America No. 258; date organized, April, 1903; total membership, 172; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5 hours six month, and 9 hours six months; total number employed at business in locality, about 250; President, Wm. Pittam, 281 Keele St., Toronto Junction; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Parker, 46 St. Clair Ave., Toronto Junction.

Name, Photo Engravers' Union No. 35; date organized, July 15th 1903; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $17; number of working hours first five days, 8½ number of working hours Saturday, 4; total number employed at business in locality, about 25; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of your organization in locality, members work 46½ hours per week while non-members work from 46½ to 51 hours; cash benefit in case of death, $75; President, W. London, 95 Vanauley St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Frank E. Anderson, 51 Broadview Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday in month.

Name,—Coal Wagon Drivers' Local No. 457; I. B. of T.; date organized, October 16th, 1904; total membership at that time, 75; average earnings per week, $10.80; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; total number employed at business in locality, about 300; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in locality, members receive from 80c to $1.80 more than non-members per week; President, Frank Burns, 34 Nelson St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Henry R. Barton, 156 Victoria St., Toronto; time of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sunday at 2.30 p. m.

Name,—Garment Workers, Operators, No. 202 of America; date organized, February 27th, 1903; total membership, male, 50; female, 20; average earnings per week, male, $12.00, female, $6.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, from 12 to 18 days; general cause of idleness, slack season; total number employed at business in locality, male, 200; female, 1,500 President, Philip Lesser, 46 William St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. Arnold, 5 St. Vincent St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Friday.

Name,—International Brass Moulders' Local No. 5; date re-organized, October 16th, 1904; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, about $16; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 8; cause of idleness, stock-taking; total number employed at business in locality, about 50; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; in case of death, $100; President, W. H. Mallet, 226 Adelaide St. W., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. Pudley, 905 Queen St. East, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Name,—Printing Press Assistants and Feeders No. 1; date organized, 1890; total membership, male, 200; female, 1; average earnings per week, male, $10.00, female, $10.00; number of working hours first five days 9 hours

and fifty minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 4 hours and fifty minutes; total number employed at business in locality, male, 200; female, 1; cash benefit in case of death, $75.00; President, Wm. Walmsley 373 Gerrard St. East, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Attrell, 187 Marlborough Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Thursday in month.

Name,—Stone Masons' Inter. Union, No. 26 of Ontario; date organized, 1884; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; general cause of idleness, winter and wet weather; total number employed at business in locality, 150; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in business in locality, non-members work longer hours than members; President, Charles Ingram, 58 Humbert St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John R. Cross, 279 Hamburg Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in month.

Name,—International Union of Steam Engineers No. 152; date organized, December 7th, 1896; total membership, 135; average earnings per week, from $10.00 to $40.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; cash benefit in case of sickness, $3 per week for six weeks; any special work carried on for members such as an evening class, we have a course of lectures from an educational committee twice a month; President, John Fox, 246 St. Patrick St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Barron, Toronto Junction; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month.

Name,—Civic Employees' Ben. Union No. 1; date organized, 1887; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; with two weeks holidays every year at full pay; total number employed at business in locality, 125; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in business in locality, non-members receive $10.80 per week, members receive $12.00 per week; cash benefit in case of sickness, $4 per week first ten weeks and $2 per week for five weeks; President, E. J. Hopkings, Caroline Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Hilton, 115 Booth Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance No. 30; date organized, November 23rd, 1896; total membership, 207; average earnings per week, $15.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, about 300; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in business in locality, members receive from 2½ to 10 cents per hour more than non-members and members work 50 hours per week while non-members work 60; cash benefit in case of death, $100; President, H. S. McHenry, 261 Spadina Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Chapman, 312 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays of month.

Name,—Railway Employees' Union and Ben. Society, Div. 113, A. A. of St. & Electric Ry. E. of A.; date organized, August 23rd, 1893; total membership, 1,000; total number employed at business in locality, 1,400; cash benefit in case of sickness, $3.00 per week, death, $100; President, J. H. Pickles, Bracondale P. O., Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Griffin, 48 Heward Ave.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.

Name,—International Piano and Organ Workers No. 41 of America; date organized, December, 1902; total membership, 167; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of

working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; general cause of idleness, slack season; total number employed at business in locality, 180; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.00 weekly for eight weeks; death, after membership for six months, $50.00, after two years, $100, after five years, $200; President, Wm. Adamstone, 9 Robinson St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Harding, 112 Birch Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen No. 262; date organized, March 20th, 1885; total membership, 124; average earnings per week, $16.35; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; cash benefit in case of death, from $500 to $3,000; President Ernest Raybould, Toronto Junction P. O.; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Butcher, Toronto Junction P. O.; time of meetings, 1st and 4th Tuesday, and 2nd Sunday of each month.

Name,—International Marble Workers, Local No. 12; date organized, April 4th, 1902; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at your business in your locality, 46; President, Alexander Crawford, 157 Lippincott St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Slattery, 703 Markham St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every 1st and 3 Thursday in the month.

Name,—International Union United Brewery Workmen Local No. 304; date organized, June 1902; average earnings per week, about $10.50; total membership, 250; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, slackness, of trade; President, John D. Corcoran, Norway P. O., Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, George W. Haines, 14 Thompson St.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month.

Name,—International Tobacco Workers' Local Union No. 63; date organized, December 26, 1899; total membership, male, 15, female, 12; average earnings per week, male, $10.00, female, $5.00; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; average number of days idle per member during year, 13; general cause of idleness, stock-taking; total number employed at your business in your locality, male, 15, female, 12; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members; cash benefit in case of sickness, $3.00 per week; death, $50.00; President, Daniel W. Dorgan, 64 Elliott Street, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Lavoie, 236 King St. E., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Thursday in month.

Name,—Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 85; date organized, 1901; total membership, 150; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at business in locality, 160; President, H. Gain, Carlton St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. Hungerford, 434 Shaw Street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in month.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers Council No. 1; date organized, January 27th, 1899; total membership, 148; average earnings per week, $20.00; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, close of navigation; total number employed at business in locality, 80; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in your business in your locality, all are members of organization; any special work carried on for members such as an evening class; we have a reading room and give lectures

to young engineers: President, Harry Parker, 169 Baldwin St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, G. W. Clarkson, 35 Woolsley St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Friday during the winter months.

Name,—Broom and Whisk Makers' Local Union No. 55; date organized, January 22nd, 1901; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $8; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, June 1st to September 1st, 5 hours, the rest of the year, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, lack of trade; total number employed at business in locality, 40; President, Charles Leonard, 13 St. Albans St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. G. Annis, 6 Verral Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday of every month.

Name,—Machinists No. 689, Headlight Lodge; date organized, April, 1904; total membership, 47; average earnings per week, $12.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; total number employed at your business in locality, about 90; differin wages or hours of labor of those engaged in your business in your locality between members and non-members of organization, members receive two cents per hour more than non-members:; cash benefit in case of death, $50 to $200; superannuation, $500 to $1,000; President, John Blythe, 19 Eden Place, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Bliss, 145 Portland Street, Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month.

Name,—Civic Employees' Benevolent Union No. 2; date organized, April 6th, 1894; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 9; number working hours Saturday, 9; but two weeks holiday is given in lieu of Saturday, half holiday; total number employed at your business in your locality, 55; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 per week; death, $25; superannuation, only when granted by the lodge; President, Edward Williams, 49 Wyndham St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Hill, 840 King St. West, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Wednesday in the month.

Name,—Order Railway Conductors Division No. 17; date organized, 1881; total membership, 60; President, W. I. Gray, Balmy Beach, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. Mitchell, 23 Rose Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Sundays.

Name,—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local No. 188; date organized, April 28th, 1902; total membership, 175; average earnings per week, from $10 to $16; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5 from May to August, the other 8 months 10 hours, average number of days idle per member during year, 40; general cause of idleness, scarcity of live stock, blocked roads with snow; total number employed at your business in your locality, male, about 1,000, female, 25; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week for four weeks, $3 for next four weeks; death, $100; President, Wm. Lachrie, 83 Lindsay Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Letts, 75 Foxley St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America Local 376; date organized, February 17th, 1902; total membership, 125; average earnings per week, $11.00; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 16; total number employed at your business in your locality, about 450; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in business in your locality; members work two hours less per day than non-members; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5.00 per week; death, from $60 to $500; President,

Alfred Sebastian, 215 Yonge St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. B. Doolittle, 293 Jarvis St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in month.

Name, Toronto Printing Pressmen's Union No. 10; date organized, October, 1889; total membership, 130; average earnings per week, $16.50; number of working hours first five days, 9 hours and 50 minutes; number of working hours Saturday, 4 hours and 50 minutes; total number employed at your business in your locality, about 140; cash benefits in case of death, $100; President, John Barber 67 Sullivan St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Edward H. Randall, 25 Oak St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Monday of each month.

Name,—Internation Brotherhood of Bookbinders No. 28; date organized, June, 27th, 1893; total membership, 210; average earnings per week, $14; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, lack of work; total number employed at your business in your locality, 214; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of your organization employed at your business in your locality; members receive $4 per week more than non-members; cash benefit in case of death, $50; President, Wm. Hacon, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. R. Bate, 295 Adelaide St. W., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday in month.

Name,—United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitter's Helpers, No. 46; total membership, 400; average earnings per week, $16.50; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; general cause of idleness, lack of work; total number employed at your business in your locality, from 300 to 350; [illegible] improvers; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization employed at your business in your locality, all are members; but non-members receive 5 to 10 cent[illegible]

at your business in your locality, about 100; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged at your business in your locality, members receive 5 cents. per hour more than non-members; cash benefit in case of sickness, $2 per week for six weeks; death, 25 cents. levy per member; President, W. A. Devine, 297 Delaware Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Johnstone, 6 Home Place, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays in month.

Name,—Musical Protective Association; date organized, December 2nd, 1887; total membership, male, 460, female, 3; cash benefits in case of sickness, $3 per week, death, $25; President, John Waldron, 263 Carlton St.; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Wiggins, 200 Palmerston Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Sunday in each month.

Name,—United Garment Workers, Cutters and Trimmers, No. 185; date organized, May 15th, 1902; total membership, 117; average earnings per week, $13; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, about fifty; general cause of idleness, dullness in trade; total number employed at your business in your locality, 150; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged in your business in your locality, members receive three dollars more per week than non-members; President, Wm. E. Malloy, 168 Brunswick Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Fenton, 192 Simcoe St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays in month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union No. 27; date organized, May 4, 1859; total membership, male, 360, female, 17; average earnings per week, male, $11.50, female, $11.50; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; general cause of idleness, stocktaking and wet weather; total number employed at your business in your locality, male, 360, female, 17; cash benefits in case of lack of employment, $3 per week, sickness, $5 per week, death, from $50 to $550; President, J. McCarthy, Manning Ave.; Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Monday night.

Name,—Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 66; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 8; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, summer months; total number employed at your business in your locality, 82, including apprentices; cash benefit in case of death, $500; President, Howard Mann, 67 Northcote Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, George Gardiner, 57 Beaconsfield Ave., Toronto; time of meeting, 2nd and 4th Sunday afternoon.

Name,—Bricklayers' Inter. Union, Local No. 2; total membership, 678; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, inclement weather and lack of material; total number employed at business in locality, 725; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members of organization receive 47 cents. per hour and work 8 hours per day, non-members receive from 20 cents. per hour to 45 cents. and work 8 to 10 hours per day; cash benefits, death, $150; President, Thos. Izzard, 66 McDonnell Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Murphy 18 Beatrice St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Name,—Electrical Workers (Linemen), Inter. Bro. of; date organized, Jan. 29, 1903; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $16; num-

ber of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, 100; cash benefits, sickness, $3 per week; death, $100; President, Wm. H. O'Brien, 66 Mansfield Ave., Toronto; Secretary, T. W. Watman, 204 Berkley St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Monday.

Name,—United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners, Local No. 27; date organized, 1882; total membership, 390; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 40; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade; total number employed at business in locality, 2,000; cash benefits, death, $200; President, C. H. Wells, 295 Jarvis St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Frank T. Short, 13½ Breadalbane St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays.

Name,—Web Pressmen's Union No. 1; date organized, 1893; total membership ,30; average earnings per week, $16; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 30; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members; President, Jas. Donaldson, care of Globe Office, Toronto, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Leake, 49 Bellevue Ave.; nights of meeting, 3rd Thursdays.

Name,—Stereotypers & Electrotypers' Union No. 21; date organized, March, 1891; total membership, 51; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 52; cash benefits, death, $100; President, H. Blancoe, care of National Stereotypers & Electrotyper's Co., Adelaide St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. McDougall, 13 Park Rd., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Thursdays.

Name,—United Bro. of Leatherworkers on Horse Goods; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid part fortnightly and part weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 250; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, members are paid better; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week; death, $100; there is special work carried on for members in evening; President, Geo. Shipman, 139 Bathurst St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. F. Todd, 158 Strachan Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Name,—Association Lithographic Printers, Transferrers and Provers; date organized, April 11th, 1903; total membership, about 120; average earnings per week, $19; number of working hours first five days, 9½; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week, death, $500; President, H. J. Fitton, 757 Gerrard St. E.; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Powis, 105 Sussex Ave., Toronto; nights of meeting, 4th Thursdays.

Name,—Boot & Shoe Workers No. 233; date organized, Dec. 8, 1900; total membership, male, 170, female, 50; average earnings per week, $8.50; female, $5; number of working hours first five days, male, 10, female, 9; number of working hours Saturday, male, 5, female, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, manufacturers inability to regulate and fill their orders properly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 230, female, 110; difference

in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, male $1 per week, female 50 cents. per week; cash benefits, lack of employment, dues paid; sickness, $5 per week; death, $50 to $100; President, Wm. Stewart, 27 Grange Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Pollock, 118 Victor Avenue, Toronto; nights of meeting, every Monday.

Name,—Amal. Society Carpenters & Joiners, No. 1 Branch; total membership, 250; average earnings per week, $13.20; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly and fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; cause of idleness, inclement weather; total number employed at business in locality, about 800 (all union men); cash benefits, lack of employment, $2.50 per week, sickness, $3 per week, death, $60; superannuation, after membership of 20 or 25 years, from $1.75 to $2 is paid weekly; President, E. Edward, 62 Isabella St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary J. J. Helling, 184 George St., Toronto; nights of meeting, alternate Mondays.

Name,—Builders Laborers' Union; date organized, 1881; total membership, 600; average earnings, $9 per week; number of working hours first five days, 8; number of working hours Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; cash benefits, death, $75; President, George Drover, 21 St. Andrew St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John M. MacKintosh, 48 Humbert St., Toronto; nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Name,—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; date organized, October 25, 190—; total membership, male, 50; female, 3; average earnings, $40 to $60 per month; female, $25 to $45 per month; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; total number employed at business in locality, male, 100, female, 50; President, C. E. Hill, 285 Carleton St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E.

sickness, $4 per week; superannuation, $1 per week; death, $50; President, Ed. M. Meehan, 52 Phoebe St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Thompson, 624 Ontario St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st Saturdays.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers of A., No. 39; date organized, Nov. 8, 1902; total membership, 275; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly and part fortnightly by different factories; total number employed at business in locality, 400; cash benefits, sickness, $5 per week for 8 weeks in year; death, $50; President, P. M. Dwier, 254 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Whiting, 221 Simcoe St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Name,—Metal Polishers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers, Inter. Union No. 53; date organized, July 17, 1900; total membership 50; average earnings per week, $12.38; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, death, $50 to $100; President, John Haskagne, 487 Adelaide St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Walter Daniel, 267½ Simcoe St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesday in month.

Name,—Fur Workers, Inter. Association of, Local No. 2; date organized, 1903; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 4½; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at business in locality, male, 150, female, 250; cash benefits, death, $50; President, F. F. McClarty, 222 Simcoe St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Charles W. De Guere, 44 Borden St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 2nd Thursday of each month.

Name,—Horseshoers, Inter. Journeymen, Local Union No. 40; date organized, February 3rd, 1897; total membership 30; average earnings per week $24.00; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, 60; President, Jas. Smith, 30 Pears Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Charles McDonald, 24 [illegible]; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Longshoremen, No. 646; date organized, Sept. 2, 1901; total membership 40; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, death, $50; President, J. H. [illegible], 75 Adelaide St.; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh [illegible], 75 King and Parliament streets; nights of meeting [illegible] days in month.

Name,—Metal Workers, Brass and Silver Workers; date organized, [illegible]; total membership, [illegible]; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; cash benefits, death, $50; President, [illegible]; Corresponding Secretary, [illegible]; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Inter. Union of, Local No. [illegible]; date organized, [illegible]; total membership, [illegible]; average earnings per week, $[illegible]; number of working hours first five days, [illegible]; number of working hours Saturday, [illegible]; wages paid weekly; total number employed at business in locality, [illegible]; cash benefits, death, $[illegible]; President, [illegible]; Corresponding Secretary, [illegible]; nights of meeting, [illegible].

45; President, W. J. McLean, 152 Huron St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McCarthy, 82 Bond St., Toronto; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Friday.

THOROLD.

Name,—United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of America; date organized, June, 1903; total membership, 19; average earnings per week, $13.50; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness in building trade; total number employed at business in locality, about 25; cash benefits, death, from $25 to $100; disability, from $50 to $400; President, M. J. Nestor, Merriton, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. N. Higgins, Front St., Thorold, Ont.; nights of meeting, 3rd Thursday.

WALLACEBURG.

Name,—Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, No. 10; date organized, in 1867; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, all piece work; number of working hours first five days, 8½; number of working hours Saturday, 7¾; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, laws of the Association; difference in wages and hours of labor between members and non-members of organization, all are members; cash benefits, death, $500; President, Marshall Quinn, Wallaceburg, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Simmerman, Wallaceburg, Ont.; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Saturday of month.

WINDSOR.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 316; date organized, June 30, 1898; total membership, 82; average earnings per week, $18; total number employed at your business in your locality, 63; cash benefit in case of sickness $3 per week, death, Insurance Providence Society; President, Frank Shannan, Pluiar St. W., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Weldrick, 75 Arthur St. East, Windsor; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Mondays and 2nd and 4th Sundays.

Name,—United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 689; date organized, January 20th, 1902; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, wet weather; total number employed at business in locality, 100; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization in business in your locality, members receive 25 cents per hour more than non-members; cash benefit in case of death, $200; President, Charles Bray, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Doumechelle; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Mondays in month.

Name,—Bricklayers and Masons No. 6; date organized, 1895; total membership, about 50; average earnings per week, $24 to $25; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, about 60; cause of idleness, inclement weather; cash benefit in case of sickness, $5 if hurt while at work; President, William Maycock, Sandwich, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, Matthew Rapson, Box 688, or 11 Niagara St., Windsor; nights of meeting, every Tuesday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 390; date organized, June, 1902; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $18.00; number of working hours first five days, 12; number of working hours Saturday, 12; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, business slack; total number employed at your business in your locality,

30; President, Caleb Knight, P.O. Box 216, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, David Landspeary, Box 382, Windsor; nights of meeting, alternate Tuesdays.

Name,—International Barbers' Local Union of America No. 451; date organized, October 16th, 1902; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first five days, 11; number of working hours Saturday, 16; total number employed at business in locality, 18; difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged in your business in your locality between members and non-members of organization, members work two hours less than non-members per day; cash benefit in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, from $60 to $500, according to length of membership; President, George Coll, International Hotel, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Warren, Crawford House, Windsor; nights of meeting, 4th Wednesday in each month.

WOODSTOCK.

Name,—International Hod Carriers and Builders' Labourers Union of America; date organized, January, 1903; total membership, 22; average earnings per week, $11.30; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; number of days idle per member during year, several months; general cause of idleness, bad weather and lack of trade; President, Harry Stock, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, John Green, 71 Douglas St., Woodstock; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 22; date organized, December, 1902; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first five days, 9; number of working hours Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member during year, 4 months; general cause of idleness, bad weather; total number employed at your business in your locality, 35; difference in wages or hours of labor of those engaged in your business in your locality between members and non-members of organization, all are members; President, Thomas Reeve, Henry St., Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Johnson, 15 Norwich Ave., Woodstock; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of month.

Name,—International Ironmoulders' Union of North America No. 249; date organized, Local, 1901; International, 1853; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first five days, 10; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; general cause of idleness, stocktaking, legal holidays and Saturdays; total number employed at your business in your locality, from 50 to 60; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of organization engaged in your business in your locality, members receive $2.65 minimum for day work, non-members receive $2.25 maximum day work; cash benefits paid in case of lack of employment, exempt from dues; sickness, $5.25 per week; death, $100 to $200, according to length of membership; President, James Wilson, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, F. O. Burgess, Woodstock; nights of meeting, 1st and 3rd Fridays in month.

Name,—International Journeymen Barbers' Union of America; date organized, May 21st, 1903; total membership, 12; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first five days, 10; number of working hours Saturday, 14; total number employed at your business in your locality, 12; difference in wages or hours of labor between members and non-members of your organization engaged in your business in your locality, all are members; cash benefits in case of sickness, $5 per week; death, $60 and upwards; President, Hyram Berkley, 12 Finkle St., Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Canfield, 234 Dundas St., Woodstock; nights of meeting, 2nd and 4th Monday.

		Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
		[illegible] Hemmeter	Berlin, box 150	2nd and 4th Mondays.
		[illegible] Mattice	75 Greenwich St., Brantford.	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
		H. A. Ducker	Box 36, Brockville	Every Friday.
		[illegible] Chamberlain	Collingwood	[illegible]
		Oliver Springer	Chatham	Alternate Mondays.
		Wm. Nelson	Dundas	[illegible]
		[illegible] Read	Box 76, Galt	[illegible]
		[illegible] Heatley	Box 208, Guelph	2nd and 4th Friday.
		[illegible] Smith	P.O. box 323	1st and 3rd Friday.
		Henry [illegible]	75 Bay St.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
		W. Toll	926 Elizabeth St.	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
		Wm. Clegg	Midland	[illegible]
		[illegible] Wismer	Niagara Falls	[illegible]
		M. Powell	Bag Bureau. Care Gov't Printing Bureau.	[illegible]
		[illegible] J. Larden	327 Bell St.	[illegible]
		Walter H. Tighe	Peterboro	[illegible]

Stratford:							
Trades and Labor Council...	1900	13	Jas. Shannon	Box 178, Stratford .	Fred J. Todd	Box 311, Stratford	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Sarnia:							
Trades and Labor Council...	1902	10	G. A. Lambert...	Cromwell St., Sarnia	G. H. Weston.....	108 Queen Street, Sarnia.	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
Smith's Falls:							
Trades and Labor Council...	1902	5	John Dike.....	Smith's Falls	J. H. Hopkins	Smith's Falls	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
St. Catharines:							
Trades and Labor Council.....		20	G. E. Bryant	St. Catharines	J. D. Wright	St. Catharines....	1st and 3rd Wednesday.
St. Thomas:							
Trades and Labor Council.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. W. Smith	St. Thomas	.....
Toronto:							
— District Labor Council	1881	87	R. Hungerford...	434 Shaw St	D. W. Kennedy....	59 Edward St....	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Allied Printing Trades Council	.....	.....	T. W. Elliott	215 Dunn Ave	H. Blencoe	109 Wilton Ave..	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Building Trades Council.....	1905	20	Frank Moses.....	47 Charles St.....	Frank C. Weese....	57 Pearson Ave ..	2nd and 4th Monday.
— District Council Garment Workers.....	.....	.....	Wm. Frazer	76 Manning Ave ..	M. Stewart	180 Carleton St.	Every Monday.
Woodworkers Council.....	.....	.....	W. Pelz	72 Manning Ave ..	John Pickles.....	864 Palmerston Av	.....
Metal Trades Council.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Burleigh Aikens...	71 University Ave	.....
Windsor:							
Trades and Labor Council ...	1902	12	A. McKee	169 Bruce Ave	N. H. Jackson ..	P.O. box 384	2nd and 4th Friday.
Woodstock:							
Trades and Labor Council...	1902	8	A. E. Starr	Woodstock	D. Brown, Jr	Woodstock	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Wallaceburg:							
Trades and Labor Council...	.....	.....	.....	.....	James Lucas.....	Box 219, Wallaceburg	.....

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Allandale:					
Conductors, Railway, No. 355	Thomas Paton	Box 107, Allandale, P.O.	Frank Heard	Allandale	3rd Sunday.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 186	George Lawrence	Box 24, Allandale	John T. Clark	Box 23, Allandale	1st Sun. and 3rd Tues.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 442	John Little	Box 93, Allandale	J. D. Wisdom	Allandale	2nd Sun. & 4th Wed.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 498			E. Stephenson	Allandale	
Trainmen, No. 377	A. J. Hunt	Allandale	J. P. McMillan	Allandale	2nd Wed. & 4th Sun.
Algoma Mills:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 491			W. J. Jenkes	Dean Lake	
Amherstburg:					
Bartenders, No. 305			Jas. H. Kirtley	Amherstburg, Ont	
Longshoremen, No. 504	Emos Clayton	Amherstburg, Ont	Sept. Campeon	Amherstburg, Ont	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Arnprior:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 227	James Macklem	Arnprior	Chas. Burgess	Sand Point	
Aurora:					
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 235			John J. Kerr	Aurora, Ont	
Berlin:					
Barbers			George Bochiner	Berlin, Ont	
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 200	Wm. Draper	Berlin, Ont	Alvin Schiedel	Berlin, Ont	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Bartenders, No. 205			Geo. Englehart	Box 419, Berlin	
Bricklayers, No. 12			Jacob E. Cook	11 Church st., Berlin	
Broommakers, No. 7			A. J. Voege	Berlin, Ont	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 553	C. F. Brandt	Waterloo, Ont.	P. Jacobs	Box 329, Berlin	1st and 3rd Friday.
Cigarmakers, No. 422	J. H. Kressler	Berlin, Ont.	S. Wellhueser	132 King st., Berlin	2nd Tuesday.
Clerks (Retail), No. 28	H. Peters	Berlin, Ont.	Otto Trueman	Berlin, Ont	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Garment Workers			Miss Ludrida	Berlin, Ont	
Laborers, T. & L. C., No. 17	Henry Shintz	Box 218, Berlin	A. E. Wildfong	Box 218, Berlin, Ont.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Leather Workers, No. 334			Jacob Huber	Berlin, Ont	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 317	Titus Weaver	Berlin, Ont.	M. J. Ross	Box 423, Berlin	4th Friday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 43			Frank Ludwig	P.O. Box 480	1st and 3rd Monday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 334	W. J. Sherrer	Waterloo, Ont.	J. H. Harnack	72 Victoria st., Berlin	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Rubber Workers, A.F. of L., No. 9785			H. O. Bender	Berlin, Ont	
Steam Engineers			Wm. Oldschlager	Box 323, Berlin, Ont	
Shoe Workers, No. 206	Chas. Dillon	Berlin, Ont.	C. J. N. Massell	Box 175, Berlin, Ont.	3rd and 4th Friday.
Tailors (Custom), No. 264	H. Heuther	Berlin, Ont.	Chas. C. Hahn	9 Elgin st., Berlin, Ont.	1st Tuesday.

Team Drivers, No. 194			Ph. Weber	Berlin, Ont.	
Typographical, No. 366			C. C. Delion	Box 70, Berlin	
Wood Workers, No. 275			Wm. Schrader	Berlin, Ont.	
Woodworkers, Finishers, 276	Chas. Dahmer	Berlin, Ont.	John H. Heimbecker	Box 150, Berlin	1st and 3rd Monday.
Wood Carvers			R. McCrae	Box 166, Berlin	
Belleville:					
Bartenders, No. 298			David Kerr	Box 483, Belleville	
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 189	E. Taylor	Station P.O. Box 85.	W. J. Logue	Station P.O., Belleville	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 66	G. H. Roy	Belleville Station	F. A. Brown	Belleville Station	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Brantford:					
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 173	George Innis	c/o McHutcheon, Baker Shop, Brantford.	John McGowan	115 Eagle ave., Brantford.	1st Saturday in month.
Barbers, No. 298	Fred. Hamel	Belmont Barber Shop, Brantford	Edward Rice	5 George st., Brantford.	Last Thurs. in month.
Bartenders, No. 182	T. McCluskey	Prince of Wales Hotel, Brantford	Geo. Roach	City Hall, Brantford.	Last Sunday.
Bricklayers, No. 9	Thos. Harper	14 Jarvis st., Brantford	W. J. Kerr	136 William st., Brantford.	Thursday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 498	W. T. Williams	Brantford, Ont.	W. Buchan	245 Brock st., Brantford	Thursday.
Cigarmakers, No. 59	W. Crawford	Niagara st. Brantford.	F. Mather	75 Greenwich st., Brantford.	3rd Tuesday.
Ironmoulders, No. 29	Coleman Crawley	American Hotel, Brantford.	C. W. Hazard	11 George st., Brantford.	Alternate Mondays.
Letter Carriers, No. 13	Wm. Lake	Brantford	Geo. Broatch	79 Palace st., Brantford	2nd Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 564	Thos. Kirkly	101 Queen st., Brantford	Fred. Jones	106 Victoria st., Brantford.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 313	Wm. Lowel	71 Brighton Row, Brantford.	C. H. Jones	93 Arthur st., Brantford.	1st and 4th Monday.
Plasterers, No. 164	Thos. Jennings	82 Erie ave., Brantford	Jas. Patterson	20 Edgerton st., Brantford.	2nd Tuesday.
Plumbers, S. & G. Fitters, No. 186	Alfred Squibb	101 William st., Brantford.	Jas. D. Palmer	105 Dundas st., Brantford.	2nd and 4th Wednes.
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 98	James Virtue	202 Wellington st., Brantford.	R. Anderson	210 Chatham st., Brantford.	2nd Tuesday.
Tailors (Custom), No. 117	Chas. Durwa	Brantford	Hector Greig	Box 432, Brantford	4th Tuesday.
Typographical, No. 378	Ira Dalton Lemton	"Courier" Office, Brantford.	E. Roy Styles	56 Albion st., Brantford.	4th Saturday.
Brampton:					
Machinists, No. 557			C. H. Reichert	Box 505, Brampton	
Brockville:					
Barbers, No. 387			Wm. Young	Brockville, Ont.	
Bartenders, No. 308	Chas Graham	Brockville	D. J. Macdonald	Grand Central hotel	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Bricklayers, No. 13	Wm. Brepant	"	Geo. Barkly	Box 74, Brockville	Alternate Wednesday
Butcher Workmen			S. McDougall	Brockville	
Carworkers, No. 305			D. Wolf	"	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Brockville.—*Continued.*					
Carpenters, Bro. No. 799	F. Clow	Brockville, Ont	E. J. Byrne	Brockville	Every Thursday.
Cigarmakers, No. 411			Jas. Allan	Box 36, Brockville	
Longshoremen, No. 342	H. C. Barker	Brockville, Ont	Wm. Kelly	Brockville	1st and 3rd Monday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 321	W. H. Gallagher	"	R. H. Lindsay	"	1st and 2nd Monday.
Stationary Engineers					
Tailors (Custom) No. 262			David Muirhead	Box 40, Brockville	2nd Monday.
Typographical Union, No. 393			S. W. Bell	Box 561 "	
Conductors, Railway, No. 366	T. W. Parsley	King st., Brockville	R. McConachie	Box 533 "	1st Sunday in month.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 118	John Ryan	" "	R. Wardrop	Brockville	Every Thursday.
Firemen, " " 69	Samuel Easter	Brockville	W. J. Easter	"	"
Trainmen, No. 208	James Mahan	"	Chas. R. Kerr	"	1st Sun. and 2nd Mon.
Bowmanville:					
Laborers' Union			W. J. Berry	Bowmanville	
Woodworkers, No. 194			D. Morrison	"	
Burk's Falls:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 256	James O'Dell	Burk's Falls	John Denham	Novar, Ont	
Barrie:					
Machinists, No. 177			Ike Gofton	Vespra House, Barrie	
Carpenters' Union			E. J. Byrne	Barrie	
Bridgeburg:					
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 471	J. W. Bailey	Bridgeburg	Alex. McIntyre	Amagari, Ont	1st and 3rd Friday.
Engineers, Bro. " " 679	Richard Walsh	1891 Niagara st, Buffalo, N.Y.	H. F. Perrin	Bridgeburg, Ont	1st Wed. and 3rd Tues.
Trainmen, Bro. of " 713	Thos. Edwards	Amagari P.O	Wm. M. Seaton	"	1st and 3rd Sun. and last Mon.
Beeton:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 254			Thos. Young	Beeton	
Beamsville:					
Stonecutters			W. H. McCauley	Box 31, Beamsville	1st and 2nd Thursday.
Carleton Place:					
Blacksmiths, Bro. No. 424			Albert E. Wilson	Carleton Place	
Boilermakers, No. 325			Warren McGillivray	"	
Carworkers, No. 229	J. D. McLaren	Carleton Place	Jas. H. New	"	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Ironmoulders, No. 362	Jas. Ferral	"	Geo. Murray, box 292	"	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Machinists, No. 211	Fred Willis	"	J. H. Cumbers	High st., Carleton Pl.	2nd and 4th Thursday.

Firemen, Locomotive, No. 518	Frank Devlin	Carleton Place	D. J. Thoms	Carleton Place	3rd and 4th Monday.
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 222			J. W. Johnston	Box 801, Carleton Place	
Trainmen, No. 527	J. S. Alexander	Carleton Place	S. Bradford	Carleton Place	1st Mon. and 3rd Wed.
Stovemounters, No. 78			R. P. Dryman	"	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Chapleau:					
Conductors, Railway, No. 315	F. Hartley	Chapleau	J. B. Ethier	Chapleau	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 319	Thos Burt	"	Jas. D. McAdam	"	1st and 3rd Monday.
Firemen, " No. 321	W. H. Leigh	"	W. L. Best	Box 113, Chapleau	" "
Trainmen, No. 246	T. J. Godfrey	"	J. D. Wilson	Chapleau	Every Saturday.
Chatham					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 18	Jno. S. Patterson	Chatham, Ont	Wm. H. Fischer	Grey st., Chatham	Every Tuesday.
Bartenders, No. 506			Jas. S. Beckie	Chatham	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1006	P. E. Dean	Chatham, Ont	E. Courtney	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Carriage and Wagonworkers, No. 87			John R. Keyes	81 Grey st., Chatham	
Carriage and Wagonworkers, No. 133			Maurice Weber	Box 466, Chatham	
Federal Union A.F. of L., No. 10390	Wm. Gandion	William st., Chatham	James LeBer	Grey st., Chatham	Every Thursday.
Longshoremen, No. 354	Ernest Johnston	Chatham	David Yeoman	Chatham	
Painters and Decorators, No. 839			J. C. Henderson	"	
Retail Clerks, No. 835	Fred. W. Ward	Box 705, Chatham	Jno. A. Cartier	13 Joseph st., Chatham	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Sheet Metalworkers, No. 334	G. F. Trumpour	Chatham	T. F. Callaghan	Chatham	
Tailors Custom No. 82	Jas. Aitkins	"	E. A. Graves	"	3rd Monday
Typographical, No. 460	Robt. J. Birch	"	A. J. Owen	Box 151, Chatham	2nd Monday
Collingwood:					
Barbers' Union, No. 528	Wm. Parslow	Arlington hotel, Collingwood	Fred Bollen	Box 536, Collingwood	1st Monday
Blacksmiths, Bro., No 275			Chas. Miller	Collingwood	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 19	George B. Draper	Collingwood	Edward Chamberlain	Box 762, Collingwood	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Boilermakers, No. 343			A. Leach	Collingwood	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1583	Alex. Campbell	Collingwood	J. V. Buffey	Box 659, Collingwood	2nd and 4th Thursday
Longshoremen's Union, No. 476	Ernest Johnstone	"	Amb. Hollingshead	Minnesota st. E., Collingwood	1st & 3rd Wednesday
Marine Firemen I.L.A., No. 478	Wm. Lake	"	V. R. Lougheed	Collingwood	
Marine Engineers, No. 3			Chas. Harris	"	
Masters and Mates Can. Ass'n No. 2			C. P. Pearsalt	"	
Machinists, No. 627			M. Fryer	Box 585, Collingwood	
Painters and Decorators, No. 948			C. W. Lee	Box 796, Collingwood	
Retail Clerks			W. J. Honeyford	Care of Stephen & Co., Collingwood	1st and 4th Tuesday.
Tailors (Custom) No. 356			A. E. Goodfellow	Collingwood	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Cobourg					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 9,185			T. J. McGuire	Perry St., Cobourg	
Ironmoulders' Union, No. 189			H. J. Payne	"	Alternate Mondays
Courtwright:					
Longshoremens' Union, No. 389	Capt. R. G. Stewart	Cartwright, Ont	T. H. Simpson	Courtwright, Ont	2nd & 4th Wednesday.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of meeting.
Cornwall:					
Tailors (custom), No. 355	H. G. Macdonald	Cornwall, Ont	J. B. Ouellette	Box 414, Cornwall	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Crookston:					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 11,213			James Blair	Crookston, Ont.	
Stonecutters Association			Walter Grant	"	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Dresden:					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 11,077			John McIntosh	Dresden, Ont	
Dundas:					
Garmentworkers, No. 30	Roy Buchanan	Dundas, Ont.	Harry Dornan	Box 76, Dundas, Ont.	3rd Tuesday.
Ironmoulders, No. 269	Albert Boyle	" "	William Watts	Box 315, Dundas, Ont.	2nd Tuesday in month.
Machinists, No. 69	Edmund Heap	" "	Geo. Paton	Dundas, Ont.	Alternate Fridays.
Woodworkers, No. 128	Chas. Morrison	" "	J. H. Ellam	"	
Dunnville:					
Woodworkers, No. 263			Chas. Wight	Dunnville, Ont.	
Depot Harbor:					
Trainmen, Locomotive Bro., No. 563	Frank McGuire	Depot Harbor	J. J. McCormack	Depot Harbor	1st and 3rd Wed. and 2nd and 4th Thurs.
Elmira:					
Woodworkers' Union, No. 129	Fred Daub	Elmira, Ont	Wm. F. Luft	Elmira, Ont	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Fort Frances:					
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 313	W. Caldwell	Mine Center, Ont	R. H. Luly	Mine Center, Ont	
Fort William:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 25			George Bible	Fort William, Ont.	
Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, No. 53	R. A. Wilson	Fort William, Ont	Donald McInnes	"	Every Saturday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,498	Wm. Polling	" "	Roderick McLeod	Brodie st., Ft. William	1st and 3rd Monday.
Longshoremen, No. 479	Walter McCollum	" "	John E. Stich	Box 416, Ft. William	1st Wednesday.
Plumbers, No. 196			H. Cullen	Fort William	First Saturday.
Machinists, No. 309			H. C. Carvel	"	1st and 3rd Friday.
Typographical Union, No. 417			A. H. Hutton	c-o Times Journal	
Tailors (custom), No. 191	H. Brading	Fort William, Ont	Edward Tedford	Fort William	1st Monday.
Conductors, Bro. Ry., No. 286	Geo. W. Flemming	" "	J. A. Gillis	"	Every Saturday.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 243	John Whitehurst	Box 157, Fort William	E. G. Copping	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 225	A. W. Pinner	Fort William, Ont	A. E. Grant, c-o E. Hennessey	"	Every Wednesday.
Maintenance of Way Employees, (Bro.), No. 128	O. Larson	" "	Albert Rowe	Box 395, Fort William	

Trainmen, Railroad, Bro., No. 306	S. M. Lindsay	Fort William, Ont	W. V. Hurdon	Box 23, Fort William	1st and 3rd Mon. and 2nd and 4th Friday.
Electrical Workers, No. 339	W. J. Johnston	Port Arthur	Louis de Tilleni	Fort William	
Galt:					
Bartenders' Union, No. 307	Thos. Murray	Galt, Ont.	Jas. A. Patrick	Galt	Last Sunday in month.
Barbers' Union, No. 413	Robert Wylie	Main st., Galt	Jas. A. Allan	Cor. Dickson and Water sts., Galt	Last Thurs. in Month.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 15	Abraham Bridhower.	Hespeler, Ont	Alfred Skoyles	Box 672, Galt, Ont	Every 2 weeks.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,216	Jos. McLeod	Forbes st., Galt.	Jas. Schofield	Concession st., Galt, Ont	Alternate Mondays.
Federal Union, No. 19,299	Ed. Hillburn	Galt	Chas. Head	15 Melville st., "	
Ironmoulders, No. 447			H. W. McLean	Box 356, Galt	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Machinists, No. 120			J. Cunningham	Box 463	
Painters and Decorators, No. 741			William Scott	Galt	
Patternmakers					
Retail Clerks, No. 602	Edward Kenzie	Galt, Ont.	A. L. Echlin	Galt, Ont	Alternate Wednesdays.
Shoemakers, No. 330			Thos. Dickinson	"	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 284	W. Murray	Galt, Ont.	L. Guelin	"	
Sawsmiths					
Tailors (custom), No. 365	Robert Fisher	Galt, Ont.	A. A. Denton	Box 167	1st Wednesday.
Typographical, No. 411	Frank Dorschell	"	J. C. Wilson	Box 193, Galt, Ont	1st Friday.
Guelph:					
Bartenders, No. 104	Harry Lansing	King Edward Hotel, Guelph	Felix Malone	Western Hotel, Guelph	1st Friday.
Barbers, No. 310	A. Wilson	Guelph	W. H. Fairley	Guelph	4th Tuesday
Brewery Workers, No. 300	Bernard McGee	"	Ed. Manning	"	3rd Monday
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 3	Edward Simpson	Guelph P. O., Ont.	George H. Kadwell	Box 104, Guelph	2nd and 4th Thursday
Carriage Workers, No. 78	David Brown	Guelph	L. Anderson	Guelph	1st Wednesday.
Carpet Weavers, No. 277	John Sheward	Toronto st., Guelph	Matthew T. Loudon	Queen st., Guelph	2nd Monday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 663	Geo. Hutchinson	Guelph	J. W. Gilchrist	Guelph	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,961	A. McGregor	Guelph, Ont	S. McIlwraith	"	1st and 3rd Friday
Ironmoulders, No. 212	Geo. H. Rickert	"	Wm. Heatly	Box 208, Guelph	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Machinists, No. 129	J. J. Dryden	"	A. F. Gordon	Woolwich st., Guelph	"
Painters and Decorators, No. 602	Bert Dempsey	"	D. Gordon	Guelph	"
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 34	Jas. Norris	Elora rd., Guelph	E. H. Johns	Box 717, Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursday
Stonecutters Assoc	B. Hagan	Guelph P. O., Ont.	Thos. C. Rundle	24 Clark st., Guelph	"
Textile Workers, No. 340	Mary McGinnis	Guelph	Ernest Chater	Guelph	1st Friday
Teamsters and Drivers, No. 351	James Ritchie	"	Henry Peters	"	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Tailors (custom), No. 297	John Feinres	Durham st., Guelph P. O.	Tennie Astell, Box 536	Oxford st., Guelph	1st Monday.
Typographical, No. 391	A. H. Wheatley	Guelph	P. J. Golds	Box 574, Guelph	1st Tuesday
Upholsterers, No. 41	Fred Williams	"	John McGuire	Guelph	3rd Tuesday
Woodworkers, No. 141	W. R. Watson	"	Chas. W. Fennell	"	1st and 3rd Thursday
Gananoque:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 105			Wesley Potter	Gananoque	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO. - *Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address	Nights of Meeting.
Hamilton:					
Boilermakers, No. 421	J. Proctor	Hamilton, Ont	Harry F. Gregory	165 Florence st., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Friday.
Bakers, No. 75	B. Pinnell	"	J. Bishop	24 Ashley st., Hamilton	
Barbers, No. 131	J. L. Stickle	31 York st., Hamilton.	H. J. Halford	59 John st., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Monday.
Blacksmiths, No. 460	August Miller	197 Wentworth st., N., Hamilton.	Fred. Guest	422 Barton st., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Friday.
Bartenders, No. 197			A. Spellessey	Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton.	
Broommakers, No. 9	W. R. Rolls	288 Victoria ave. N., Hamilton.	W. H. McAdam	81 Vine st., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Monday.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 1	R. Leilles	16 Margaret st., Hamilton.	A. J. Seymour	7 John st. N., Hamilton	Every Thursday.
Builders Laborers, No. 1			Geo. Pearse	3 Hunter st., Hamilton	
Bookbinders, No. 114			Llewellyn Thomas	177 Jackson st. E., Hamilton.	
Butcher Workmen, No. 238			James Freeborn	32 Clark ave., Hamilton	
Brewery Workmen, No. 312			Wm Kirk	126 Market st., Hamilton.	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 18	Wm. Penny	33 Erie ave., Hamilton.	James Calvert	102 Ray st., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Carpenters (Amalgamated), No. 812.	John Spittal	17 Earl st., "	H. Reinholt	232 Bold st., do	Alternate Fridays.
Civic Employees			R. J. Hancock	Orchard Hill, Hamilton	
Cigarmakers, No. 55	A. LaFrance	Tuckett Cigar Co., Hamilton	F. Hough	261 Robinson st., Hamilton.	2nd Wednesday.
Coopers					
Engineers (Amalgamated), No. 559			R. C. Patterson	84 Lock st. N., Hamilton.	
Electrical Workers, No. 105	P. Patterson	265 Jackson st. W., Hamilton	A. W. Doeringer	110 Augusta st., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Thursday
Federal Union, L. & L. C., No. 11	Wm. Seal	182 Mary st., Hamilton	Robert Aitchison	52 George st., Hamilton	1st Monday.
Garment Workers, No. 256	F. Cleary	332 Hughson st., Hamilton.	J. Madigan	46 Murray st. W., Hamilton.	Every Tuesday.
Garment " No. 23			R. J. Ferguson	111 Elgin st., Hamilton	
Horseshoers, No. 72	J. Adamson	39 York st., Hamilton.	C. E. Groves	194 West ave. N., Hamilton.	
Hatters, No. 12			Robert Dow	14 Victoria ave., Hamilton.	
Ironmoulders, No. 26			J. R. Conway	73 Pearl st , Hamilton.	

Jewelry Workers, No. 10			R. Hamilton	186 East ave., N., Hamilton	
Longshoremen's Union, No. 120			Wm. Walton	593 John st. N., Hamilton.	
Letter Carrier's Union, Branch 3			W. J. Strongman	Hamilton P. O.	
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	E. Magee	83 Jackson st. W., Hamilton.			
Machinists, No. 414			W. J. Hay	110 Catharine st., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Thursday
Metal Polishers (Brass Workers), No. 261			W. L. Wright	21 West avenue N., Hamilton.	
Metal Polishers, No. 26			Joseph Collins	Sherman ave., Hamilton.	
Musicians, No. 293	Frank Evans	61 McGill st., Hamilton	J. J. Gimblett	112 Caroline st. N., Hamilton.	3rd Saturday
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 42			James Browne	309 Main st., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Friday
Painters and Decorators, 205	S. Cowan	46 Ferrie st. W., Hamilton.	A. J. Sommerville	308 Jackson st. W., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Monday
Patternmakers			J. A. Macdonald	136 Cannon st., Hamilton.	
Plasterers (Int.), No. 298			Wm. Mimms	72 Bay st. N., Hamilton	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 67			A. W. Harris	28 Smith ave., Hamilton	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Printing Pressmen, No. 176			Wm. R. Berry	158 Market st., Hamilton.	
Shoeworkers, No. 234			Miss Annie Gibson	34 Pearl st. N., Hamilton.	
Stonecutters			Thomas Harrison	196 Wood st. E., Hamilton.	
Shoeworkers, No. 228	Wm. Miller	267 Jackson st. N. Hamilton.	A. W. Charlesworth	269 Robert st., Hamilton	2nd Tuesday
Shoeworkers, No. 232			Wm. Glass	Cor. Wilson and Catharine st., Hamilton	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 61	W. H. Dennis	84 E. avenue, N., Hamilton.	F. J. Dunnett	84 East ave. N., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Friday
Street Railway Employees, No. 107			Alex. Lamont	P. O. 203 (Box), Hamilton.	
Stove Mounters, No. 35			John Smye	52 Florence st., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Friday
Tailors (Custom), No. 149			Thos. Monague	303 E. Emerald st., Hamilton	Last Monday
Tobacco Workers, No. 48	Jas. B. O'Rielly	86 Locomotive street, Hamilton.	Thomas Willis	47 Crook st., Hamilton	2nd and 4th Monday
Teamsters (Draymen), No. 668			James Lewis	Labor Hall, Main st., Hamilton.	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued*.

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Nights of meeting.
Hamilton.—*Continued*.					
Typographical, No. 129	E. E. Boyd	c-o "Spectator," Hamilton.	Jno J. Burns	230 N. John st., Hamilton.	
Theatrical Stage Employees			W. W. Lavis	90 Grand Opera House, Hamilton.	
Upholsterers, No. 93			W. T. Watts	75 Inchbury st., Hamilton.	
Woodworkers, No. 37			Walter Langford	195 Caroline st., Hamilton.	
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 145			Jas. Burgess	82 Melbourne st., Hamilton.	
Waiter and Restaurant Employees, No. 693			A. J. Parker	121 E. Hannah st., Hamilton.	
Conductors, Order of Ry. Div. No. 27	Thos. Todd	262 N. McNab st., Hamilton.	A. Cameron	16 Market Sq., Hamilton.	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 133	Jas. Olive	198 Locke st., Hamilton.	W. L. Baines	288 Bay st. N., Hamilton.	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Firemen, " " No. 151	Chas. V. Hayes	111 Pearl st. W., Hamilton.	Stephen Jacaruso	265 Bay st. N., Hamilton.	1st and 3nd Sunday.
Freight and Baggagemen (Railroad), No. 58			Chas. P. Duncan	8 Kennel st. N., Hamilton.	
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 226	J. H. Grace	166 Stanley ave., Hamilton.	T. J. Brown	611 Barton st. E., Hamilton.	2nd and last Sunday.
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 157			Peter Manderson	92 Peter st., Hamilton.	
Hespeler:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,672	J. W. Panbaker	Hespeler, Ont.	R. J. Wilkinson	Hespeler, Ont.	2nd and 4th Monday.
Huntsville:					
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 107	Wm. Bell	Huntsville, Ont.	B. Wiltson	Huntsville, Ont	
Hawkesbury:					
National Federal Union, No. 9			Joseph Joly	Hawkesbury, Ont.	
Heron Bay:					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 231			A. Bianconi	P. O., Jack Fish, Ont.	
Havelock:					
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 293	Geo. Young	Havelock, Ont.	J. S. McWhorter	Smith's Falls, Ont.	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 658	John Carey	" "	W. Y. Fairman	Havelock, Ont.	2nd and 4th Monday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 648	H. D. Cook	" "	W. J. Ranton	Havelock, Ont.	1st and 3rd Monday.

Inglewood:					
Maintenance of Way E'pl'y's, No. 230	W. J. Neil	Wingham, Ont	J. W. Jaggo	Inglewood, Ont	
Kingston:					
Bartenders Union, No. 301	M. J. Lawless	O. K. House, Kingston	Vincent Beaupre	Beaupre Hotel, Kingston	1st Monday.
Builders' Laborers, A. F. of L., No. 7,448	E. Villard	Place D'Armes, Kingston.	W. Dumbleton	259 Victoria st., Kingston.	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Broommakers			H. Bennett	Lawlor's, Market Sq., Kingston	
Barbers, No. 292			T. J. Flannagan	Kingston P. O.	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 10	Alex. Townsend	281 Victoria st., Kingston.	Alex. Fowler	321 Johnston st., Kingston.	2nd 4th Tuesday.
Blacksmiths, No. 187	Richard McMullin	79 Queen st., Kingston.	Wm. Purtell	25 Upper Charles st., Kingston	1st and 3rd Monday.
Boilermakers, No. 210			Henry Patterson	157 Bagot st., Kingston	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 249	J. Davis	Barrack st., Kingston.	W. H. Habble	25 Quebec st., "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Cigarmakers, No. 343			George Byron	314 Barrie st., "	
Engineers (Amalgamated), No. 575.	Harry Kay	220 King st., Kingston.	John Lowick	152 Gordon st., "	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Marine Engineers Assoc., No. 4	Alex. Milne	Johnston st., Kingston	James Guline	235 Earl st., "	
Federal Labor, A. F. of L., No. 8,663.	John O. Saunders	562 Princess st., Kingston.	W. S. Shuttlebotham	466 Montreal st., Kingston.	2nd and 4th Thursday
Ironmoulders, No. 252			J. T. Flanagan	130 Clarence st., Kingston	2nd Monday.
Longshoremen, No. 229	J. A. O'Neil	Sydenham st., Kingston.	William Mullen	42 Ordinance st., Kingston	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Letter Carriers, No. 8			John Collins	P. O. Kingston	
Machinists, No. 368			James Angrove	P. O. Box 68, Kingston	
Painters and Decorators, No. 114	Wm. B. Murray	Brock st., Kingston	George B. Coward	197 Wellington street, Kingston	1st and 3rd Monday.
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 221			C. Veale	P. O. Box. 45, Kingston	
Stonecutters	Geo. M. Noyes, Sr.	460 Albert st, Kingston.	Geo. Noyes	460 Albert st., Kingston	2nd Wednesday
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 117	J. L. Babcock	93 York st., Kingston	J. M. Anderson	Barriefield, Ont	2nd and 4th Monday
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, No. 346			Wm. Graham	Portsmouth	
Street Railway Employees, No. 150			M. McCann	Lakeview House, Kingston	
Team Drivers, No. 337			P. Driscoll	Kingston Ont	
Tailors (custom) No. 263			Wm. Dunlop	56 Union st., Kingston	
Typographical, No. 204	Jas. Chatterton	Clergy st., Kingston	Allen Stroud	91 Rideau st., "	1st Monday.
Team Drivers, No. 302			James McFadden	32 Patrick st., "	
Pattern Makers	John Harrower	453 Barton st	Robert Allan	189 East avenue, N	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Kenora.					
Trainmen, Ry., Bro. of, No. 270	W. M. Ansley	Kenora, Ont	J. H. Gamble	Box 109, Kenora, Ont	2nd and 4th Monday

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
London.					
Builders and Laborers, No. 188	Robert Coughlin	810 Lorne ave., London	Wm. Burleigh	206 Ad'laide st., Lond'n	1st and 3rd Monday.
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 5	S. Foxworthy	381 Oxford st., "	Henry Rymall	491 Oxford st., "	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Bartenders, No. 137	F. Harding	London House, "	E. Dicknoether	Dominion House "	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Boilermakers and I. S. B., No. 203	Joseph Baker	495 Bathurst st. "	B. Smith	Adelaide st., "	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Barbers, No. 366	Albert Stelk	South st. "	W. Dickinson	281 Wellington st	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Broommakers, No. 74	Charles Eggett	742 Elias st., "	Henry Delaney	558 Central ave	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Brass Workers and Core Makers	Howard Hargrave	557 York st., "	F. Bright	507 Hamilton rd	
Carpenters (Amalg.) No. 783	Walter Ellis	20 Alexander st., "	John Tanton	379 Waterloo st	Alternate Wednesday.
Cigarmakers No. 278	Wm. Hale	366 Grey st., "	Wm. Hislop	640 Princess ave	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Carworkers, No. 288			E. M. McKerlie	83 Oak st	Alternate Wednesday.
Electrical Workers, No. 120	G. Upshad	569 William st., "	L. R. Folley	189 Wellington st	3rd Tuesday.
Engineers (Amalg.) No. 561	Wm. Mowat	Charlotte st., "	Geo. Storey	767 Princess st., London	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 7483			J. Brown	63 Beecher st., "	
Federal Union, T. & L., C. of C. Coal Employees)			Horace F. Land	150 Colborne st., "	
Federal Assoc. Letter Carriers, No. 4			David A. Dibbs	5 Thornton ave., "	
Freight & Baggage Handlers, No. 60	W. D. Agnew	232 Nelson st., "			
Garment Workers, No. 33	Louis Sheldrake	135 Deanery ave., "	Ada Berry	85 Dundas st	4th Wednesday.
Industrial Union, T. & L., C. of C., No. 5	R. S. Simmons	666 Dundas st., "	J. T. Marks	425 Grey st	
Ironmoulders	William O'Rourke	Thornton ave., "	F. Conke	77 Maitland st	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Leather Workers (Horse Goods) No. 149			Edward Britt	London, Ont	
Machinists, No. 383	H. A. Clarke	527 Nelson st., "	H. S Marshall	279 Horton st	1st and 3rd Monday.
Musical Protective Assoc., No. 192	St. J. Hyltenauch	Richmond st., "	C. N. Perrin	362 Adelaide st	4th Friday.
Metal Polishers, No. 32					
Metal Polishers (Brass Workers) No. 31	Wm. Foster	62 Dundas st., "	Geo. C. Hills	474 Grosvenor st	2nd and 4th Friday
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 374	Wm. Butler	Partridge ave., "	Geo. Stinson	51 Palace st	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Pressmen's Union, No. 173			F. Christie	388 Horton st	
Plasterers' Union, No. 159			Wm. Tyler	43 Saunby st	
Painters and Decorators, No. 97	William Mitchell	777 Grey st., London	J. W. McCandless	720 Lorne ave	2nd and 4th Friday.
Stove Mounters, No. 33	A. Weston	London, Ont	F. G. Copp	65 4th st., W	1st and 3rd Friday
Stone Cutters' Assoc.			Wm. A. Wright	Box 724, St. Thomas	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 206	George Brown	564 Richmond st	A. W. Linnell	179 Richmond st	1st Friday.
Tailors (custom) No. 30	Jas. Byrne	254 Cheapside st	J. G. Hussey	243½ Dundas st	3rd Monday.

Teamsters (Railroad) No. 539			Wm. Fox	793 Nelson st	
Typographical, No. 133	Frank H. Ryan	486 Centralav., London	Ed. Hayden	110 Oxford st., London	1st Saturday
Theatrical Mechanics			F. Gruber	Cor. Talbot & Horton Sts	
Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 10	B. W. Bennett	72 Hamilton rd. Lond'n	H. J. Heath	Hyde Park, Ont.	1st and 2nd Sunday
Engineers, Bro., Locomotive, No. 528	Wm. Upthegrove	707 Waterloo st., "	G. Dowling	483 Centralav., London	1st and 3rd Sunday
Engineers, " " No. 68	Geo. Phipps	433 Simcoe st., "	H. E. Crouch	821 Dundas st., "	1st Sunday & 3rd Tues
Firemen, " " No. 468	J. G. Shephard	506 Adelaide st., "	F. B. Bell	600 Oxford st., "	2nd and 4th Sunday
Firemen, " " No. 117	William Spencer	264 Colborne st., "	Wm. Begg	480 Van st., "	1st Tues. & 3rd Sund'y
Switchmen, No. 431			A. Dunn	268 Clarence st., "	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 415	E. P. Murphy	461 Dufferin ave., "	W. H. Ogilvie	552 Elias st., "	2nd and 4th Sunday
Trainmen, " " No. 240	Daniel Murray	290 Hyman st., "	David Gillett	402 Gray st., "	2nd and 4th Sunday
Telegraphers, Order of Rail., No. 1	J. Willoughby	Newmarket, Ont.	F. E. Lye	Breslau, Ont	Call of Chairman
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 195	F. W. Nichols	c-o C.P.R. Depot, "	D. Campbell	0 Thornton ave	
Lindsay.					
Carpenters' Bro., No. 7,240			Joseph Little	Lindsay, Ont	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,820			J. J. Walker	Box 215, Lindsay	
Freight & Baggage Handlers, No. 60	J. H. Humphrey	367 Oxford st	W. D. Agnew	332 Nelson st., Lindsay	
Team Drivers			John Chambers	Lindsay, Ont	
Tailors, No. 327			W. T. Rodman	" "	
Typographical, No. 296			J. W. Richards	" "	
Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 322	Wm. H. Crozier	Lindsay	W. R. Kelly	Box 326, Lindsay	1st and 3rd Sunday
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 173	Robert Young	Box 205, Lindsay	Thos. Wilkinson	Box 205, "	Alternate Sunday
Firemen, " " No. 136	W. J. Fee	Box 322, Lindsay, Ont.	J. J. Lapier	Box 322, "	Alternate Sunday
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 177	Chas. Neil	Lindsay	J. Shaw	Lindsay	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 308	F. D. Gassler	Lindsay, Ont	Geo. White	Lindsay	2nd and 4th Sunday
Listowel.					
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 10,542			Fred. Howe	Listowel, Ont	
Woodworkers, No. 27			C. B. Dietrich	" "	
Lakefield:					
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 9,677			J. W. Madill	Box 47, Lakefield	
Maxville:					
Order of Railway Telegraphers, No. 15	Geo. W. Shepherd	Alexander, Ont.	George Chalmers	Maxville, Ont	4th Sunday
Mille Roches:					
Stonecutters Association	Isidore Barron	Mille Roches	C. E. Rombrough	Cornwall, Ont	1st of each month
Missanabie.					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 239			Joseph Berube	Missanabie	
Mitchell:					
Tailors (custom), No. 330	M. Dowling	Mitchell, Ont.	K. Hotlich	Mitchell, Ont	1st Monday
Midland:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 20	A. Bell	Midland, Ont.	Morley T. Kilbourn	Box 147, Midland	
Carpenters, Bro., No. 817	C. J. Arthur	" "	G. A. Gibbon		

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
Midland.—*Continued.*					
Federal Union, T.L.C. of C., No. 31			P. T. Murphy	Midland	
Longshoremen, No. 199	Wm. Clegg	Midland	D. A. Hall	"	
Merritton:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 91			Joseph McGarry	P.O. Box 64, Merritton	
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 9,661			Richard Carroll	"	
Papermakers, No. 71			Henry Byron	"	
Stonecutters					
Niagara Falls:					
Bartenders Union, No. 534			Ed. Beresford	Niagara Falls, Ont.	
Bricklayers Union, No. 27	Hiram Howard	Niagara Falls Centre	B. E. Hogan	Niagara Falls Centre	Every Thursday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 713			Wm. Hodgkiss	" Ont.	
Carworkers Association, No. 5	T. Kerr	Niagara Falls, Ont.	P. J. Doherty	" "	
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 11,772	M. L. Fleming	" "	Miss N. E. Perry	11 Morrison street, Niagara Falls, Ont.	
Federal Union, Ironworkers and Helpers, No. 11,581	R. H. Stahle	Niagara Falls, Ont.	J. T. Brett	Niagara Falls, Ont.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 358		" "	W. H. Day	" "	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 361	C. Beel		James E. Sume	" "	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Retail Clerks	Chas. V. Bradford	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Charles Hostal	" "	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Rockdrillers and Helpers, No. 11,614					
Steam Engineers, No. 232	P. Reid	Niagara Falls, Ont.	W. M. Church	Southend, P.O., Niagara Falls	Every Friday
Stonecutters' Association	Octave LaChance	St. Catharines, Ont.	Duncan Mavor	Thorold, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Firemen, Locomotive, Bro., No. 487	John Whittaker	Niagara Falls, Ont.	James Rhynd	Box 393, Niagara Falls.	1st Wednesday.
Telegraphers, Order of, No. 16	J. C. Caulkins	Albion, Mich.	J. H. Staley	Falls View, Ont.	Subject to call of chairman.
North Bay:					
Carworkers, Inter. Union, No. 192			Wm. C. Shepherd	North Bay, Ont.	
Machinists, No. 413			W. C. Webster	Box 329, North Bay	
Conductors, Order of Railway, No. 242	Linas O'Connor	Box 398, North Bay	H. A. Washburn	Box 400, North Bay	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Engineers, Bro. of Locomotive, No. 308	Harry Trelford	North Bay, Ont.	John Morris	Box 266, North Bay	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Firemen, Bro. of Locomotive, No. 234	Joseph Hawkins	" "	Thomas Burrill	North Bay	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Trainmen, Bro. of Railroad, No. 249	W. C. Brown	North Bay	Alex. Moore	North Bay, Box 97	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Tailors, No. 189			Chris. Armstrong	Box 333	
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 244	W. J. Oldham	Box 112, North Bay	L. B. Copeland	Chalk River, Ont.	
Ottawa:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 14			T. Smith	138 Cartier st., Ottawa	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 7			Richard Briggs	40 Cumberland street, Ottawa	
Blacksmiths, No. 191			Duncan Bethune	474 Lewis st., Ottawa.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Bookbinders, No. 65	J. White	Ottawa	John O'Reilly	110 Arthur st., Ottawa	4th Mondays.
Builders and Laborers, No. 4			Wm. Driscoll	32 Percy st., Ottawa.	
Bakers, No. 101			H. E. Sutton	Cummings Bridge, Ottawa	
Bartenders, No. 321			Robert Robier	Morris Hotel, Ottawa	
Barbers, No. 130			A. Bothillier	220½ Sparks st., Ottawa	
Carpenters, Bro. of, No. 674			Wm. McDonald	615 Gilmour st., Ottawa	
Carworkers, Inter., No. 230			A. E. Bulman	Hintonburgh, Ont	
Electrical Workers, No. 400	M. Mead	Sevigny's Hotel, Ottawa	A. Seguin	30 Water street, Ottawa	1st & 3rd Wednesdays
Ironmoulders, No. 280			S. Crooks	82 First ave., Ottawa	2nd & 4th Wednesdays
Musicians (National), No. 2	Alphonso Valiquette	29 Osgoode st., Ottawa.	E. J. Cockburn	123 Lisgar st Ottawa	Last Sunday in month.
Musical Protective Association, No. 180			John Delaney	547 Lyon st., Ottawa	
Machinists, No. 412	Wm. McClellan	454 Nepean st., Ottawa	A. H. Davis	129 Wellington st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Printing Pressmen, No. 5	J. G. Trowbridge	Ottawa, Ont.	Alfred Larden	327 Bell st., Ottawa	2nd Monday
Plasterers, No. 124			Alex. F. Walsh	248 Queen st., Ottawa	
Painters and Decorators, No. 200			Eugene J. Thibert	80 Murray st., Ottawa	
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 71			Eugene Cadieaux	387 King Edward ave Ottawa	2nd & 4th Wednesdays
Pattern Makers, No. 59			Alex. Stoddart	39 Lansdowne ave	
Retail Clerks, No. 277	John Anderson	131 Slater st., Ottawa	Adolphe Leclare	277 Clarence st., Ottawa	2nd Monday
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 50	Thomas Holme	"Citizen" Office, Ottawa	A. Riendeau	Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa	
Steel and Copper Plate Printers, No. 6			T. Atcheson	41 Argyle st., Ottawa	
Stonecutters Association	Joseph Chevalier	Hull, P.Q	C. Daoust	9 Alfred st., Hull, P.Q	Alternate Wednesday
Street Railway Employees, No. 34			Lewis Routier	148 Wayerley st	
Tailors (Custom), No. 143	W. Kelly	Bell St., Ottawa	S. Curtis	191 Strathcona ave	1st and 3rd Mondays
Typographical, No. 102	P. M. Draper	Ottawa, Ont. Box 1,017	Michael Powell	Box 436, Ottawa	1st Saturday
Conductors, Order of Ry., No. 29	Wm. Flegg	593 McLaren st., Ottawa	A. E. Wright	625 Somerset st "	2nd and 4th Sunday
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 469	John King	McLeod st., Ottawa.	Jas. Sudbaby	Ottawa East. "	1st and 3rd "
Engineers, " 168	H. Hymers	215 Patterson avenue Ottawa.	Fred. Rowe	150 Rochester st "	1st and 3rd "
Firemen, " 81	G. M. Carruthers	112 Pretoria avenue, Ottawa.	F. H. Grendal	478 Lewis st "	Alternate Sundays

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO. *Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
Ottawa.—*Continued.*					
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro., No. 223	M. Farrel	Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.	John O'Grady	Low, Quebec	
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 129	Robert Dawson	724 Cooper St., Ottawa	Wm. A. Perry	463 Metcalf st., Ottawa	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Trainmen, " 185	John Maloney	697 King Edward Ave., Ottawa	J. H. P. McLeod	418 Nelson st., "	2nd "
Owen Sound:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 11	A. Stewart	Owen Sound	Geo. A. Perkins	Box 561, Owen Sound	Every Thursday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 626			Jas. Gardiner	Owen Sound	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,959	Geo. Thomson	Owen Sound	Robert A. Foster	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Longshoremen, No. 475	Henry Hall	"	H. B. Hanlon	"	Every Saturday.
Marine Engineers (National), No. 10			James M. Wilson	c/o Owen Sd. Iron Wks	
Plumbers, No. 235			Fred. Frost	Box 171, Owen Sound	Every Monday.
Stonecutters Association	Alex. Brough	Box 266, Owen Sound	Robert McEwen	Box 520 "	
Woodworkers, No. 120			A. Findlay	Hill St., "	
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 214	W. Campbell	Alton, Ont.	Thomas Scarland	Caledon, Ont	
Oshawa:					
Carriage and Wagonworkers, No. 99			W. N. Clark	Oshawa, Box 53	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9898			W. A. Allan	"	
Ironmoulders, No. 136	Wm. McPherson	Oshawa, Ont.	R. J. Gray	Box 32, Oshawa	1st and 2nd Thursday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 48			Victor Venine	Box 116, "	2nd Tuesday.
Woodworkers, No. 148			Albert W. Jacobi	Box 62 "	
Palmerston:					
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 61	J. Wickham	Palmerston, Ont.	G. Gadsby	Palmerston, Ont.	1st Friday.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 518	Fred. Heslewood	Box 67, Palmerston	Jas. F. Drummond	Box 53, Palmerston	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Firemen, " 181	John Leakey	"	A. Dunbar	Box 48, "	1st and 3rd "
Trainmen, " Railroad, No. 39	F. L. Lewis	Palmerston	C. Whitmore	Palmerston	2nd and 4th "
Preston:					
Ironmoulders, No. 344	Thos. Muligan	Preston	Joseph Jansen	Box 98, Preston	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Woodworkers, No. 51			A. N. Angell	Preston, Ont	
Peterborough:					
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 17	H. H. Hillier	Box 30, Peterboro	Wm. Stephens	Peterboro	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Bartenders, No. 293			Harry J. Roaf	Box 659, "	Last Monday in month
Barbers, No. 402	Arthur Mitchell	Hunter st., Peterboro	W. H. Gainey	178 Hunter st	
Builders' Laborers			Wm Curtis	Peterboro	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Carpenters, Bro., No. 672	John Alexander	Peterboro, Ont.	George Sloan	Box 750, Peterboro	
Ironmoulders, No. 191			John Robertson, jr.	Box 916, "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 172	George Fraser	24 Spruce St., Ottawa	Ed. Ruddick	35 Lorne ave. "	1st and 3rd Sunday.

Leatherworkers on Horse Goods, No. 107	Hugh McWha, jr	Peterboro	Chas. C. Garside	Peterboro	
Metal Polishers			Jas. O'Brien	Box 260, Peterboro	
Machinists, No. 286			E. J. Cookson	Box 252, "	2nd and 4th Mondays
Musicians, No. 191	Jos. Crown	Peterboro	J. A. Harper	P.O. Box 484, "	1st Monday
Painters and Decorators, No. 1,077			Art. Bennett	431 Downie st., Peterboro	
Patternmakers			J. A. Sharpe	Box 236, Peterboro	
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 194	W. L. Mitchell	Peterboro	Ernest Hensley	Peterboro	2nd and 4th Friday
Team Drivers			T. Williams	459 South St., Peterboro	
Tailors, Custom, No. 23	Geo. Record	Peterboro	Clarence Snider	Peterboro	1st and 3rd Mondays
Typographical, No. 248	Chas. Rice	Box 730, "	J. G. Perry	Box 730, Peterboro	2nd Saturday
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 246	Thos. Whitton	Fraserville, Ont	J. B. Naylor	89 Aylmer St., Peterboro	
" " No. 211	Geo. Spicer	Peterboro	Jas. O'Brien	Box 596, "	
Port Colborne:					
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,168	Rueben Neff	Humberstone, P.O	Wm. Carver	Humberstone, P.O	1st and 3rd Monday
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 10,683			M. Gordon	Port Colborne	
Port Dalhousie:					
Rubber workers, No. 7	Nelson Wilmouth	Port Dalhousie	John J. Phillimore	Port Dalhousie	1st and 3rd Monday
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 11,397			J. M. A. Waugh	"	
Pembroke:					
Tailors (custom), No. 354			James Duncan	Pembroke, Ont	
Maintenance of Way Emp., No. 221	Alex. Campbell	Carleton Place	A. Price	"	
Point Edward:					
Longshoremen, No. 490	Robt. Bryant	Point Edward	A. E. Lane	Point Edward, Ont	
Machinists, No. 271	Alf. Flynn	Sarnia, Ont	F. J. Powell	" "	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 240	John McNaughton	355 Russell st., Sarnia	W. Adams	131 Forsyth st., Sarnia	1st and 2nd Tuesday. 2nd and 4th Sunday
Perth:					
Carworkers, Inter. Assoc., No. 231			H. Garland	Perth, Ont	
Prescott:					
Longshoremen, No. 244	Geo. W. Harris	Prescott, Ont.	J. S. Huntington	Prescott, Ont	
Freight & Baggage Handlers, No. 23	Geo. Kirkup	"	P. Kingston	"	
Port Arthur:					
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 11,515			B. J. Richmond	Electric Power House, Port Arthur	
Painters and Decorators, No. 230			Frank Weeks	"	
Sheet Metal workers, No. 379	W. T. Phillips	Court st., Port Arthur	E. J. Lampshire	"	
Tailors (custom), No. 420			Geo. Egan	"	1st Monday
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 593	W. H. Nash	Port Arthur	T. R. Harris	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad, No. 43	F. T. Peebles	315 Kennedy street, Winnipeg.	Jas. Ferguson	c/o C. N. Railway, Port Arthur	Call of Chairman
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 626	Chas. McKenney	Port Arthur	T. B. Chadburn	Box 382, Port Arthur	1st and 3rd Sunday
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 631	D. Malcom	Port Arthur, Ont	G. M. McLeod	Port Arthur, Ont	1st Tues. and 3rd Sun.
Typographical, No. 539			C. E. Roberts	c/o Chronicle, Pt. Arthur	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
Paris:					
Retail Clerks			Ernest M. Sheddrick	Paris	
Parry Harbor:					
Longshoremen, No. 245			John Kelly	Parry Harbor	
Powasson:					
Maintenance of Way, No. 500	Peter Byrnes	Powasson	C. Yeo	Powasson, Ont	
Rat Portage:					
Federal Union, L. & L.C. of L., No. 2			G. L. Alcock	Box 313, Kenora, Ont.	
Conductors, Order Railway, No. 352	J. H. McDonald	Kenora, Ont.	W. A. McCullough	Kenora, Ont.	1st Sunday.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 535	Fred C. Munt	"	R. H. Phillips	"	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 305	George Kidd	Box 123, Kenora P.O.	Elliott Sherman	Box 130, Kenora, Ont.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 270	W. M. Ansley	Kenora P.O., Ont.	J. H. Gamble	Box 109, Kenora P.O.	2nd and 4th Monday.
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 238	S. W. Houlett	Kenora			
Ramsay Station:					
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 237			Frank Darby	Ramsay Station, via Biscotasing, Ont.	
Sarnia:					
Bartenders			P. Kenney	Sarnia, Ont	
Barbers			Arthur Rowden	"	Last Tuesday in month
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 23			Fred Carrick	Box 35, Sarnia, Ont.	
Carpenters, No. 1,301			Thos. Sloan	Cromwell st., "	
Federal Union, A. F. of L. No. 9,862			Robt. Gallaway	cor. Albert & Davis st.	
Ironmoulders, No. 413	John Mason	Sarnia	G. R. Scull	327 Cromwell st.	2nd and 4th Friday.
Longshoremen, No. 253	George Lawrence	28 Cameron street	James Mair	Sarnia, Ont	
Machinists, No. 271			A. Flynn	"	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 422	D. L. Van Alstine	Sarnia, Ont.	Ed. L. Goodrich	London road, Sarnia.	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Stonecutters			W. J. Irving	164 Emeric st., "	
Team Drivers, No. 34	Chas. Nelson	Sarnia, Ont.	W. H. Tuck	Cromwell st., "	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Tailors (custom), No. 241			Chas. Reeve	Box 385, Sarnia, Ont.	1st Monday.
Typographical, No. 240			J. W. Whitcombe	Sarnia, Ont	
Conductors, Order Railway, No. 189	Frank Clement	Sarnia, Ont	H. Bell	Tunnel P. O., Sarnia	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 221	W. F. Crompton	Sarnia Tunnel.	Ed. J. Blake	410 S. Christina st., "	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 227	Thos. Porter	Sarnia, Ont.	D. McEachan	Sarnia, Ont (137 John)	Every Wednesday.
Sudbury:					
Plumbers, No. 463			Harry Lanson	Sudbury, Ont.	
Schreiber:					
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 562	T. McBride	Schreiber, Ont.	A. Bilbe	Schreiber, Ont.	1st and 3rd Friday.
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 387	R. A. McLean	"	G. A. McLean	"	1st Sun. and 3rd Wed.

Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 419	W. Hardy	"	W. G. Darcy	"	2nd and 4th Monday.
Schreiber Bay:					
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 260			W. Sparks	Schreiber Bay, Ont	
Smith's Falls:					
Bartenders, No. 303			Robert Hill	c/o McLaren House, Smith's Falls, Ont	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 21	John W. Perry	Smith's Falls, Ont	Wm. H. Rathwell	Smith's Falls, Ont	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,152			C. Macdonald	Box 367, "	
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,502	W. N. Ferguson	Smith's Falls, Ont	Wm. J. Hay	Smith's Falls, Ont	1st and 3rd Monday.
Federal Union, L. & L. C. of C., No. 13			E. E. Stuart	" "	
Ironmoulders, No. 201	Alex. Ridewood	Smith's Falls	J. W. Garrett	Box 263, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Machinists, No. 376			Wm. Ryan	Main st, " "	
Painters and Decorators, No. 772			Chas. McLean	Box 256, " "	
Tailors, No. 352	R. Simpson	Smith's Falls	Mary Graham	Smith's Falls	4th Tuesday
Conductors, Order of Ry., No. 199	H. E. Hutchins	" "	M. Monroe	Box 349, Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Sunday
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 381	Wm. Robinson	" "	Jas. Currie	Smith's Falls	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Firemen, " " No. 479	R. L. Plato	" "	Hugh Richmond	Box 169, Smith's Falls	2nd and 4th Monday
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 245	Jas. Mumby	" "	W. Stinson	Box 327, Smith's Falls	Every Sunday
Freight and Baggage Handlers, No. 22	A. W. Stillwell	" "	H. J. Palmer	Smith's Falls	
Stratford.					
Bakers, No. 135			Isaac Allies	Stratford, Ont	
Barbers, No. 136	William Braemer	Stratford, Ont	C. J. Spriggs	Ontario st, Stratford	4th Monday
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 24	W. McIntosh	" "	G. Thomas Cook	Stratford, Ont	2nd and 4th Thursday
Boilermakers, No. 207	John Kennedy	" "	J. Wilhelm	" "	3rd Friday
Bartenders, No. 640	George Casson	" "	A. Monkman	" "	4th Sunday
Cigarmakers, No. 424	J. Heintzman	" "	J. Laughton	" "	1st Wednesday
Carpenters, Bro., No. 560	Chas. De La Franier	Guelph st., Stratford	Wm. Stark	Wellington st., Stratford	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Engineers (Amalgamated), No. 569	John Yardley	Nelson st., Stratford	A. R. Lowes	P. O. Box 4, Stratford	Alternate Saturday
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,886	William Morris	Stratford, Ont.	H. Hyde	Stratford, Ont	3rd Thursday
Garment Workers, No. 97	John Krantz	" "	Miss G. Cabler	" "	3rd Friday
Machinists' Apprentices, No. 1	E. McLean	" "	Frank Warner	" "	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Milkmen's Association	J. Kirby	" "	R. Lowe	" "	1st and 3rd Monday
Machinists, No. 103	R. L. Stamp	" "	George Harts	Box 105, Stratford	1st and 3rd Monday
Newspaper Carriers, No. 6	J. M. Butler	" "	Frank Stock	Stratford, Ont	
Plumbers, No. 150			W. L. Cook	" "	
Painters and Decorators, No. 681	William Reeves	Stratford, Ont	Fred J. Todd	Drawer 798, Stratford	2nd and 4th Monday
Sheet Metalworkers, No. 324	J. Newton	" "	H. Cornell	Stratford, Ont	2nd Monday
Tailors, No. 186			Clifford Watson	Box 583, Stratford	1st and 3rd Monday
Teamsters			Arthur Roberts	Stratford	
Typographical, No. 139	W. R. Pratt	Stratford, Ont	Peter McDougall	Box 176, Stratford	1st Saturday
Woodworkers, No. 107			John Doherty	Albert st, Stratford	
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 15	W. H. Dunbar	Stratford	R. T. Buchanan	Box 488, Stratford	2nd and 4th Sunday
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 188	Wm. O'Brien	Box 337, Stratford	John Battley	Box 337, "	1st and 3rd Sunday
Firemen " " No. 38	J. F. Spencer	Box 318, "	H. M. Paton	Box 468, "	2nd Sunday, 4th Tues

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO. *Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
Stratford. *Continued.*					
Trainmen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 8..	Jas. McMichan	Box 117, Stratford, Ont.	Wm. J. McDonald ..	Queen st., Stratford ..	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Trackmen " Railroad, No. 258...	O. Keller.....	Stratford, Ont.....	Jas. Murphy	Stratford	Last Saturday.....
Telegraphers, "	.....	.....	Geo. Harper.....	Berlin, Ont.....	.....
Simcoe.					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,063	.....	.....	R. K. Rutledge.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.					
Barbers, No. 283	W. T. McConnell...	Pilgrim st., S. Ste. Marie	J. M. Carroll.....	Queen st. E., S.S. Marie	1st Monday.....
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 16....	W. J. Watt	Sault Ste. Marie, West.	W. E. Ramsay.....	Box 446, Sault S. Marie	Every Tuesday .....
Carpenters, Bro., No. 1,169.....	C. A. Wells	Box 381, "	J. R. Johnson.....	Sault Ste. Marie	Every Wednesday ...
Electrical Workers, No. 85.....	K. C. Duffen	West P.O. "	H. Lamberton.....	West P.O. "	2nd and 4th Thursday
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 10,061	.....	.....	S. Lawrence.....	Box 420 "	.....
Longshoremen, No. 503	H. Younghusband ..	Box 47, Sault Ste. Marie	W. McGriffin.....	Steelton ave. "	.....
Machinists, No. 285	.....	.....	Wm. Kilburn	Box 318 "	2nd and 4th Friday ..
Painters and Decorators, No. 946...	.....	.....	Chas. E. Caesar	Sault Ste. Marie West.	.....
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 30.....	.....	.....	W. J. Smith	Steelton, Ont..	.....
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 328.....	W. H. Smith.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Fred. Gravelle.....	Box 156, W., S. S. Marie	2nd and 4th Friday ..
Typographical, No. 647.....	D. W. Hilts	c-o *Express*, S. Ste. Marie	Roy Wilkins.....	c-o *Express* S. S. Marie	1st Monday.....
Tailors, Custom, No. 388	Geo. Egan	Leland Hotel, "	Alex. McKenzie	c-o Whitby & Co.....	1st Monday.....
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 67	S. Quantz	A. C. R. Round House, Sault Ste. Marie.....	N. Fulcher	West P.O. Box 38, Sault Ste. Marie.....	4th Sunday night and 2nd Sunday aftern'n
Trainmen, Bro. Railroad, No. 611..	Wesley McLeod.....	Box 123, W. S.S. Marie	Edward Weir.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	1st and 3rd Sunday...
Firemen, Bro. Locomotive, No. 606	Peter Shepherd	Steelton P.O.....	Stanley Austin.....	Steelton P.O., Ont....	2nd and 4th Sunday..
Strathroy.					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,946	.....	.....	H. E. Jay.....	Strathroy.....	.....
Sudbury.					
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 236.	J. S. McNamara....	Sudbury, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Davids.					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 8,626	W. J. McElroy	Box 78, St. Davids....	Fred Griffiths..	Box 78, St. Davids....	1st and 3rd Thursday
Stonecutters' Association	.....	.....	J. T. Ganguish.....	St. Davids.....	.....
S. Catharines.					
Brewery Workers, No. 305	Fred Whitten.....	St. Paul st., St. Catharines	W. S. Bradt.....	Box 82, St. Catharines.	1st and last Monday..
Bakers, No. 127.....	J. D. Wright.....	Church st. do	M. A. Bratt.....	81 Niagara st., "	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Barbers	Wm. Rand.....	St. Catharines	A. M. Haynes.....	St. Paul st., "	1st and 3rd Monday..

Bricklayers and Masons, No. 4	F. H. Hemphill	" "	C. G. Patey	Box 53, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Carpenters, Bro., No. 38	Geo. F. Nicholson	" " Box 714	Jas. Carty	Box 193, "	Every Friday
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 96			W. Alexander	Box 19, "	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Cigarmakers, No. 140	Leo. Coyle	Box 153, St. Catharines	Herbert Ball	Box 153, "	1st and 3rd Monday
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 87			H. J. Carrick	Box 342, "	
Electrical Workers, No. 249	J. W. Johnson	St. Catharines	J. Chas. Clifford	St. Catharines	
Federal A. F. of L. (Saw Workers), No. 10,531	C. F. McBride	" "	Almon Smail	25 Geneva st., St. Catharines	1st and 3rd Friday
Federal A. F. of L. (Tool Finishers) No. 10,430			J. S. Carlisle	7 Duke st., St. Catharines.	
Federal A. F. of L. (Harvest Tool workers) No. 10,687			S. G. Walton	W. Chester ave., St. Catharines.	
Federal A. F. of L. (Laborers) No. 9,030	John Shea	Queenston st., St. Catharines.	Frank Haslem	Box 475, St. Catharines	Alternate Friday
Machinists, No. 268	W. H. Harvey	Box 577, St. Catharines	R. A. Russell	Box 406, "	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Metal Polishers	John Farr	St. Catharines	W. W. Secord	Box 1007, "	1st and 3rd Friday
Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen, No. 289			Jno. McNamara	King st., "	
Painters and Decorators, No. 407	Ed. Day	63 George st., St. Catharines.	Wm. D. Outram	30 Nelson st., "	
Plumbers, Steam and Gasfitters, No. 244	Jno. McGlashan	St. Catharines	Patrick O. Gorman	Box 732, "	Every Thursday
Sawsmiths	Robt. G. Reay	"	H. E. Scott	Box 877, "	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Tailors (Custom), No. 235	Frank L. Coyle	"	Wm. G. Watson	Box 1017, "	1st and 3rd Monday
Typographical, No. 416	Robt. McGlashan	c/o *Star*, St. Catharines.	E. J. Warner	Box 940, "	Every Monday
St. Mary's:					
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 10,918	J. S. Ellingham	24 Lacey st., St. Mary's	Chas. Smith	St. Mary's, Ont.	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Tailors (Custom), No. 340			Harry Wreaford	Box 34	
St. Thomas:					
Barbers, No. 222	E. Ruddicombe	Erie st., St. Thomas	Edgar E. Compton	St. Thomas, Ont	1st and 3rd Monday
Bartenders, No. 348			Robert Coffee	International Hotel, St Thomas, Ont	
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 8	Arthur Chamberland	Box 406, St. Thomas	Frank J. Stoner	Box 406, St. Thomas	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Cigarmakers, No. 420			J. Pearse	Box 754, "	
Carworkers' Inter., No. 303			W. H. Beal	"	
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 8,329			E. L. Zavitz	25 Mitchell st., "	
Machinists, No. 294			A. Oldfierl	108 Manitoba st., St Thomas.	
Painters and Decorators, No. 494			Harold Fink	39 Isabella st., St Thomas.	
Street Railway Employees			Fred Lumley	St. Thomas	
Stonecutters			Geo. Bartlett	60 Empress ave., London, Ont	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
St. Thomas.—*Concluded.*					
Tailors (Custom), No. 141	Hugh Olive	St. Thomas	Wm. Abernethy	Box 719, St. Thomas	4th Monday.
Typographical, No. 459			Robert Porter	Box 1116, "	
Conductors, Order Ry., No. 13	Jeremiah Lorden	M.C.R.R., St. Thomas	John McKenzie	St. Thomas	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 132	M. J. McAndrew	Box 698, "	Eli Cowles	Box 1313, St. Thomas	
Engineers, " " " 529	David Britt	Kains st., "	John C. Bain	2 Media st., "	Every Tuesday.
Engineers, " " " 661	Joseph Gant	St. Thomas	Chas. L. Wilson	St Thomas	Every Sunday.
Firemen, " " " 5	A. W. Ingram	Box 1273, St. Thomas	Andrew Stewart	Box 1273, St. Thomas	Every Tuesday.
Trainmen, " Railroad, " 47	H. G. Sharp	St. Thomas, Ont	J. W. Logan	Box 1165, "	2nd and 4th Monday.
Toronto:					
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 204	Geo. Stevenson		John Gardner	695 Queen st. W	1st and 3rd Saturday.
Bread Salesmen, No. 207			Geo. Blackburn	343 Wilton ave	
Bartenders, No. 280	Thos. Watts		R. J. Patterson	149 Sackville st	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Barbers (Inter.), No. 376	Alf. Sebastian	215 Yonge st., Toronto	E. B. Doolittle	293 Jarvis st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Blacksmiths (Inter.), No. 171	Geo. Rowland	23 Montray st	A. J. Smith	35 Cummings st	1st and 3rd Friday.
Bricklayers (Inter.), No. 2	Thomas Izzard	66 MacDonnell ave.	John Murphy	18 Beatrice st	Every Tuesday.
Builders' Laborers	George Drover	21 St. Andrew st	Jno. McIntosh	48 Humbert	"
Boilermakers (Inter.), No. 128	Jas. Woodward	111 Grace st	R. Woodward	524 Front st. W	2nd and 4th Friday.
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Helpers, No. 161			C. F. Kirk	77 Berkley	"
Bookbinders (Inter.), No. 28	Jos. Pritchard	No. 6 Florence st.	C. R. Bates	295 Adelaide st. W	2nd and 4th Monday.
Bookbinders (Female), No. 34	Miss A. Surphlis	7 Euclid ave.	Miss M. Patterson	161 Euclid ave	4th Wednesday.
Boot and Shoe Workers (Inter.) No. 233	Wm. Stewart	27 Grange ave	John Pollock	118 Victor ave	Every Monday.
Brass Moulders (Inter.), No. 35	W. H. Mallet	226 Adelaide W., Toronto.	W. Padley	902 Queen E., Toronto	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Brass Workers, " No. 53	John Haskagne	487 Adelaide st. W	W. Daniels	267½ Simcoe st	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Broom Makers, " No. 55	Chas. Leonard	13 St. Albans st., Toronto.	Wm. G. Annis	6 Verral ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Friday.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers (Inter.), No. 19			Geo. Roberts	239 Keele st., Toronto Junction.	1st Monday.
Brewery Workers (Inter.), No. 304	John D. Corcoran	Norway P. O.	Geo. W Haines	14 Thompson st., Toronto.	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers (Inter.), No. 118			Jas. S. Pickard	50 Greenwood ave	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Carpenters' Helpers					
Carpenters, Bro. (Inter), No. 27	C. H. Wells	295 Jarvis st	Frank T. Short	13½ Breadalbane st	1st and 3rd Friday.
Carpenters (Amal.) 1st Branch	E. Edward	62 Isabella st.	J. J. Helling	184 George st.	Alternate Mondays.
Carpenters (Amal.) 2nd Branch			A. Reid	55 Armstrong ave	"

Carpenters (Amal.) 3rd Branch			W. W. Young	358 Spadina ave	Alternate Thursdays.
Carpenters (Amal.) 4th Branch	F. C. Weese	57 Pearson ave., Toronto	R. A. Adamson	524 Salem ave., Toronto	Alternate Mondays
Carpenters (Amal.) 5th Branch			A. Prentice	Coleman P. O.	
Carriage and Wagon Workers (Inter.), No. 85	H. Gain	Carlton st., Toronto	R. Huggerford	324 Shaw st., Toronto	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 11			S. Handman	Toronto	2nd and 4th Thursday
Cigarmakers, No. 27	J. McCarthy	Manning ave., Toronto	J. Pamphilon	Rooms 106, 108 Church st.	Every Monday.
Civic Employees, No. 1	E. J. Hopkins	Caroline ave., "	Thos. Hilton	115 Howard ave., Toronto	1st Monday
Civic Employees, No. 2	Edward Williams	49 Wyndham st., "	Wm. Hill	880 King st. W. "	2nd Wednesday
Car Workers' Assoc. (Inter.), No. 258	Wm. Pittam	281 Keele st., Toronto Jct.	J. H. Parker	46 St. Clair ave., Toronto Jct.	
Cab and Express Assoc.			John Beatty	17 Shepherd st.	3rd Monday.
Coopers (Inter.), No. 180	John Quigley	20 Manning ave.	F. W. Schmidt	55 Sumach st.	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Commercial Telegraphers, No. 62	C. E. Hill	286 Carleton st.	E. C. Harrold	4 Cowan ave.	2nd and 4th Saturday
Electrical Workers (Inter.) (Inside-men), No. 114			J. King	325 Gerrard st. E.	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers (Linemen), No. 353	W. H. O'Brien	66 Mansfield ave.	F. W. Watman	204 Bathurst st.	1st and 3rd Monday
Engineers (Amal.), No. 570			John M. Clamere	59 Bellevue ave.	Alternate Mondays
Engineers, Marine National, No. 1	Harry Parker	169 Baldwin st.	G. W. Clarkson	25 Woodbine st.	Every Friday
Engineers (Amal.) Toronto Jct., No. 591			W. Conroy	19 Quebec ave., T. Jct.	
Engineers, Steam (Inter.), No. 152	John Fox	246 St. Patrick st.	F. W. Barron	Toronto Jct.	2nd and 4th Tuesday
Elevator Constructors, No. 13			W. C. Bond	74 Church st.	1st and 3rd Friday
Furriers, No. 2	F. E. McCarty	222 Simcoe st.	Chas. W. DeGroot	41 Bertram st.	2nd Tuesday
Firemen, Marine (Inter.), No. 323			William Wilbert	32 Mitchell ave.	
Freight and Baggage Handlers, No. 61			J. Cummings	14 Portland st.	1st and 3rd Friday
Granite Cutters			A. F. Huelsenbeck	58 Reid st.	
Garment Workers (Cutters), No. 185	Wm. E. Malloy	168 Brunswick ave., Toronto	Edward Foster	102 Simcoe st., Toronto	2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers (Pressers), No. 188			Frank Geary	102 Ossington st.	
Garment Workers (Op'rat'rs), No. 202	Phillip Lesser	46 William st., Toronto	W. E. Malloy	192 Hunter st.	2nd and 4th Friday
Glove Workers, No. 8			J. H. Chapman	124 Bolton st.	3rd Friday.
Glass Bottle Blowers (Inter.), No. 66	Howard Mann	67 Northcote ave., "	Geo. Gardiner	1158 Queen st. W., Toronto	2nd and 4th Sunday
Gilders (A. F. of L.), No. 8980	W. A. Devine	297 Delaware ave., "	J. Johnstone	40 Huron Pl., Toronto	2nd and 4th Friday
Glass Workers (Amal.), No. 21			George Parkins	7 Victoria st.	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Horseshoers (Inter.), No. 49	James Smith	40 Pears ave.	Chas. M. McIntosh	24 Bloor st.	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Ironmoulders (Inter.), No. 28			John F. Richardson	209 Dirk st.	1st & 3rd Wednesday
Jewelery Workers (Inter.), No. 7			A. J. Ingram	458 Wilton ave.	
Longshoremen, No. 646	J. H. Sanderson	75 Adelaide st. E.	Jas. Duffy	346 King st. E.	2nd Monday
Lithographers' Sub. Ass. No. 12	H. J. Fitten	757 Gerrard st. E.	Chas. Powis	115 Sussex ave.	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meetings.
Toronto. *Continued.*					
K. of L. (Mixed) No. 2305			Wm. Gilmour	89 Montrose ave	2nd Saturday.
K. of L. (Letter Carriers) No. 2138			R. H. Cox	772 Markham st	
Letter Carriers' Fed. Asso. Branch, No. 1			W. J. Mankey	165 Dovercourt rd	2nd Tuesday.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, (Inter.) No. 93			Albert Furlong	20 Czar st., Toronto	
Lathers' Union (Inter.) No. 97			Geo. Coffiey	209 Lisgar st	Every Tuesday.
Ladies' Garment Workers (Inter) No. 10			J. J. O'Leary	39 Gould st	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Metal Polishers (Inter) No. 21			E. W. Johnston	14 Reid st	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Machinists (Inter.) No. 235			Herbert Bryson	275 Arthur st	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Machinists, No. 689	John Blyth	19 Eden Place, Toronto	Arthur Bliss	145 Portland st., Toronto.	1st and 3rd Monday.
Machinists (Inter.) No. 371			A. Hopkirk	Box 500, Toronto Jct.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Machinists (Ladies' Auxiliary)			Mrs. Crawford	87 Shaw st	1st Tuesday.
Musical Protective Asso	Thomas Jones		Jos. Ball	95 Walton st	1st Sunday.
Maltsters Inter. B.W. No. 317			Adam Wright	26 St. Paul st	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Mailers (Inter.) No. 5	Benj. McKenna	5 Lappin ave	Thos. Morton	131 Shaw st	1st Monday.
Meat Cutters (Inter.) No. 188	Wm. McLachrie	83 Lindsay ave., Toronto	C. A. Longbotham	51 Augusta ave., Toronto	1st and 3rd Monday.
Marble Workers No. 12	Alex. Crawford	157 Lippincott st., Toronto.	H. J. Slattery	703 Markham st., Toronto.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Ornamental Iron and Wire Workers, No. 71			G. A. King	41 Alexander st	
Piano and Organ Workers (Inter.) No. 39	P. M. Dwyer	254 Bellwoods ave	F. S. Whiting	221 Simcoe st	1st & 3rd Wednesday.
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 41	Wm. Adamstone	9 Robinson st., Toronto	Jos. Harding	112 Birch ave., Toronto	2nd and 4th Monday.
Photo. Engravers, No. 35	W. Loudon	95 Venauley st	Frank E. Anderson	51 Broadview ave	1st Monday.
Patternmakers	James Graham	399 Ossington ave	George Garton	155 Lansdowne ave	2nd and 4th Monday.
Plasterers, No. 48	Duncan A. Webber	724 Crawford st	Jas. Ward	6 Northern Pl	2nd and 4th Thursday.
Plasterers' Laborers			W. Kierstead	590 Parliament st	
Pressmen, Printing (Inter.) No. 10	John Barber	67 Sullivan st	Ed. H. Randall	25 Oak st	1st Monday.
Press Assistants and Feeders, No. 1	Wm. Walmsley	373 Gerrard st. E	F. S. Attrell	187 Marlborough ave	1st Wednesday.
Pressmen (Web) Union, No. 1			Joseph Leake	49 Bellevue ave	3rd Thursday.
Painters and Decorators, No. 3			Jas. W. Harmon	267 Queen W., Toronto	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Plumbers, Steam & Gasfitters, No. 46	Wm. Bush	93 Palmerston ave	Geo. S. Kingswood	153 Gladstone ave	2nd and 4th Friday.
Printers and Color Mixers			Peter Brex	P.O., New Toronto	2nd Wednesday.
Sheetmetal Workers, No. 30	H. S. McHenry	261 Spadina ave	J. S. Chapman	75 Foxley st	1st and 3rd Friday.
Silverworkers, Bro. No. 13			E. H. Lewis	159 Bellwoods ave	2nd & 4th Wednesday.

Stereo and Electrotypers, No. 21			W. S. McDougall	13 Park road	1st Thursday.
Stonecutters			James Robertson	Box 573, Toronto P.O.	2nd and 4th Friday.
Stonemasons, No. 26	Chas. Ingram	58 Humbert st	John R. Cross	279 Hamburg ave	1st and 3rd Thursday
Street Railway Employees (Inter.) No. 113	J. H. Pickles	Bracondale P.O	J. W. Griffin	48 Heward ave	2nd and 4th Sunday
Struct'r'l Bridge & Ironw'kers, No. 4	J. A. McIntyre	137 John st	H. G. McGath	210 Parliament st	1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stovemounters, (Inter.) No. 14			Charles Brandel	Weston, Ont	1st Monday.
Sawsmiths	Wm Murray	109 Northcotte ave	Frank Boyle	652 King st. W	Last Friday.
Teamsters, Bro. (Coaldrivers No. 457	Frank Burns	34 Nelson st	Henry R Barton	156 Victoria st	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Teamdrivers, No. 154			James H Garfick	93 Davenport rd	1st and 3rd Monday
Teamsters, No. 495			John Minion	43 Defoe st	1st and 3rd Friday.
Tile Layers, Encaustic and Ceramic, No. 37	W. J. McLean	152 Huron st	E. A. McCarthy	82 Bond st	1st and 3rd Friday
Tailors (Custom) No. 132			J. C. Malcolm	Box 432	4th Tuesday
Tailors (Custom) No. 156			Thos. H. Eades	Toronto Junction	2nd Monday
Theatrical Stage Employees Inter. No. 58			W. E. Meredith	17 & 19 Adelaide st. W	2nd Sunday
Tobacco Workers (Inter.) No. 63	D. W. Dorgan	34 Elliott st	Chas. Lavoie	236 King E	2nd Thursday
Typographical (Inter.) No. 91	Ed. M Meehan	52 Phoebe st, Toronto	A. E. Thompson	Box 211, 1024 Ontario st	1st Saturday
Typographical Auxiliary, No. 42			Miss Theresa Meehan	52 Phoebe st	2nd Saturday, 3 p.m.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 5			R. J. Hodge	630 Ossington avenue	1st and 3rd Thursday
Upholsterers, No. 30			Andrew R. Lee	106 Teraulay st	1st and 3rd Monday
Union Label League, No. 65	Mrs M. Darwin	166 McCaul st	Miss L. Darwin	166 McCaul st	2nd & 4th Wednesday
Union Label League, No. 177	Mrs. N. A. McLeod	122 Euclid avenue	Mrs. J Gardner	695 Queen W	2nd and 4th Saturday
Woodcarvers' Assoc			Gus Mingeaud	312 Adelaide st., W.	1st and 3rd Monday
Woodworkers' (Machinists) No. 118			C. E. Wright	312 Logan avenue	1st & 3rd Wednesday
Woodworkers (Piano Makers) Inter., No. 34	F. Chick		S. R Johnson	1182 College st	4th Wednesday
Woodworkers (Cabinet Makers) Inter., No. 157	E. W. Nicholson	129 Sumach st	John Pickles	864 Palmerston avenue	2nd and 4th Friday
Woodworkers (Picture Frame Workers) Inter., No. 114	A. Fuzzen	392 Rusholme road	E. T. Anderson	81 Spadina avenue	4th Thursday
Bro. of Railway Carmen, No. 372			W. Burness	5 Wellington avenue	1st & 3rd Wednesday
Conductors, Order of Ry., No. 17	W. I Gray	Balmy Beach	Chas. Mitchell	23 Rose avenue	1st & 3rd Sunday
Conductors, " " No. 344	John White	E. Toronto P.O	Edwin Seller	126 Peter st	2nd and 4th Monday
Conductors, " " No. 345	F. W. Abbs	Toronto P.O	G. A. Woods	287 Church st., Toronto	2nd Sun. and 4th Tues
Conductors, Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 78			Mrs. J. Deavitt	388 Manning avenue	2nd and 4th Thursday
Engineers, Locomotive, No 70	Geo. Mills	88 Delaware avenue	James Pratt	172 Huron st	2nd and 4th Sunday.
Engineers, " No 295	Thos. P. Charlton	77 O'Hara ave., Toronto	S. G. Martin	High Park avenue	
Engineers, " No 520	J. W Land	Box 58, Toronto East	T. J Looney	Box 58, Toronto East	1st and 3rd Sunday
Engineers, Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 161			Mrs. J Johnston	28 Halton st	1st & 3rd Wednesday
Firemen, Locomotive, No 67	Geo. S. Hutton	279 Markham st	James Pratt	172 Huron st,, Toronto	1st and 3rd Sunday
Firemen, " No 262	Ernest Raybould	Toronto Jct P.O.	Harry Butcher	339 Quebec av., Tor. Jct	1st and 4th Tuesday and 2nd Sunday

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's address.	Night of meeting.
Toronto.—*Continued.*					
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 596	William Boyes	E. Toronto (Snell's hall)	F. A. Flynn	Snell's hall, Gerrard and Main, E. Toronto	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Switchmen, No. 27			J. H. Weldon	30 Wellington avenue	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 108	W. H. Hopkins	E. Toronto, Ont	C. A. Austen	Coleman P.O., Ont	2nd Mon. & 4th Tues.
Trainmen, " No. 255	A. M. McGovern	104 Quebec ave., Tor. Jct	J. H. Davidson	159 Vine st., Tor. Jct	Every Mon. except 3rd
Trainmen's Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 9			Mrs. Mary Ralston	6 Arthur st.	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 322	John Adams	147 Farley ave., Toronto	H. T. Meredith	282 Crawf'rd st. Toronto	1st and 3rd Sunday.
Telegraphers, " No. 7	W. H. Allison	68 Melbourne avenue, Parkdale.	Jno. Wagner	Copper Cliff, Ont	Call of chairman.
Trackmen, " No. 87			Thos. Irwin	156 McPherson avenue	
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 119	D. Wilkinson	23 Cecil st	W. H. Noyes	58 Gwynne ave	
Trenton.					
Woodworkers, Inter. No. 159	Chas. W. Louden	Trenton, Ont	Allan Robertson	Trenton, Ont	Alternate Fridays.
Thorold.					
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1,677	Jno. R. Brown	Thorold, Ont	H. N. Higgins	Front st., Thorold	3rd Thursday.
Federal Union, A. F. of L., No. 9,583	P. A. Dunn	" "	W. J. Moisley	35 Pine st., Thorold	1st and 3rd Friday.
Tweed.					
Maintenance of Way Men, No. 192			Geo. Francis	Tweed, Ont	
Woodstock.					
Bricklayers and Masons (Int.) No. 22	Thomas Reeve	Henry st., Woodstock	E. A. Johnstone	15 Norwich avenue	2nd & 4th Wednesday.
Bartenders			Bert Mitchell	Woodstock	
Barbers	Hyril Berkley	12 Finklest., Woodst'ck	Albert Canfield	234 Dundas st	2nd and 4th Monday
Builders' Laborers	Harry Stock	Woodstock	John Green	71 Douglas st	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Carpenters' Bro., No. 1,201	Chas. Schofield	"	M. Leflar	29 Bay st., Woodstock	1st and 3rd Monday.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 108		"	John S. Falconer	Drawer 3, "	
Ironmoulders, No. 249	Jas. Wilson	"	F. O. Burgess	Box 228, "	1st and 3rd Friday.
Leather Workers (Amalg.) No. 48			Wm. Taylor	Woodstock	
Team Drivers			Jas. Jacques		
Typographical, No. 317			Walter James	Box 425, Woodstock	
Tailors (Custom) No. 33			T. Breckenbridge	Box 605, "	3rd Tuesday.
Woodworkers, No. 88			W. G. Wray	505 Vincent st	
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 51			W. Heldson	Woodstock	1st and 3rd Thursday.
Waterloo.					
Federal Union T. and L. C., No. 26	Henry Herr	Waterloo, Ont	Henry Herchernolde	Waterloo, Ont	2nd and 4th Thursday
Waubaushene.					
Maintenance of Waymen, No. 495	J. W. Bone	Victoria Harbor	J. Wright	Victoria Harbor	

Wallaceburg.					
Carpenters, Bro. (Inter.), No. 1,490			John Gonyon	Box 37, Wallaceburg	
Federal A. F. of L., No. 9,916			John E. Lucas	Box 219, "	
Flint Glass Workers (Inter.)	Jas. Gipton	Victoria Harbor	W. Black	Wallaceburg	1st Friday
Glass Bottle Blowers (Inter.), No. 70	Jos. Murphy	" "	Samuel Crist	Box 143, Wallaceburg	1st and 3rd Saturday
Tailors Union (Custom), No. 417			Fred Boyd	Wallaceburg	
Winchester.					
Maintenance of Waymen, No. 136	W. Kimberley	Sharbot Lake, Ont	A. Seal	Finch, Ont	
Welland.					
Carpenters, Bro. Inter., No. 969	Wm. Burgess	Welland, Ont	Wm. Jackson	Welland, Ont	1st and 3rd Friday
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 9,659			Geo. A. Willison	11 Division st., Welland	
Wiarton.					
Woodworkers (Int.), No. 126			B. Devlin	Wiarton, Ont	
Wingham.					
Woodworkers (Int.), No. 119			James Day	Wingham, Ont	
Windsor.					
Barbers (Inter.), No. 451	George Call	International Hotel	Alfred Warren	Crawford House	4th Wednesday
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 6	Wm. Maycock	Sandwich, Ont	Matthew Rapson	Box 688, Windsor	Every Tuesday
Carpenters, Bro., No. 689	Chas. Bray	Windsor, Ont	W. S. Pommenchelle	Windsor	2nd and 4th Monday
Carworkers (Inter.), No. 263			A. E. Ryckman	"	
Electrical Workers, No. 211			G. B. McLeod	"	
Longshoremen (Inter.), No. 57	W. F. Brown	70 Mercer st., Windsor	Geo. Watson	23 Montmorency st	
Laborers Union	Mitchell Bell	Windsor	Harry Hitchcock	124 Cass st., Detroit	1st and 3rd Wednesday
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 407	Wm. Porter	Pitt street E., Windsor	A. E. Paddon	P.O. Box 657, Windsor	1st and 3rd Friday
Painters and Decorators, No. 629	Arthur Laessor	Jennette ave., "	W. Beall	P.O. Box 83, "	2nd and 4th Thursday
Retail Clerks, No. 531			D. C. Lamb	Windsor	
Federal Union A. F. of L., No. 11,004			W. Walsh	162 Goyeau st., Windsor	
Street Ry. Employees (Inter.), No. 231					
Sh—	—rs, No. 341	H. Mason	Windsor, Ont	Wm. Langshaw	Windsor	1st and 3rd Friday
	—ter., No. 114	Jas. McKinnon	" "	R. C. Milne	Box 708, Windsor	1st and 3rd Monday
	77			Wm. Butler	Windsor	
	50	Walter Black	Windsor, Ont	G. F. Eagleden	Box 778, Windsor	2nd Tuesday
	—ter	Frank Ruhler	Box 25, Windsor, Ont	Wilson Lancaster	Box 26, "	Last Friday
	—otive, No. 390	Caleb Knight	Box 296, " "	David Landspeary	Box 282, "	Alternate Tuesday
	No. 121	W. A. Oswald	Box 762, " "	A. B. McCready	Box 762, "	Alternate Tuesday
				J. J. Lonnee	39 Wyandotte street, Windsor	1st and 3rd Monday
	No. 316	Frank Shannon	Pluiar st. W., Windsor	Chas. Weldrick	75 Arthurst E., Windsor	2nd and 4th Sunday
	No. 379			J. J. Whittaker	Box 709, Windsor	

REMARKS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

No. 29.—Would suggest that bakers should try to have day work.

No. 71.—Among the many articles of concern to us is one looking for the legislation to prohibit the importation of all classes of mechanics of other than British-born subjects. 2nd. To municipal and government ownership of all lines of transportation, either electric, steam or otherwise. 3rd. The adoption of an eight-hour work-day. 4th. To prohibit the Government from aiding or assisting immigrants, other than British or Canadian-born subjects, to populate Canada. 5th. To enforce the Alien Labor Law to its fullest extent, and, if our present Alien Labor Law is not within the right hands, to place it so, and make it what it ought to be. 6th. That the laboring class will be better (and more to our interest) represented in parliament.

No. 150.—The members of our union believe that the tariff on imported Brussels carpet from the Old Country should be raised, it would certainly be of advantage to the carpet trade in this country.

No. 189.—Legislation of the proper sort might do us some good, but things at present are lovely.

No. 246.—This labor organization would like to handle the prison coal as they handle the asylum coal. We sent a petition, but there was nothing done for us.

No. 247.—Acting upon your invitation for suggestion *re* improvements to labor, would like to draw your attention to the method in vogue here of assessing real estate. A man wishes to paint his house, if he does so, his property is valued higher, and, consequently, taxes are higher. Now, this may be all right (for the city), but paint and painting ought not to be looked upon as a permanent addition to any building, as it is a preservative covering as well as an ornamentation, and the elements are constantly at work to destroy same, and, in a few years at most, will require re-painting, and must the taxes be increased every time he paints up? Nor do the taxes decrease when the paint becomes worn and shabby. This is a matter of considerable importance to the painting fraternity, and should be dealt with by the proper authorities, as a change for the better would be most acceptable. Trusting you will help us along, or advise us as best you can.

No. 350.—That which would benefit engineers most in this section is a strict license law, which, if properly enforced, would place a pressure on those who seek to obtain knowledge rather than those who don't.

No. 362.—We are very glad to have the privilege of giving any information in order to help to compile your reports. As you no doubt will see it is a difficult matter to fill your schedule, as we are laboring under railway conditions, and are governed by the movement of traffic on our particular section. We are paid per mile, and are on duty when required day or night, week day or Sunday, as the case may be.

No. 378.—It would greatly improve both our work and conditions to allow none but licensed electricians to do electrical work and have an inspector to inspect same rigidly.

No. 458.—Business not quite as good this summer as last. We have had our wages raised 15 cents per hour to take effect July 1st, 1905, to July 1st, 1908.

No. 471.—Too many apprentices are employed, and, as a result, journeymen are cut out of a job, and union has about suspended. At present one office here has four apprentices and two journeymen.

No. 472.—Stationary engineers should be compelled to take out papers after being examined by some person appointed by the Government for the protection and welfare of the public.

No. 491.—The members are all paid by the mile, and, in the busy season, will average more than $11 per week, we can give no reliable information regarding number of days idle in year.

No. 578.—Two shops in the city pay fortnightly, and the members in that have tried to get a weekly payment of wages, but have not been able to do so as yet, and would consider it a benefit if they could.

No. 585.—The one great drawback to our trade in this city is the non-union element with which we have to contend, also the employers holding themselves entirely aloof from us. It seems to be the one aim of the Master Builders' Association to crush us out of existence, it is impossible to get a conference with them and adjust matters, which would be better for both parties concerned, as it would tend to do away with a good many of the petty contractors, and would be the means of putting a good deal of work into the hands of the larger firms, but they either won't or can't see it.

No. 592.—There has been a strong tendency to lower the wages of men in packing houses and meat markets, in the former by Macedonians and Italians, who offer their services for six dollars per week, and will work day and night, and live in sheds and eat poor food. In the meat markets by immigrants who have worked at the trade in the united kingdom, who are reducing wages in the retail meat markets. They have been misled, they state, by coming out here, as they find wages lower and work scarcer than represented to them over there. Though they are not used to our system of working, and they don't want to labor, hence they return dissatisfied back home.

No. 603.—One thing the conductors on cars are most desirous of seeing put in force is the placing of centre aisles in all open cars for their protection from accident, as you are, no doubt, aware almost every summer one or more conductors are hurt, and sometimes seriously, through having to collect fares along the side steps, more especially when the car is crowded, as they usually are during the rush hours, by traffic. Anything you can do to have this measure enforced will be appreciated.

No. 681.—A free postal delivery would be greatly appreciated by every working man and woman in Windsor, Ontario.

No. 703.—In your schedule number 1, 1905, in remarks you ask for suggestions, would respectfully submit a few, not for the benefit of our craft from a labor standpoint, but from a sanitary standpoint. 1st. That legislation be passed compelling founders employing a certain number of men to place exhaust fans in shops to free it from the excessive heat from molten metal. 2nd. That legislation be passed compelling founders employing a certain number of men, say not less than 10, be compelled to place baths in an adjacent building, also closets and sewer connections where practicable, and lockers for use of employees, so that the men employed around the molten metal may have a chance to refresh themselves and put on dry clothing prior to leaving the shop.

The above we respectfully submit for your consideration, and sincerely hope that we will see the time when these changes will be forced by law upon all founders of Ontario.

No. 196. It is our opinion that the Provincial Legislature should compel the municipal councils of cities over 10,000 inhabitants to appoint a competent plumber as Sanitary Inspector, and stipulate that all plumbing introduced into new buildings receive a rigid inspection along the lines of modern sanitary ideas.

We also think it is an injustice to the working men of the province to flood the country with mechanics who are assisted by the Dominion to compete in the labor market, as it has a tendency to increase the number of hours worked and decrease the amount of remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is, we decidedly object to worse than free trade in labor which we have to sell, and a high protective tariff on all we have to buy.

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported; also, wage payment periods.

Location and Title of Organization Reporting.	Ave. Wages per week.		Hrs. of labor first five days		Hours on Saturday.		Total Hours per week.		Average Number of weeks idle.	Periods of Wage Payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		Weekly.	Bi-Weekly.	Monthly.
Amherstburg:	$ cts.	$ cts.										
Longshoremen, No. 504			11		11		66		2		fortnightly	
Berlin:												
Painters and Decorators, No. 334	10 00	8 00	10		9		59		5	weekly		
Tailors, Journeymen, No. 264	10 00	7 50	10	10	10	10	60	60	3	"		
Woodworkers, No. 276	9 50		10		5 & 9		55 & 59			"		
Federal Union (Laborers), No. 17	10 50	9 40	10	10	9	10	59	60	6		fortnightly	
Carpenters and Joiners	12 00		10		9		59		5		"	
Cigarmakers, No. 422	8 50		8		6 & 4		46		4	weekly		
Leather Workers (Tanners and Curriers)	8 50		10		9		59			"		
Bricklayers and Masons' Plasterers, No. 12	20 52	16 20	9	9	9	9	54	54			fortnightly	
Brantford:												
Machinists, No. 567	15 00		10		5 & 9		55 & 59				"	
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 313	10 50	7 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	10	weekly		
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 9	10 00		9	10	5		50	55	15	"		
Barbers, No. 298	9 00		10½		14		66½			"		
Bakers and Confectioners, No. 173	11—15		10		10		60			"		
Printers, Typographical, No. 378			9½		6		53½			"		
Brockville:												
Railway Conductors, No. 366	18 00											monthly
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 799	13 50	12 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	13	weekly		
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 118	25—30											monthly
Carleton Place:												
Ironmoulders, No. 362	17 00		9½		9½		57		4	weekly		
Carpenters (Railway Carmen), No. 229	10 00	9 10	8 & 10	8 & 10	5	5	55	55	7			monthly
Machinists, No. 211	15 00		10		5		55		2			"
Chatham:												
Tailors, No. 82	10 80		9		9		54		4	weekly		
Collingwood:												
Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation, No. 476	18 00											

Bricklayers and Masons, International No. 19	21 60	18 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	12		fortnightly	
Barbers, Journeymen International, No. 528	10 00		10		14		64			weekly		
Courtwright:												
Longshoremen, No. 389	12 00		10		10		60					
Cornwall:												
Tailors	11 00		10		10		60		7	weekly		
Dundas:												
Ironmolders, No. 269	13 75		10		5		55				fortnightly	
Machinists, No. 69	13 00		10		5		55		1½		"	
Elmira:												
Woodworkers, No. 129	11 00	9 00	10	10	5	10	55	60	11		fortnightly	
Fort William:												
Longshoremen, No. 479	20 00									weekly		
Galt:												
Typographical, No. 411	10 00		9½		5½						bi-weekly	monthly
Retail Clerks Int. Prot. Assn., No. 602			10		12					weekly		
Barbers, International, No. 413	10 00		10		14					"		
Bartenders, No. 307	10–14		16		10							monthly
Bricklayers and Masons and Plasterers	18 00		9		9		9	54	16		fortnightly	
Guelph:												
Carpet Weavers, No. 277	8 00		10		5		55		12	weekly		
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 3	22 60		9		9		54			"		
Stone Cutters	18 00		8		8		48		12	"		
Ironmoulders, No. 212	15 00		10		9		59			and	fortnightly	
Bartenders, No. 104	15 00		11		9		64		4			
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 34	12 37		10		5		55			weekly and	fortnightly	
Tailors Journeymen, No. 299	7 00		10									
Hamilton:												
Carpenters, No. 18	15 00	12 00	9	10	5	5	50	60	4	weekly and	fortnightly	
Broom Makers, No. 9	13 50		10		5		55		4	"		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 205	14 05	12 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	8			
Horseshoers, No. 72	12 00		10		5		55			"		
Cigarmakers, No. 55	9 00		8		4		44			"		
Tobacco Workers, No. 48	9 00		10		5		55		4	"		
Carpenters, No. 812	11–12	10 00	9	9	5	5	50	50	4	weekly		
Bricklayers and Stonemason, No. 1	22 50		9		5						fortnightly	monthly
Federal Union (City Firemen), No. 11	15 00											
Barbers, No. 134	12 00		10½		14		66			weekly		
Boiler Makers, No. 421	12 50		10		5 & 10		60		6	"		
Garment Workers, No. 256	13 00		9½		4½		52		9	"		
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 228			10		5		55			"		
Musicians Association, No. 293												
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 133	21 00											monthly
Street Railway and Electrical R'y Employees, No. 107	13 00	11–22	11	11	11	11	66	66			fortnightly	

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported, also wage payment periods.

Location and title of organization reporting.	Av'ge wages per week.		Hrs. of labor first five days		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
Hamilton: *Continued.*	$ c.	$ c										
Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 67	16 25	.....	9	.....	5	.....	50	.....	1½	weekly	.....	.....
Typographical Union, No. 129	12 50	.....	8½	.....	5	.....	40	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Inglewood:												
Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 230	8 10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Kingston:												
Machinists, Pattern Makers, etc., No. 575	12 00	11 50	10	10	5	5	55	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Longshoremen, Marine and Transportation, No. 229	15 00	12 00	10	10	10	10	60	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Painters, Decorators, etc , No. 114	9 50	6 50	9	10	9	10	54	60	12	"	.....	.....
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 117	12 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	4	"	.....	.....
Fed. Labor Union (Laborers & Quarrymen), No. 8,663	8 00	7 00	9	10	9	10	54	60	12	weekly and	fortnightly	.....
Lindsay:												
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 308	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 174	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
London:												
Typographical Union, No. 133	12 25	.....	8 & 10	.....	5 & 8	.....	50&48	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Builders' Laborers (Hod Carriers), No. 188	9 00	6 75	8	9	4	4	44	49	12	"	.....	.....
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 5	13 00	10 60	8	8	4	4	44	44	12	"	.....	.....
Conductors, Railway, No. 16	25 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	4	.....	.....	monthly
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 783	13 00	.....	9	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	2 4	weekly	.....	.....
Bartenders, No. 137	12 00	.....	6 & 12	.....	13	.....	54	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Machinists, No. 383	12 00	.....	10	.....	5	.....	55	.....	12	.....	fortnightly	.....
Garment Workers	.....	.....	8½	10	4½	9	45	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....
Ironmoulders, No. 37	13 50	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maxville:												
Telegraphers, Order of Railway, No. 15	15 00	.....	12	.....	12	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Niagara Falls:												
Engineers, Stationary Steam, No. 232	18 00	.....	10	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly	.....
Bricklayers, No. 27	12 00	.....	8	.....	8	.....	48	.....	16	weekly	.....	.....

North Bay:											
Engineers, (Locomotive), No. 242	25 00										monthly
Conductors, Railway, No. 242	mil'ge basis										"
Trainmen, Railway	20 00										"
Oshawa:											
Ironmoulders, No. 136			10		9		59				
Ottawa:											
Musicians, No. 2											
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 169	25 00				10						monthly
Conductors, Railway, No. 29	20 00										"
Electrical Workers, No. 400	9 00		9		9 & 5		45		weekly		
Trainmen, Railway, No. 129	mil'ge basis										
Typographical, No. 102	13 00	11 00	8½ & 9	9	5	9	48	54	weekly		
Stonecutters	18 53	12 00	8	10	4	4	52	54		fortnightly	
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 81	14 00		10		10		60	8			monthly
Trainmen, Bro. Railway, No. 185											
Owen Sound:											
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 11	21 37	17 00	9	9	9	9	54	54		fortnightly	
Palmerston:											
Engineers, Bro. Locomotive, No. 518											
Peterboro:											
Typographical Union, No. 248	11 00		9		9		54		weekly		
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 672	12 25	9 80	9	9	9	9	54	54	8	"	
Point Edward:											
Machinists', No. 271	15 00	13 00	10	10	5	5	55	55		weekly	
Preston:											
Ironmoulders, No. 314	15 00	12 50	10	10	10	10	50	50	6	weekly	
Sarnia:											
Barbers, Journeymen, Inter., No	12 50		10		12		62		weekly		
Teamsters and Helpers	18 00		10		10		60		"		
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 221	18 00							4			monthly
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 229	13 00		10		10						"
Conductors, Railway, No. 189	25 00		mil'ge basis								"
Sault Ste. Marie:											
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 16	26 00	14 38	9	10	9	10	54	60	16	fortnightly	
Typographical Union	11 00		9		9		54		weekly		
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 67	30 00		12		12			2			monthly
Smith's Falls:											
Ironmoulders of N.A., No. 201	15 00		8		8			2		fortnightly	
Federal Union, A.F. of L., No. 9502	8 20	7 20	10	9	10	9	59	59	2	"	
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 381	25 00		10		10		60		2		monthly
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 21	18 00		9		9		54		20	fortnightly	
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 245	18 00										monthly

Table showing average wages per week and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized, in localities as reported, also wage payment periods.

Location and title of organization reporting.	Av'ge wages per week.		Hrs. of labor first five days		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
Stratford:	$ c.	$ c.										
Engineers, Anal., No. 569	12 00		10		5		55					monthly
Carpenters, No. 560	10 50		10		10				12	weekly		
Typographical Union, No. 139	10 00		9		9		54			"		monthly
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 188	mil'ge basis											"
Firemen, Bro. of, No. 38	11 00											
St. Catharines:												
Brewery Workers, No. 305	10 00		9		9		54		4	weekly		
Barbers Union, No. 1	10 00		12		14		74			"		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 4	14 00	11 50	9		5		50		12	"		
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 38	10 00		9		5		50		5	"		
Cigarmakers, No. 140	9 00		8		7		47		3	"		
Metal Polishers, No. —	9 50											
Tailors Union, No. 235	11 00		10		10				8	weekly		
St. Thomas:												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 8	21 00		9		9		54		16		fortnightly	
Tailors, Journeymen, No. 144	11 00		10		10				8	weekly		
Conductors, Railway, No. 13	19 00											monthly
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 132	25 00		9 & 12		9 & 12		54 & 72					"
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 529	25 00											"
Toronto:												
Barbers, No. 376	11 00		12	14	16	18	76	106	4	weekly		
Brewery Workers, No. 304	10 50		10		5		55		2	"		
Bookbinders, No. 28	14 00	10 00	9½		4½		52		2	"		
Brass Workers, No. 5	16 00		10		5				1	some "	some f'tn'ly	
Broommakers, No. 55	8 00		10		9		59		3	weekly		
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 85	11 00		10		5		55			"		
Civic Employees, No. 1	12 00		9		9		54			"		
Civic Employees, No. 2	12 00		9		9		54		3	"		

Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 4	13 20	....	8		4	..	44				fortnightly			
Trainmen, Railway, 258	..	..	10		..	..	..			..	..		monthly	
Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 66	25 00	..	9		8	....	53		12	..	fortnightly			
Garment Workers (Cutters), No. 180	15 00	..	9	4	9	4	49	49	5	weekly				
Garment Workers (Operators), No. 202	12 00	..	9		4		....		2	"				
Gilders' A. F. of L., No. 8080	..	..	10		5	..	55		12	"				
Musical Protective Association														
Butchers and Meat Cutters, No. 188	14 00	..	10		5	..	..			weekly				
Machinists No. 889	12 00	10 00	10	10	5	..	55	55	2				monthly	
Marble Workers, No. 12	12 00	..	9		6		50				fortnightly			
Print Feeders and Assistants, No. 1	10 00	..	9.50	..	4.50	.	54			weekly				
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 41	12 00	..	9		5		50		4	"	fortnightly			
Pressmen and Cutters, No. 46	16 50	14 00	8	8	4	4	44	44	4					
Fasteners' Operative Assn., No. 48	21 12		8		4	..	48			weekly				
Printing Pressmen, No. 10	16 50	..	9 50		4 50		55			"				
Photo Engravers No. 35	17 00	..	8	9	4	5	40	54		"				
Sheet Metalworkers, No. 30	15 00	12 00	9	10	5	60	60	60		"				
Stereotypers, No. 26	12 00	12 00	8	9	4	6	44	50	2		fortnightly			
Street Railway Employees, No. 113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Millers, Newspaper, No. 5	16 00		8		4		48			weekly				
Engineers, Marine, No. 1	20 00		12		12	..	72						monthly	
Teamsters (Coal Drivers, No. 457	10 80	9 00	10	10	10	10	60			weekly				
Edison Workers, No. 03	10 00		9		5		09		2	"				
Woodworkers (Cabinetmakers), No. 457	13 00	10 00	9	10	6	6	60	60	4	"				
Conductors, Railroad, Div. No. 17	no Pay basis.									"			monthly	
Engineers, Stationary, Steam, No. 152	10 00		10	5			55							
Firemen, Locomotive, No. 202	16 35	..	10		10		60						monthly	
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 27	13 20		8		4		44		2	weekly				
Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1	16 00		8		4		48							
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 21	18 00		10		6		54			"				
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	9 00	..	10		6		60		2	"				
Lithographic Printers, Transferers, etc., No. 12	19 00		9		11		51			"				
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 5	10 50	..	8		4		44		12		fortnightly			
Brewery Workers, (Maltsters), No. 317	10 50		10		10		65		12	"				
Typographical, No. 98	14 00		9 50		4 50		54		3	"				
Piano and Organ Workers, No. 39	15 00	..	9	..	6		60		1	weekly, some	"			
Bricklayers, No. 2	15 00	12 00	8	9	4	5	44	50			"			
Electrical Workers (Linemen)	16 00		10		10		60							
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 223	8 50	7 50	10	10	5	5	55	55	8	weekly				
Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 1	13 20	11 00	8		4				4	weekly, some	fortnightly			
Builders' Laborers	9 00	..	8		5		41							
Telegraphers, Commercial	12 00		9		8		54						monthly	
Herald:														
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1677	13 50		9		5		54		4	weekly				

Table shewing average wages per week and hours of labor with comparison between those organized and unorganized in localities as reported, also wage payment periods.

Location and title of organization reporting.	Ave. wages per week.		Hrs. of labor first five days		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average number of weeks idle.	Periods of wage payment.		
	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized	Organized.	Unorganized		Weekly.	Bi-weekly.	Monthly.
Windsor:	$ c.	$ c.										
Barbers (Inter.) No. 451	11 00	.....	11	13	16	18	71	83	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 6	27 00	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	8	w'kly, some fortnightly	.....	.....
Carpenters, No. 689	15 00	12 50	9	9	9	9	54	54	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Engineers, Locomotive, No. 390	18 00	.....	12	....	12	.....	72	.....	4	.....	.....	monthly
Trainmen, Railroad, No. 316	18 00	.....	mil'ge basis									"
Woodstock:												
Bricklayers and Masons, No. 22	18 00	.....	9	....	9	.....	54	.....	4	.....	fortnightly	.....
Barbers, Journeymen	12 00	.....	10	.....	14	.....	64	.....	.....	weekly	.....	.....
Hodcarriers and Builders' Laborers	10 80	.....	9	.....	9	.....	54	.....	12	"	.....	.....
Ironmoulders, No. 249	15 00	12 25	10	10	.....	.....	50	50	12	"	.....	.....
Wallaceburg:												
Glass Bottle Blowers., No. 70	piece	work.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$7\frac{3}{4}$	.....	50	.....	8	weekly	.....	.....

LIST OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

WITH NAME AND ADDRESS OF GENERAL SECRETARIES, HAVING SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper, Box 1,017, Ottawa, Ont.

American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, 423 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Actors' National Protective Union, Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Allied Metal Mechanics' International Association, John E. Devlin, 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, F. H. Harzbecker, 205 L. North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen, Jacob Fischer, Box 617, Indianapolis, Ind.

Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood of, Robert B. Kerr, Rooms 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, International Association, William J. Clarke, 128 Sandusky street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 406, Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of, J. W. Dougherty, Room 210, 132 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, C. L. Baine, 434 Albany Building, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workers, International Union of, Louis Kemper, Rooms 109-110 Oddfellows' Temple, corner Elm and 7th streets, Cincinnati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, International Alliance, George Hodge, Rooms 509-10 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of, J. J. McNamara, 517 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Broommakers' International Union, Oliver A. Brower, 14 Swan street, Amsterdam, N.Y.

Bricklayers and Masons, International Union, William Dobson, Room 307 Unity Building, East Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Builders' Laborers, International Union, H. A. Stemburgh, 423 Waverly street, Waverly, N.Y.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood, Frank Duffy, P.O. Box 520, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society, Thomas Atkinson, 332 East 93rd street, New York, N.Y.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of, Thos. K. Ryan, Room 12, 51 Third street, San Francisco, Cal.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International, Chas. A. Baustian, 36 La Salle, Chicago, Ill.

Carvers' (Wood) Association of North America (International), John S. Henry, 1,220 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Carworkers, International Association of, C. C. Gaskins, Rooms 1,205-6 Star Building, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Cigarmakers, International Union of America, George W. Perkins, Room 820, Monon Block, 320 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

7 B.L.

Clerks (Retail), International Protective Association, Max Morris, Box 1,581, Denver, Col.

Coopers, International Union of North America, James A. Cable, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The Wesley Russell, 520 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Max. Zuckerman, 74 E. Fourth street, New York, N.Y.

Conductors, Order of Railroad, W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Peter W. Collins, 510-11 Corcoran Building, Washington, D.C.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, R. A. McKee, 224 Masonic Temple, Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, T. S. Ingraham, 307 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elevator Constructors, International Union, Henry Snow, 40 Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Firemen, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.

Firemen, Stationery, Int. Bro. of, C. L. Shamp, Room 2-4, 2,502 N. 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union of America, P. J. Flannery, 188 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

Fur. Workers of U. S. and Can., Int. Association, C. E. Carlson, General Delivery, Spokane, Wash.

Garment Workers of America, B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies, John Alex. Dyche, 25-27 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers, Association of United States and Canada, William Launer, Room 930, Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers, Amalgamated Association, International, William Figolah, 3,257 Union avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Glass Workers (flint), International, John L. Dobbins, Room 316 Bissel Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hatters of North America (United), Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverley Place, Room 15, New York, N.Y.

Horse Shoers, International Journeymen, Roady Kenehan, 1,548 Wazee street, Denver, Col.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders, International Alliance, Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ironmolders' Union of North America, E. J. Denny, P.O. Box 699 Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jewelry Workers, Internationa Union, William F. Shade, 3,032 North Eight street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of Labor, I. D. Chamberlain, 43 B street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal, Wm. Walker, 518 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers, International Union, Miss Hannah A. Mahoney, Box 11, Station I, Troy, N.Y.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood, J. J. Pfeiffer, 435 Gibraltar Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers, Amalgamated International Union of America, John Roach, 52 Forest Building, South 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Longshoremen, International Association, Henry C. Barter, 407 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Machinists, International Association of, George Preston, 908-911 G street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Maintenance of Way Employees, International Brotherhood, C. Boyle, 609 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Marble Workers, International Association, Henry Roberts, 273 Porter street, Detroit, Mich.

Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen, International Union, Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N.Y.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brassworkers' Union, J. J. Cullen, Germania Bank, Spring and Bowery streets, New York, N.Y.

Metal Workers of America (United), International Union, C. O. Sherman, 148 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Mine Workers of America (United), William B. Wilson, 1,106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Musicians, American Federation of, Owen Miller, 20 Allen Building, Broadway and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Plasterers' International Association (Operative). W. A. O'Keefe, 3013-A Park avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of America, J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Indiana.

Paper makers, United Brotherhood of America, Thomas Millor, 57 Smith Building, Watertown, N.Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America, J. B. McNerney, 25 Third avenue, New York, N.Y.

Piano and Organ Workers, International Union of America, Chas. Dold, 849 N. Irving avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers (Steel and Copper), International Union of America, T. L. Meahan, 319 S. street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers, United Association of United States and Canada, L. W. Tlden, 506-7-8 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Printing Pressmen, International Union, W. J. Webb, 1,007 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Photo Engravers Union of N.A., H.E. Gudbrandsen, 282 Hodge Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Quarryworkers, International Union of North America, P. F. McCarthy, Barre, Vermont.

Railway Employees (Street and Electric), Amalgamated Association, W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of, A. E. King, Cleveland Ohio.

Rubber Workers, Amalgamated Union of America, Clarence E. Akerstrom, 25 Grant street, Cambridge, Mass.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated International Alliance, John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Sawsmiths, National Union, Charles G. Wertz, 351 South Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Stage Employes (Theatrical), International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, care of Bartl's Hotel, State and Harrison street, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International Union of North America, George W. Williams, 534 Warren street, Roxbury District, Boston, Mass.

Switchmen's Union of North America.

Stove Mounters' International Union, J. A. Kaefer, 166 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' (Journeymen) Union of America, John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood, W. Hughes, 147 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers, United of America, Albert Hibbert, P. O. Box 713, Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers and Helpers (Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic), International Union, James P. Reynolds, 108 Corry street, Alleghany, Penn.

Tobacco Workers, International Union, E. Lewis Evans, Room 56 American National Bank Building, 3rd and Main streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Typographical Union, International, J. W. Bramwood, Rooms 640-50 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, International Union of American, Charles J. Gille, Room 25, 110, N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Upholsterers, International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 29 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated International Union of America, John G. Meiler, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

That the utility and general value of accurate statistics in those branches of a nation's wealth, comprising subjects of mechanical and manual labor is recognized by most civilized countries, is evidenced by the following list of existing labor bureaus, compiled from official records:

Ontario.—The Bureau of Labor was created by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, April 25th, 1900, under the direction of the Hon F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works. R. Glockling, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor.

Canada.—The Department of Labor was established in July, 1900, and practically supersedes the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Agriculture established in 1890, with Mr. George Johnson as chief clerk. The Department is under the direction of the Minister of Labor, the Hon. William Mulock. The Act establishing the Department provides for the monthly issuing of a Labor Gazette, the editor of which is W. L. Mackenzie King, B.A., Deputy Minister of Labor. The first number of the Gazette was issued in September, 1900.

Great Britain.—The Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade was established March 2nd, 1886. In 1893 the service was greatly enlarged, and given its present name, "Board of Trade Labor Department." A. Wilson Fox, Chief Secretary. It publishes monthly The Labor Gazette; also annual reports.

New Zealand Deparment of Labor.—The Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Minister of Labor. E. Tregear, Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

New South Wales.—Department of Labor and Industry. T. B. Clegg, Chief Clerk, Sydney, N.S.W.

Queensland.—Department of Immigration. Government Labor Bureau and Relief. Chief Clerk, J. O'Neil Brennan, Brisbane, Queensland.

South Australia Labor Bureau.—Chief Clerk, A. C. H. Richardson, Adelaide, South Australia.

United States Department of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor, January 31st, 1885; made a Department of Labor, June 13th, 1888. Bimonthly Bulletins. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Chas. P. Neil, Washington, D.C.

United States Census Office.—S. N. D. North, Director of Census, Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established June 23rd, 1869. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Chas. F. Pidgin, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established April 12th, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Robert C. Bair, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established July 12th, 1873. Abolished July 23rd, 1875. Re-established April 23rd, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Wm. V. Scoville, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics.—First established March 20th, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and the present name adopted April 2nd, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor, and Statistics, H. Vreiland, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labor, Statistics and Inspection.—Established March 19th, 1879; enlarged March 23rd, 1883. Annual report. Commissioner of Labor, William Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 5th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M. D. Ratchford, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.—Established March 27th, 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, W. C. Garrison, Trenton, N.J.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Ill.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Geo. H. Stubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 4th, 1883; created a Department of Labor, 1902. Commissioner of Labor, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Albany, N.Y. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established June 6th, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M. J. McLeod, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. M. Beck, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established March 27th, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Chas. J. Fox, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 5th, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Geo. H. Webb, Providence, R.I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Established March 31st, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, *ex-officio* Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Bert Bush, Lincoln, Neb.

North Carloina Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established February 28th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N.C.

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 7th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Samuel W. Mathews, Augusta, Me.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 8th, 1887; enlarged and changed to a Bureau of Labor, April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. H. Williams, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 24th, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. V. Brake, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor.—Established February 22nd, 1889. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W.Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor. Established October 1st, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, R. J. Turner, Bismarck, N.D.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.—Established February 17th, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Ferguson, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.—Established March 30th, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Lysander H. Carroll, Concord, N.H.

Washington Bureau of Labor.—Established June 11th, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, C. F. Hubbard, Olympia, Wash.

Idaho Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.—Established March 11th, 1895. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, T. C. Eglestone, Boise City, Idaho.

Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1898. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, James B. Doherty, Richmond, Va.

Louisiana Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established July 9th, 1900. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, L. Malthus, Shreveport, La.

Oregon Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops.—Established June 3rd, 1903. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, O. P. Hoff, Salem, Ore.

Argentine Republic.—Francoise Latzina, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique Argentina (Minister de l'Interieur), Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.—Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President, Vienna. Department of Municipal Statistics, Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief, Vienna.

Bavaria.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of the Interior). Karl Rasp, Director, Munich.

Belgium.—Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmund Nicoali, Chief, Brussels.

Brazil. Dr. R. Pompeia, Director de Bureau de Statistique des Estats Unis du Bresil (Ministere de l'Interieur), Rio Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instruction). F. Ivantchoff, Director, Sophia.

Chili.—Don Francisco S. Asta Buruaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili, Santiago.

Denmark.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director, Copenhagen.

France.—Office du Travail (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur, Paris.

Victor Furquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique General de France (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail, Paris.

Germany.—Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of Interior). Dr. Van. Jos. Borght, Director, Berlin.

Herzegovina.—Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinald Schmid, Director, Sarajevo.

Italy.—Luiai Bodio, Directeur General de la Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de 'Industrie, et du Commerce), Rome.

Japan.—S. Ishibashi, Chef du Bureau General de la Statistique (Cabinet Imperial), Tokio.

Mexico.—Antonio Penafiel, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique (Mexicaine du Fomento), Mexico.

Paraguay.—I. Jasquet, Directeur General de la Statistiane du Paraguay, Assumption.

Portugal.—Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works or Commence and Industries), Lisbon.

Prussia.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director, Berlin.

Office of the Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director, Berlin.

Roumania.—C. E. Curpenski, Directeur de la Statistique General du Rouaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce, et des Domaines), Bucharest.

Russia.—Nicholas Troinitsky, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Minister de l'Interieur, St. Petersburg.

B. Grigorier, Chef du Bureau de la Statistiane Municipale, Moscow.

Saxony.—Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director, Dresden.

Spain.—Ing. Francisco de Paula de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain, Madrid.

Styria.—Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernest Meschler, Director, Gratz.

Sweden and Norway.— Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Minister de l'Interieur), Stockholm.

Anders Nicoali Kiaer, Director du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Christiana.

Switzerland.—Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistiane (Ministere de l'Interieur), Berne.

Uruguay.—Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique General, Montevideo.

Stephen Bauer, Office International du Travail, Basle, Switzerland.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA.

(*Labor Gazette.*)

The Labor Gazette, in its review of Labor disputes in Canada during 1905, says:

In their view of trade disputes in Canada during 1905, which appeared in the issue of the *Labor Gazette* for January, 1906, a large decrease is noted in the number of disputes, compared with the previous year. There was a still further decrease in 1905, when there were only 87 disputes, compared with 103 in 1904, and 160 in 1903. The only locality in which a severe industrial depression was felt through this cause during the year 1905 was at Nanaimo, B.C.

Magnitude of Trades Disputes.

There were approximately 16,127 work-people involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes which began during the years compared with 15,665 in 1904. The numbers for the different months in which the disputes began were as follows:

Total Number of Work-people Involved in Trade Disputes which began during 1905.

	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January	476	204	680
February	117	72	189
March	351	4	355
April	607	60	667
May	557	166	723
June	4,104	50	4,154
July	735	1,776	2,511
August	1,727	530	2,257
September	2,085	1,250	3,335
October	100		100
November	1,059	20	1,079
December	273	6	279
Total	12,191	4,138	16,329

Loss of Time in Working Days.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes amounted approximately to 284,140 working days, a slight increase compared with the year 1904, in which there was a loss of approximately 278,956 days. The losses in the different months during 1905 were as follows:

Loss in Working Days.

January	2,775
February	5,750
March	6,970
April	9,150
May	10,100
June	48,934
July	59,595
August	59,020
September	54,920
October	11,570
November	14,570
December	786
Total	284,140

From the above it may be seen that there was a comparatively small loss of time in the early months of the year, but that there was a continuous increase until the month of July, from which period there was a decline until the end of the year, with the exception of a slight increase in the month of November.

Number of Disputes According to Trades Affected.

The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various trades by months during the year:—

Table Showing Industrial Disputes by Trades in Canada During 1905.

Trades	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture									2				2
Building	2			2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1		19
Metal	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	1					13
Woodworking			2										2
Textile					1								1
Clothing		2			1		1	1	1	1	1	3	11
Food and Tobacco Preparation	1		1			2							4
Leather													
Printing and Bookbinding			1			1	1	2	1			1	7
Transport	1			1		1			1				4
Longshoremen											1		1
Mining				2		3	4	1	2				12
Fishing													
Unskilled					1				1				2
Miscellaneous		1	1	2	2	1	2						9
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	87

In the following table a comparison is shown of the trade disputes during the last five years, according to trades and industries, from which it appears that half of the total number of disputes affected the building, metal and clothing trades:—

Table Showing Industrial Disputes by Trades in 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.
Agriculture					2	2
Building	14	28	44	29	19	134
Metal	23	31	17	16	13	100
Woodworking	4	10	9	3	2	28
Textile	6	1	5	3	1	16
Clothing	10	9	11	12	11	53
Food and Tobacco Preparation	9	10	6	11	4	40
Leather	1	3	4	1	.....	9
Printing and Bookbinding	2	3	3	5	7	20
Transport	4	4	18	2	4	32
Longshoremen	5	4	4	.....	1	14
Mining	5	3	9	6	12	35
Fishing	2	1	1	2	.....	6
Unskilled	11	6	9	3	2	31
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10	9	57
Total	104	123	160	103	87	577

Disputes by Localities Affected.

Of the 87 disputes which occurred during the year 32 took place in Ontario, 21 in Quebec, 9 in British Columbia, 9 in Manitoba, 5 in New Brunswick and 2 in Alberta. No disputes were reported to have occurred in Prince Edward Island or in Saskatchewan. One dispute affected places in both Quebec and Ontario. The following table shows the Provinces in which the disputes occurred according to the different months of the year:—

Table Showing Trade Disputes in Canada by Provinces During 1905.

Provinces.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia				1	1	2	2	....	1	....	.....	.....	7
Prince Edward Island													
New Brunswick	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Quebec	1	4	1	....	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	21
Ontario	2	....	3	4	5	4	7	3	2	....	1	1	32
Manitoba	2	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	9
Saskatchewan													
Alberta								1	1	....	....	....	2
British Columbia			1	2	1	1	....	2	2	1	.....	.....	10
Quebec and Ontario					1								1
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	87

Disputes by Months.

From the preceding tables it may be seen that in 1905 the greatest number of disputes began in May, June and July, reaching the maximum in the last named month. Taking the period of five years, however, from 1901 to 1905 the three greatest months were April, May and June, the maximum being in May. The following table gives the number of trade disputes from 1901 to 1905, according to the months in which they began:—

Table Showing Trade Disputes in Canada by Months During 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Months.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.
January	7	8	6	9	6	36
February	3	5	12	5	4	29
March	13	12	22	9	6	62
April	12	20	23	20	8	83
May	7	27	29	23	11	97
June	23	18	23	9	12	85
July	14	7	15	6	13	55
August	5	6	11	6	8	36
September	5	9	7	3	9	33
October	5	4	6	8	3	26
November	7	7	3	2	3	22
December	3	.....	3	3	4	13
Total	104	123	160	103	87	577

In the following table a comparison is made of the causes of disputes during the last five years:—

Table Showing Causes of Trade Disputes in Canada which Began During 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.
For increase in wages	18	54	60	36	30	128
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7	7	8	39
For decrease in hours	1	7	8	3	3	22
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	5	14	18	8	4	49
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13	16	9	59
Against conditions of employment	.....	5	5	4	8	22
For recognition of union	.....	5	5	4	1	15
Sympathetic	.....	9	10	3	1	23
Unclassified	16	12	29	21	23	101

Causes of Disputes.

Out of the 87 trade disputes which began during 1905, the demand for increased wages was the cause of 30, while the question of wages entered in some form into the cause of 46 disputes. There were 9 disputes which were due to an objection of workpeople to the employment of particular persons. A reduction in wages, conditions of employment, and the discharge or suspension of employees each accounted for 8 disputes.

The following table shows the disputes which began in 1905 arranged by months according to their causes:—

Table Showing Causes of Trade Disputes in Canada During 1905.

Causes.	Month.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages	....	1	3	1	8	4	6	2	3	....	2	....	30
Against reduction in wages	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	8
For decrease in hours	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	3
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4
Against employment of particular persons	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	1	....	....	9
For recognition of union	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against conditions of employment	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	8
Sympathetic	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against discharge or suspension of employees	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	8
Against method of payment	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
For increase in wages and other changes	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Against alleged violation of an agreement and conditions of employment	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dispute between unions	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against reduction in wages and employment of particular persons	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against action of a fellow employee	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Against new piece work prices	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Unclassified	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	6
Total	6	4	6	8	11	12	13	8	9	3	3	4	87

Methods of Settlement.

Of the 87 disputes of the year all except one were terminated either through definite settlements being reached or through industrial conditions ceasing to be affected by them. With regard to the methods of settlement, 41 were ended through negotiations between the parties concerned, 2 were settled through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labor and one through the mediation of the Secretary of the Board of Arbitration of Quebec. The remaining disputes ended without any negotiations.

The following table shows the methods of settlement by months during 1905:—

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arbitration													
Conciliation		1					1		1				3
Negotiations between parties concerned	1	4	4	4	3	6	4	6	3	2	2	3	41
Replacement of men	1			5	1	1	1	1	3	4	6	1	24
Work renewed on employer's terms					3	3	2	1	2				10
(without negotiations)			2										2
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)	1						1		1				3
Work resumed, employer not involved	1												1
Indefinite or unsettled									1				1
Total	4	5	6	9	7	10	10	8	12	6	8	4	86

A comparison of the methods of settlement of trade disputes during the past five years is given in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 AND 1905.

Method.	Number of Disputes.					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.
Arbitration	4	8	8	4		24
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	33
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	37	41	283
Replacement of men	23	14	15	10	24	74
Return to work on employers' terms	13	20	26	25	10	94
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations			10	7	5	22
Indefinite or unsettled	12	3	12	13	2	44
Not reported			1	2		3

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Out of the 86 disputes that were terminated, 37 ended in favor of the employers, 24 in favor of the employees, and in 15 compromises were reached. In one there was no change as the employer was not concerned, and in the remaining cases the results were either indefinite, or the terms of settlement were not reported to the Department.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes by months during the year:—

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1905.

Results.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favor of employers	2	....	2	5	4	3	4	2	3	4	7	1	37
In favor of employees	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	4	4	....	1	2	24
Settled by compromise	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	....	3	2	....	1	15
Indefinite, unsettled, or terms unknown	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	10
Strikers partially successful	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No change, employers not concerned	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	4	5	6	9	7	8	9	8	13	6	8	4	87

The following table shows the results of trade disputes during the past five years, from which it may be seen that 194 disputes ended in favor of the employers, 175 in favor of the employees, and 143 resulted in compromises:—

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1802, 1903, 1904, AND 1905.

Results.	Number.					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total.
In favor of employers	40	35	46	34	37	194
In favor of employees	39	46	45	24	24	175
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	28	15	143
Indefinite, unsettled or terms unknown	.....	4	10	9	10	33
Employees partially successful	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
No change, employers not concerned	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

CANADA—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1905.

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
ONTARIO.						
Hamilton:						
Ironmoulders	January 9		1	21	Reduction in piece work price	Not reported.
Brantford:						
Ironmoulders	January 10	January 12	1	125	Demand for reinstatement of discharged employe.	Successful.
Toronto:						
Piano Workers	March 7		2	145	Demand for 9 hour day in lieu of 10	Not reported.
Toronto Junction:						
Piano Workers	March 14	March 21	1	7	Demand for increase of 20% in wages	13½% granted.
Humberstone:						
Rock Drillers	March 1	March 21	2	50	For increase in wages	Successful.
Niagara Falls:						
Stonemasons and Cutters	April 7	April 8	18	145	Dispute as to shop conditions	Successful.
Collingwood:						
Boilermakers	April 27		1	16	For double pay for holiday work	Not reported.
Sarnia and Point Edward:						
Freight Handlers, etc	April 20	April 23	3	65	Objection to working conditions	Unsuccessful.
Walkerville						
Match Factory Hands:	April 3	April 10	1	25	Reduction in wages	Successful.
St. Catharines:						
Carpenters	May 1	May 3	10	110	Increase in wages	Successful.
Toronto Junction						
Machinists	May 17		1	69	Objection to individual contracts	Unsettled.
Toronto:						
Sheet Metal Workers	May 1	May 20	1	13	Increase in wages	Successful.
Toronto:						
Marble Workers	May 15	May 25	3	46	Increase in wages	Successful.
Ottawa						
Plumbers	June 24	July 18	15	70	For increase of wages and shorter hours	Successful.
Toronto:						
Lithographers	June 7		5	160	For recognition of union	Unsettled.
Bakers	June 3		3	15	For apprentice regulation	"
Cornwall:						
Electric Railway Employees	June 28	July 3	1	22	For increase in wages	Unsuccessful.

CANADA STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1905.—*Continued.*

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
Niagara Falls:						
Stonecutters	July 12.	July 14.	1	26	Objection to machine work	Nature of settlement not known.
London:						
Ironmoulders	July 24		1	98	Objection to 2 weeks' suspension for absence from work.	Unsettled.
Toronto:						
Garment Pressers	July 7.	August 22.	19	107	Increase in wages	Successful.
Wall Paper Printers	July 14		1	9	Objection to extra apprentice	Compromise.
Broom Makers	July 6		1	17	Objection to helpers	Unsettled.
Ottawa, East:						
Brick Makers	July 19.	July 20.	1	20	Demand for 9 hour day in lieu of 10	Wages increased.
Sherkston:						
Quarrymen	July 15.	August 10.	1	20	Against discharge of employees	Unsuccessful.
Chatham:						
Electric Linemen	July 26.	July 28.	1	8	Against discharge of foreman	Unsuccessful.
Hamilton:						
Lithographers	August 3.		2	50	For recognition of union	
Custom Tailors	Sept. 25.	October 7.	25	103	For increase of 10% in wages	Partly successful.
Guelph:						
Railway Labourers	Sept. 1.	Sept. 6	2	200	Against reduction in wages	Unsuccessful.
Toronto:						
Stonecutters	Nov. 6.	Nov. 8.	6	72	Against introduction of planing machine	Successful.
Stratford to Sarnia:						
Machinists on G. T. R.	May 8.		1	206	Demand for increased wages and shop conditions.	Unsettled.
Toronto:						
Garment Workers	Dec. 12.	Dec. 14.	1	75	Against introduction of checking system	Successful.
QUEBEC.						
Montreal:						
Garment Workers	Dec. 13.	Dec. 14.	1	30	Against discharge of employee	Compromise.
Shoe Leather Cutters	Dec. 11.	Dec. 18.	1	17	Demand for piece work system of payment	Successful.
Cigarmakers	January 9		1	25	Against reduction in wages and child labor	Not reported.
Ironmoulders	February 2		1	72	Against reduction in wages	"

Quebec :						
Shoemakers	February 13	February 23	1	60	Demand for increase in wages	Successful.
Cigarmakers	March 13	March 31	1	36	Refusal of men to sign contract	"
Montreal :						
Machinists			2	100	Demand for increase in wages	Not reported.
St. Hyacinthe :						
Cloth Dyers	May 13		1	12	Demand for increase in wages	Not reported.
Montreal :						
Wharf Laborers	May 26		1	20	Against reduction in wages	Not reported.
Carpenters	June 27	September 15.	102	500	Demand for increase in wages	Partly successful.
Bakers	June 16	June 21	9	45	Demand for shorter hours	Successful.
Jewelry Workers	June 5	June 10	1	31	Objection to new shop conditions	Compromised.
Plasterers	July 24		20	85	Demand for increase in wages	Not reported.
Quebec :						
Boot and Shoe Workers	August 11	September 7	1	19	Demand for piece work	Partly successful.
Montreal :						
Dock Laborers	September 1	September 6	2	200	Demand for increase in wages	Unsuccessful.
Boot and Shoe Workers	October 18.	October 23	1	32	Against promotion of an apprentice	"
Leather Cutters	November 7		8	150	Demand for increase in wages	Not reported.
Thetford Mines :						
Asbestos Miners, etc	July 4	July 6	2	200	Demand for increase in wages	Unsuccessful.
Beebe Plain :						
Stonecutters	September 18.	September 28.	1	100	Against employment of non-union men	Unsuccessful.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Greenwood :						
Converter Employees	April 24	April 27	1	11	Demand for increase in wages	Successful.
Vancouver :						
Painters	April 1	April 22	32	75	Demand for increase in wages	Successful.
Plumbers	May 1		21	55	" " "	Not reported.
Nanaimo :						
Coal Miners	June 1	September 30.	1	550	Objection to new working conditions	Compromised.
Fernie :						
Coal Miners	August 19	August 22	1	1,500	Demand for increase in wages	Successful.
Vancouver :						
Carpenters, Bricklayers and Laborers	August 2		6	100	Demand for higher wages and for discharge of non-union labor	Not reported.
Chilliwack :						
Hop Pickers	September 11.	September 13.	1	400	Demand for reduction in size of boxes	Successful.
Agassiz :						
Hop Pickers	September 15.	September 17.	1	450	Against employment of Chinese	Successful.
Vancouver :						
Building Trades	October 4	October 7	2	18	Against employment of non-union men	Unsuccessful.

CANADA—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1905.—*Concluded.*

Location and nature of industry.	Time of beginning and ending of strike.		Number of establishments and persons affected.		Cause of dispute.	Nature of settlement.
	From	To	Establishments.	Persons.		
Esquimalt :						
Ship Joiners	March 4	March 8	1	17	Demand for increase of wages	Demands withdrawn.
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
St. John :						
Teamsters	January 23	January 27	2	271	Objection to non-unionists	Compromise.
Fertilizer Factory Hands	April 1	April 5	1	30	Demand for higher wages and shorter hours	Unsuccessful.
Sackville :						
Ironmoulders	July 15	August 7	2	671	Demand for increase of 10% in piece work prices.	Terms of settlement not reported.
St. John :						
Longshoremen	November 21.	November 28.	3	837	Demand for increase in wages	Unsuccessful
Printers	December 11.		4	26	Demand for 8-hour work day.	Unsettled.
NOVA SCOTIA.						
Westville:						
Coal miners	April 6	April 27	1	300	Objections to discharge of an employee	Unsuccessful.
Windsor:						
Weavers			1	59	Demand for higher price on new line of cloth	Unsuccessful.
Springhill:						
Coal miners	June 13.	June 21	1	1,772	" " reinstatement of employee	Successful.
Asbestos mill hands, etc.	July 14.	July 16	1	150	" " " "	Successful.
Halifax:						
Ironmoulders.	July 1.		1	17	" " increase in wages	Not reported.
Springhill:						
Coal miners	Sept. 26.	Sept. 28	1	522	" " " "	Successful.
Joggins Mines	June 24.	Dec. 2	1	70	Alleged violation of agreement and shorter hours.	Successful.
MANITOBA.						
Winnipeg:						
Stonecutters	Dec. 28.	Feb. 8	1	19	Objection to conditions of operating planer	Successful.
Plasterers	June 27.	June 30	1	22	Refusal of a member of union to produce books	Work resumed by order of union.

Printers	Mar. 22	Mar. 27	16	100	Demand for increase in wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Lathers	May 15		5	75	" " "	
Plumbers	June 1	June 8	1	20	" " "	Unsuccessful.
Electrical workers	June 1	June 6	20	75	" " " and union shop	Successful.
Bricklayers and Masons	Aug. 10	Aug 12	1	54	Against employment of non-unionists	Successful.
Printers	Sept 18		15	68	Demand for eight hour work day	
Structural iron workers	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	1	50	" " nine-hour day and 40c per hour	Nine hour day and 37½c per hour.
ALBERTA.						
Coleman:						
Coal miners	Jan. 2	Feb. 20	1	200	Demand for increase in wages and other changes.	Successful
Frank:						
Coal miners	Sept. 6	Sept. 29	1	200	Demand for agreement renewals	Compromised
SASKATCHEWAN.						
Regina:						
Bricklayers	Aug. 24		1	20	Demand for increase in wages	

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following interesting data relating to employment and changes in wages and hours of labor in Great Britain during the year 1905, is culled from the latest official reports issued by the Labor Department of the Board of Trade of Great Britain.

Employment in 1905.

Summary.

The general state of employment in 1905 showed considerable improvement compared with the previous year. The downward movement which commenced in the latter part of 1900 was checked early in 1905 and the comparison of each month with the corresponding month of 1904 became more favorable as the year advanced. By the end of the year many of the chief industries showed an improvement. In the building trade, however, employment was very slack, and rather worse than in 1904. In coal mining there was but little change.

Returns relating to about 580,000 members of Trade Unions show that the mean percentage of members unemployed at the end of each month of 1905, was 5.4 as compared with 6.5 in the previous year. The fluctuations in the percentage returned as unemployed in the period 1888-1905 during which the returns have been received, are shown in the table below:—

	Days.		Days.
1888	4.9	1897	3.5
1889	2.1	1898	3.0
1890	2.1	1899	2.4
1891	3.5	1900	2.9
1892	6.3	1901	3.8
1893	7.5	1902	4.4
1894	6.9	1903	5.1
1895	5.8	1904	6.5
1896	3.4	1905	5.4

The following table shows the percentage unemployed at the end of each month of 1904 and 1905, with the increase or decrease in 1905 compared with the previous year:

Month.	Percentage returned as unemployed		Increase + or decrease (—) in 1905 compared with 1904.
	1905	1904	
January	6.8	6.6	+ 0.2
February	6.2	6.1	+ 0.1
March	5.6	6.0	— 0.4
April	5.6	6.0	— 0.4
May	5.1	6.3	— 1.2
June	5.2	5.9	— 0.7
July	5.2	6.1	— 0.9
August	5.4	6.4	— 1.0
September	5.3	6.8	— 1.5
October	5.0	6.8	— 1.8
November	4.7	7.0	— 2.3
December	4.9	7.5	— 2.7

Details for Principal Trades.

Building Trades. Employment continued very slack throughout 1905, and showed on the whole a further decline. The mean percentage of Trade Union Carpenters and joiners and plumbers unemployed at the end of each month was 8.3, as compared with 7.6 in 1904. These are the highest figures for the period, (commencing in 1888) for which these percentages have been recorded, the previous highest being 5.5 in 1888. The lowest percentage was 1.3 in 1898, since when the figure has steadily increased.

Coal Mining.—Employment generally with coal miners was moderate, and on the whole whole showed little change as compared with the previous year. Returns covering over half a million work people, showed that the average number of days worked by the pits was 5.03 per week, the lowest figure since 1896, but not as low as in that year or in 1895. This will be seen from the following summary:—

	Days.		Days.
1895	4.74	1901	5.12
1896	4.92	1902	5.22
1897	5.13	1903	5.09
1898	5.25	1904	5.07
1899	5.46	1905	5.03
1900	5.47		

The districts showing most decline in 1905 in the number of days worked, as compared with 1904, were South Wales and Monmouth (where there was a falling off of a quarter of a day per week), Staffordshire and Salop, Warwick and Worcester. There were slight increases shown in Durham and Yorkshire, while in other districts there was but little change.

Iron Mines and Open Works.—Employment continued good, and showed practically no change on the previous year. Monthly returns relating to over 15,000 work-people showed that the average number of days worked by the mines in 1905 was 5.77 per week, compared with 5.79 in 1904. The

figures of these two years were higher than those for any other year in the period commencing in 1896, during which returns have been received. Compared with 1904, there was some decline in Cleveland and Scotland; other districts showed a slight increase.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Employment in this industry, which had been bad in 1904, improved steadily throughout 1905, and at the end of the year was good. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters, and covering nearly all the blast furnaces in the United Kingdom, showed that 302 furnaces were in blast at the end of 1904. The number gradually increased during 1905 to 336 at the end of the year, the average being 323, as compared to 302 for 1904. The average for 1905 was about the same as the averages for 1902 and 1903, and above that for 1901.

Iron and Steel Works.—The number employed by the 195 employers, who furnished returns as to the state of employment in this industry in 1905, showed an increase each month since March, 1905. The numbers employed in December last were 9.5 per cent. greater than in December, 1904. The mean number employed in 1905 was 90,613, and in 1904, 86,224. The average weekly number of shifts worked per man in 1905, was 5.51, as compared with 5.40 per man in 1904, and 5.43, the mean of the eight years 1898-1905.

Tinplate Manufacture.—Employment in this industry showed a further improvement in 1905, and was very good throughout the year. The mean number of mills in operation at the end of each month was 4.13, compared with 374 in 1904, and 359 in 1903. The figure for 1905 was the highest in the period, beginning with 1896 for which the numbers have been recorded, the previous highest being 387 in 1902. The average for the ten years 1896-1905 was 359.

Engineering.—Employment steadily improved during 1905, and in the latter part of the year was fair and much better than in the corresponding months of 1904. Taking the whole year every district showed improvement except the South Coast. The greatest improvement in employment was shown in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district, where the percentage of Trade Union members returned as unemployed fell from 11.4 in 1904, to 5.7 in 1905. Considerable improvement was also shown in Scotland, the West Riding, and the Manchester and Liverpool District, and in Hull and Lincolnshire. In the East Midlands, London, and the South Wales and Bristol district, little change was shown. For the United Kingdom as a whole the mean percentage unemployed was 5.1, as compared with 7.0 in 1904. For the ten years 1896-1905, the mean was 4.1 per cent.

Shipbuilding.—In this industry employment showed a gradual improvement and was better than in 1904, especially in the latter part of the year. Compared with the previous year the districts showing most improvement were the North of England and Scotland. There was also an improvement at Belfast. The South Coast and the Mersey, however, showed a considerable decline, and there was also a falling off in the Thames and Bristol Channel districts. The mean percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of each month was 11.9 as compared with 14.0 in 1904. The mean for the ten years 1896-1905 was 7.6, the lowest figures in that period being 2.3 in 1899 and 2.5 in 1900.

The gross tonnage of Merchant vessels (sail and steam) under construction at the end of December, 1905, was 1,355,756, as compared with 1,049,-860 tons at the end of December, 1904. The tons displacement of war ves-

sells under construction at the same two dates were 262,025 and 282,810 respectively.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in this industry which had been bad in the first half of 1904, but improved during the latter half, showed a further improvement during 1905, and was very brisk in that year. Returns received from employers employing about 130,000 operatives, indicated an increase in December, as compared with January, of over 1 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of nearly 10 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Woolen Trade.—Employment was good throughout the year and better than in 1904. In the later months of the year the returns received from employers employing about 22,000 operatives showed an upward tendency in numbers employed and wages paid and employment was very good. As between January and December there was an increase in the numbers employed of 2.3 per cent. and of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Worsted Trade.—Employment, though improving toward the end of the year, was quiet for the greater part of 1905, but was better than in 1904. The number employed, (about 40,000) by the firms making returns, was fairly constant throughout the year, but the weekly amount of wages paid showed some considerable improvement, especially in the last four months, in which the amount was nearly 5 per cent. in excess of that for January.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment showed some improvement as compared with 1904, but was quiet on the whole. There was an improvement in the numbers employed from January to June, and a decline from June to August, since when there has been a continuous improvement.

Agriculture.—Agricultural laborers in England were regularly employed in 1905, the weather being on the whole, favorable. The supply of day laborers was generally sufficient, and in some cases was in excess of the demand. A scarcity of men for permanent positions was reported in parts of the Midland and South Western counties.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

Wages on the whole showed a slight decline in 1905, a result due mainly to reductions in the coal mining industry. Apart from coal mining, quarrying and the building trades, there was an upward tendency in wages during the second half of the year. This was especially noticeable in the cotton and metal trades. In the latter group, wages in many instances are determined by sliding scales, based on the selling prices of the iron or steel produced.

The net result of all the changes in wages during the year was a decrease of £8,000 per week, a decrease which was much smaller than in any of the four preceding years. In the five years, 1901-5, wages fell, while in the previous five years, 1896-1900, net increases were recorded. As will be seen from the following table, the aggregate of increases during the first period was considerably greater than that of decreases during the second, the net amount of increase during the decade being approximately £197,000 per week. The figures are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural laborers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees, and only take into account, changes in rates of wages and not fluctuations in the total amount of wages paid owing to changes in the amount of employment available, or altered conditions of work:

Year.	No. of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages.	Computed amount of change in weekly wages as compared with each preceding year.	
		Net increase per week.	Net decrease per week.
1896	598,865	£ 26,152	
1897	582,333	30,494	
1898	1,010,057	80,572	
1899	1,165,478	89,816	
1900	1,110,031	206,772	
1901	907,199		£ 77,902
1902	883,191		72,865
1903	892,922		38,557
1904	799,959		39,278
1905	571,865		8,029
Total for ten years, 1896-1905	8,521,900	433,806	35,531

The number of workpeople affected by wages, changes in 1905, was less than in any previous year of the decade. Of the total number affected in 1905 nearly 204,000 received, net increases amounting to £10,000 per week, and about 248,000 sustained net decreases, amounting to £18,000 per week, while about 120,000 had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. In the three years, 1902-4, the changes in the coal mining industry were the predominant factor, while in 1905, the changes of the textile trades as well as in the coal trade were important.

The table below gives separate figures for each of the principal groups of trades in 1905, the figures for 1903 and 1904 being also given for comparison:—

Trade.	Number of workpeople whose wages were changed in			Net amount of increase (+) or decrease (—) in the weekly wages of those affected as compared with each preceding year.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
				£	£	£
Building	4,638	10,829	10,221	+ 304	— 884	— 967
Coal mining	752,190	658,390	200,746	— 32,488	— 31,294	— 13,471
Other mining (iron, etc.)	9,361	10,753	7,628	— 429	— 531	+ 380
Quarrying	3,160	2,701	8,434	— 222	— 92	— 1,068
Pig Iron Manufacture	13,809	11,295	16,500	— 607	— 615	+ 932
Iron and Steel	9,683	48,802	47,227	— 469	— 2,827	+ 1,472
Engineering and Shipbuilding	74,680	31,094	48,209	— 4,281	— 2,614	— 1,766
Other Metal Trades	1,934	1,973	719	— 178	— 42	— 39
Textile	1,001	3,939	221,437	+ 18	— 109	5,977
Clothing	3,496	333	60	— 86	— 27	+ 14
Glass, etc., Trades	6,386	7,318	1,544	— 600	— 823	— 137
Other Trades	7,610	4,986	3,898	+ 199	— 83	240
Employees of Local Authorities	4,974	7,546	5,242	+ 282	609	404
	892,922	799,959	571,865	— 38,557	— 39,278	— 8,029

In the coal mining industry changes in wages took place in 1905 in Northumberland, where there were decreases amounting to 3¾ per cent. on

"standard" and in South Wales with decreases amounting to 8½ per cent. In the Forest of Dean there was a reduction of 5 per cent. on "standard". There was, however, no change in the Federated districts, in Durham or in Scotland. In the textile trades the weavers, winders and warpers in the principal cotton manufacturing districts of the North of England, received an advance of 5 per cent., while the card and blowing room and spinning operatives were granted a bonus of 5 per cent. for twelve weeks from the first pay day in September. In the other principal groups of industries, the net effect of the changes was an advance in rates of wages in the iron and steel trades and a decline in the engineering and shipbuilding, quarrying and building tradess.

Changes in wages affecting 307,000 workpeople were arranged by permanent Conciliation Boards, or by other agencies for conciliation, mediation or arbitration, and changes affecting about 29,000 took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes affecting nearly 236,000 workpeople affected were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In the case of 12,000 of the workpeople affected a stoppage of work preceded the settlement.

Changes in Hours of Labor

The changes in the weekly hours of labor reported during 1905, affected 92,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net reduction in their working time, amounting in the aggregate to nearly 65,000 hours per week. The bulk of these changes were in the building trades; the two most important changes were rearrangements of winter working hours in the various branches of the building trades, affecting over 70,000 workpeople in the London district, and about 3,000 in the Cardiff district, and resulted in each case in an average reduction of about half an hour per week.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN UNITED STATES.

The latest data on the subject of strikes and lockouts for 1904, in the United States, is furnished by Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his Annual Report to the 25th Annual Convention of that body, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in November, 1905; also valuable information as to the movements of the 118 International Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, re changes of wages, hours of labor, benefits dispensed, etc., that will be of interest to the workers of Ontario. The following is culled from the report:

From Secretary's Morrison's Report:

Charters.—Reports from the Secretaries of 99 of our 118 International Organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during the past year 2,106 charters; 2,352 charters surrendered—1,933 of the charters surrendered were locals of International Unions and 426 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor. Of the latter number 226 were suspended for non-payment of per capita tax; 59 were ordered to join newly formed International Organizations, 155 disbanded and 1 charter revoked.

Strikes.—Full and complete reports have been received from 99 International Organizations and from a small number of local unions, which show that there were 1,157 strikes, in which there were 107,268 involved. Of that number 63,350 were benefited and 53,028 not benefited. The total cost of strikes reported on was $2,517,291.26.

The following are tabulated statements of reports from International Organizations:

Organizations.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Increase in wages.	No. involved	No. benefitted.	No. worsted.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
A. F. of L. local unions	287	426	.....	56	32	4	5	15	.....	.....	2,733	2,131	126	$3,330 49	$10,466 38
Actors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asbestos Workers	14	2	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	25c. p. d.	.....	120	.....	.....	1,000 00
Bakers and Confectioners	130	133	.....	40	22	5	.....	3	.....	.....	6,134	3,047	600	1,800 00	54,955 00
Barbers	28	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bill Posters	2	1	100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	450 00	2,300 00
Blacksmiths	50	15	.....	10	6	1	.....	.....	1	10%	150	850	50	.....	5,000 00
Blast Furnace Workers	8	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	10%	450	375	75	.....	.....
Boiler Makers	29	106	.....	68	11	3	51	3	½ hr. a	5% b	1,327	420	275	.....	69,331 79
Bookbinders	16	8	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	244	55	60	.....	9,989 00
Boot and Shoe Workers	13	24	3,966	12	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	860	585	275	25,000 00	15,140 35
Brewery Workers	10	.....	4,000	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	80	.....	5,000 00	64,000 00
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	13	38	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2%	310	310	.....	.....	3,025 84
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	15	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	800	.....	1,000,00	.....
Broommakers	4	4	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5%	246	150	.....	.....	4,300 00
Brushmakers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters, Brotherhood	186	220	.....	200	c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,450 00	52,450 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated	8	4	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5c p hr	900	.....	.....	.....	45,000 00
Carriage and Wagon Workers	5	20	.....	4	1	1	.....	2	.....	10%	1,400	800	.....	.....	1,975 00
Carvers, Wood	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	65	65	30	140 00	1,931 99
Car Workers	5	19	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....	.....	500 00
Cement Workers	20	2	2,000	2	.....	2	.....	.....	25%	.....	250	160	150	500 00	500 00
Chainmakers	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....
Cigarmakers	16	11	932	71	29	3	19	20	.....	.....	3,630	2,845	201	.....	32,388 88
Clerks	110	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	3	5	.....	66	52	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1,487	1,179	308	.....	63,000 00
Commercial Telegraphers	26	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	60 00	.....
Compressed Air Workers	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 50	.....
Coopers	11	23	.....	19	3	3	.....	12	.....	10%	700	200	.....	.....	6,815 20
Curtain Operatives, Lace	2	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
*Cuting Die and Cutter Makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Organizations.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in membership.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Increase in wages.	No. involved.	No. benefitted.	No. worsted.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
Electrical Workers	60	55		12	15	3	1	3		25%	6,000	5,000	1,000		12,000
Elevator Constructors				2	1	1				7%	90				
Engineers, Steam	26	60													
Engravers, Watch Case		1	18											478 00	
Firemen, Stationery	14	5		4	3	1			4	7%	725	725		2,000 00	7,240 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes	6	2		1	1						40	40			275 00
Foundry Employes	10	8	23	9	6			3		5 to 25%	500	325	175	387 00	2,350 00
Freight Handlers	6	9	520											2,000 00	
Fur Workers	2	1	69											50 00	
Garment Workers, United	14	22		15	2			13			17,910	2,000	15,910		10,000 00
Garment Workers, Ladies'	10	6	826												
Glass Bottle Blowers			500	2	2					10 to 25%	150	150		2,200 00	35,000 00
Glass House Employes	4	2		2	1			1			400	150	250		
Glass Snappers			100	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*			1,200	400	800		15,000 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	9	7	37	3	1		2			*i*	120	50			2,640 00
Glove Workers	2	6		2			1	1			72		50		465 00
*Gold Beaters															
Granite Cutters	17	3*k*	1,500	17	15					7% *l*	2,000	2,000		1,180 00	21,851 31
Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade			16	1			1				44			18 00	3,600 00
Grinders, Table Knife			6											66 51	
Hatters				2			2			5%	500			5,600 00	12,000 00
Hod Carriers	29	62		50	4	4		42		*m*	2,123	623	1,500	5,000 00	5,000 00
Horse Shoers	10	2	85	2							60	40			3,600 00
Hotel and Restaurant Employes	71	98		16	12			1		5%	5,308	4,500	187		6,817 59
*Iron and Steel Workers															
Jewellery Workers														580 00	
Lathers	42	22		33	32			1		20%	1,800	1,700	100	600 00	2,000 00
Laundry Workers	24	38		8	3	1	3	3			2,200	450	500		1,800 00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	1	15		13	5	1	3	4	1 hr. *n*	7,500	397	186	211	1,145 00	6,472 00
Leather Workers, Amalgamated	3	5		4	3		1			$2 p.w.	50	50			500 00
*Longshoremen															
Mach. Printers & Color Mixers			2	10			1				5				905 50
Machinists	98	14		50		10		9			2,000			14,000 00	275,000 00
*Maint'nance of Way Employes															
Marble Workers	3	1		*p*	*q*			1			800		800		8,000 00

Organizations	Changes (asked)	Changes (conceded)	Cases for conciliation	No. of strikes	Strikes won	Strikes compromised	Strikes pending	Strikes lost	Reduction in hours per day	Increase in wages	No. involved	No. benefitted	No. worsted	Donations to other unions	Cost of strikes
*Mattress, Spring & Bed W'krs															
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	23	120		1		1					500	500		148 38	5,000 00
Metal Polishers	10	30		20	5	8		7	1		1,000	400			18,181 65
Metal Workers, Sheet	12	36		15	30	4		11			3,000	2,500	500		9,000 00
*Mine Managers															
Mine Workers, United	193	322	1,179												959,662 29
Molders, Iron	9	9		35	12										216,246 30
Musicians	10	16	8,769												
*Oil and Gas Well Workers															
*Painters															
Paper Box Workers	5	2		1	1					15 to 20%	400	400		64 00	35 00
Paper Makers	6	10		4	1			3	6 hrs.		600	300	300		5,000 00
Pattern Makers	4	4		13	9	1	3				108				2,600 00
Pavers and Rammermen															
Paving Cutters	8	5	181	1	2	1	1				75			300 00	399 10
Photo Engravers	1		125	6	2		4				131	107		62 64	3,854 00
*Piano and Organ Workers															
Plate Printers	1		103	1			1				7			300 00	250 00
Plumbers	56	27		85	65	5		6							54,382 00
Potters, Operative	1	1		1							112			371 00	14,046 89
Powder and High Exp. Wkrs.	3	5													
Print Cutters, National			18											87 00	
Printers, Machine Textile			8												
Printing Pressmen	27	14	1,500	6	1					25 to 33⅓%	150	10	110		1,781 00
Quarry Workers	8	2	1,050	6	6				1 per day	10%	765	765		100 00	1,177 00
*Railroad Telegraphers															
Railway Employes, St. & Elec.	12	12		2		1		1		½c. p. hr.	300	200	100		10,476 04
Rubber Workers	2	5		2				2			200		200		
*Saw Smiths															
Seamen	1	1	2,558												
Shingle Weavers	5	25	122	5	2		3				152	130			377 00
Shipwrights	5	13		7			4	3			387	151		2,000 00	2,700 00
*Slate and Tile Roofers															
Slate Workers														116 00	
Spinners, Cotton Mule				1		1			y		500	22,000		2,000 00	30,000 00

Stage Employes	4		1,008	5	5						25%	200	200				2,000 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	2		443														
Stove Mounters	10	2	135	3	2							43	29				855 00
[a]Tackmakers																	
Tailors	23	9		22	14	2		6			5%	641	297	141	5,000 00		11,114 00
[a]Teamsters																	
Textile Workers	26	30		1				1				26,000		26,000			200,000 00
Tile Layers	3	5	8	4	1	1	1	2				710	24	686	200 00		6,000 00
Tin Plate Workers	1																
Tip Printers		1									15%						
Tobacco Workers									1, ½		7%						
Travelling Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	4	3		11	4	1	5	1				931	325	75	100 00		8,465 00
Typographical Union	43	45	569	19	7	1	5	6				256	111[a]	72[c]			39,063 16
Weavers, Elastic Goring		1		1									10	11	119 00		2,500 00
Weavers, Wire			15								10c. p. h. w				62 50		
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Wkrs.	6	2													55 00		
Wood Workers	15	20		8	5	1		2				3,200	2,000	1,200			35,300 00
Tota's	2,106	2,359	38,326	1,157	458	79	117	210				107,268	63,350	53,028	88,836 02		2,517,201 26

a, in seven cities; *b*, in 11 cities; *c*, 98 per cent. won; *d*, 16 per week; *e*, one general strike; *f*, won in six places; *g*, compromised in 4 places; *h*, lost in 18 places; *i*, 2 cents an hour for 1,000 members; *k*, 3 unions amalgamated with other branches; *l*, where the scale was changed; *m*, 8 locals gained from 16 to 22 and 25 per cent.; *n*, for 297 members; *o*, lockout; *p*, 1 general strike and lockout; *q*, won in 1 city; *r*, 1 transfer and 1 amalgamated with another branch; *s*, for 1,200 members; *t*, for 1 local; *u*, re-employed; *v*, displaced; *w*, for piece work; *x*, 6 per week; *y*, 2 hours per week during July and August for 200 members; *z*, in some cases 1 and others 2 hours per day; † average per member; * no report

Benefits Paid to Members by International Organizations During The Past Year.

Organizations.	Death Benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Bakers	$ 890 00	$ 150 00	$4,020 07			
Barbers	10,425 00		36,985 54			
Bill Posters	1,200 00		180 00			
Book Binders	3,000 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers	15,057 50		79,267 50			
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	15,000 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood	189,045 40	24,050 00				
Carpenters, Amalgamated	2,250 00		8,250 84		$3,526 52	$18,539 92
Carvers	2,550 00				484 55	
Cement Workers				$550 00		
Chainmakers				1,500 00		4,000 00
Cigarmakers	151,752 93		163,226 18	58,728 71		29,872 50
Clerks	8,300 00					
Compressed Air Workers	850 00		925 00	181 00		
Curtain Operatives, Lace	1,000 00	100 00				
Electrical Workers	13,600 00					
Elevator Constructors	2,100 00					
Engravers, Watch Case	165 00			300 00		
Fl'r and C're'l M'l Empl's						275 00
Foundry Employes			954 00			
Freight Handlers	7,000 00				400 00	
Fur Workers	200 00		300 00	250 00		25 00
Glass Bottle Blowers	44,500 00					
Glass Snappers	2,000 00		2,500 00	800 00		6,000 00
Granite Cutters	21,764 63					
Grinders, Table Knife	245 00		85 00			
Hatters	11,000 00					10,000 00
H't'l and Rest'r'nt Empl's	22,700 00					
Jewelry Workers	1,200 00		2,000 00			465 00
Lathers	2,300 00					
Le'th'r Wkrs. on H'rse Gds	2,039 00		13,285 00			
Machinists	26,575 00		50,000 00			
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	1,100 00					4,000 00
Metal Polishers	8,391 80					
Metal Workers, Sheet	14,500 00					
Molders, Iron	58,300 82		175,694 50			7,397 30
Paper Box Workers				80 00		
Papermakers						200 00
Pattern Makers			5,790 00		769 34	
Paving Cutters	600 00		500 00			
Photo Engravers	825 00					
Plumbers	7,300 00		30,000 00			
Print Cutters	729 00					40 00
Printing Pressmen	12,475 00					
Quarry Workers	1,400 00					
Railway Employes, Street	13,400 00					
Shingle Weavers	594 15					
Spinners, Cotton Mule	3,000 00	500 00				4,000 00
Ster'ot'p's and El'ctrot'p's	1,140 00					
Stove Mounters	1,200 00					
Tailors	10,741 00					
Tile Layers				600 00		
Tip Printers						200 00
Tobacco Workers	650 00		7,201 50			
Tr'vel'rs' G'ds and Le'ther Novelty Workers	1,500 00		650 00			
Typographical Union	39,690 00					
Weavers, Elastic Goring	200 00					36 00
Weavers, Wire	200 00		1,059 00			
Woodworkers	5,775 00					
Totals	$742,421 23	$24,800 00	$582,874 13	$62,989 71	$5,180 41	$85,050 72

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS, ONTARIO.

Tables 1 to 20, record in detail information received from manufacturers. But 130 Schedules received were available for use in tables A. to T., the object of which is primarily to show the relative percentage of the labor cost to the gross value of product.

It will be noticed that there is a decrease in the number of returns in this class, due to the failure on the part of many manufacturers to report to the Bureau. It will also be noted that the average daily wage rate for 1905 is $1.26, as compared with $1.39 for 1904. This would indicate a normal reduction in wages, the explanation of which, however, is, that those failing to make returns were largely from the industrial centres where wages are highest, while those reporting are situated, in the main, in districts where wages are low.

As pointed out in previous years, the value of this information increases with time, as progress or otherwise may be ascertained by comparison.

The tabulation of the 130 Schedules show there were 6,827 persons employed in the 130 establishments reporting; the aggregate number of days in operation, 37,570, and the average number of days worked by each person, 289. The gross value of the product of these 130 establishments aggregated $12,666,388. The amount paid in wages by the same was $2,481,465, an average annual earning per person of $366.46, or a daily wage rate of $1.26. The per cent. labor cost of production being 28.25 per cent. as against 17.15 per cent. in 1903, 25 per cent. in 1902, and 21.69 in 1901, or an increase of 11.10 per cent. over 1903, 3.25 per cent. over 1902, and 6.44 over 1901.

In studying these tables it will be found that many establishments which, while being classed under similar captions, show a considerable discrepancy when the rates of wages paid to the value of the product is considered. This will be understood when it is explained that in many cases much of the material used in the manufacture by one establishment may be, and often is, the unfinished product of another. Hence, a smaller labor cost in one instance and greater in the other. Of course, therefore, there will be a reversal of conditions as to the cost of material, etc., in such instances. The following circular was forwarded to a large number of the manufacturers throughout the Province:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

THE BUREAU OF LABOR.

To the Manufactures, Contractors, etc., of the Province of Ontario.

Gentlemen,—

As in the past four years, since the establishment of the Bureau of Labor (Chap. 14, Statues of Ontario, 1900), the Bureau again seeks the co-operation of manufactures, etc., in the continuance of the collection of statistics *re* the industrial and manufacturing developments of the Province, which, as the years pass will become the more valuable history.

Considerable misapprehension still exists as to the true intent and purpose of the Bureau of Labor, which has been the cause of hesitancy in imparting the desired information, and which we trust will speedily be effaced through a better understanding of its purpose, viz., to collect such information *re* the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province as the Bureau may be able to gather.

As in past years, the Bureau in asking your co-operation in providing the necessary statistics as will give information *re* industrial and manufacturing progress, gives you the fullest assurance that any information you may give will be received in the strictest

confidence, and will only be used in tabulated form, and in such manner as will in no wise disclose the identity of the informant.

The Bureau requests that you will, at your earliest convenience, fill in answers to the questions on accompanying schedule, and have same returned to this office in enclosed envelope. No postage is required, *if not sealed.*

Respectfully Yours,

R. Glockling,
Secretary Bureau of Labor, Ontario.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

The Bureau of Labor.

The following questions refer to the year ending 31st December, 1904:

1. Name of firm
2. Post office address
3. Character of business
4. Capital employed, including plant
5. Number of days in operation during year
6. Gross value of product manufactured during year
7. Has the production increased or decreased during year
8. If either, what per cent
9. Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.
10. Total taxes paid during year
11. Total insurance paid during year
12. Amount invested, if any, in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year
13. Total number of employees during year (wage-earners only), male female
14. Total wages paid during the year to wage-earners only, male female
15. Highest weekly wages paid, male female
16. Lowest weekly wages paid, male female
17. Total number salaried clerks and officials, male female
18. Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year
19. Have wages been increased or decreased during the year
20. If either, what per cent.
21. Which class of employees has increase or decrease affected: if both, what per cent in either case
22. Do you pay your wage-earners weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

RETURNS

IN DETAIL

FROM MANUFACTURERS

RETURNS IN DETAIL

AGRICULTURAL

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1904.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only.	
				Increase.	Decrease.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
1	30,000	305	100,000	40	.....	35,000	48	160	300	20	.....
2	409,000	290	310,000	.....	10	95,000	.....	1,150	3,400	150	.....
3	330,000	300	400,000	.....	4	250,000	27	43	5,000	190	.....
4	26,100	300	50,000	50	.....	25,000	100	80	100	10	1
5	38,000	310	70,000	10	.....	44,000	200	300	500	60	.....
6	200,000	305	76,000	30	.....	34,000	115	15	500	60	.....

BRICK, CEMENT,

7	1,000,000	365	150,000	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	100,000	200	2
8	10,000	150	12,000	.....	.....	2,500	50	23	.....	20	.....
9	4,000	130	1,800	.....	.....	650	12	.....	.....	5	.....
10	32,500	250	200,000	20	.....	.....	.....	470	2,500	200	.....
11	12,000	120	4,500	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
12	220,000	175	60,000	.....	15	27,000	400	3,000	8,000	75	.....
13	50,000	300	40,220	.....	5	16,035	96	180	1,000	30	.....
14	56,000	200	40,000	.....	.....	4,000	34	.....	4,000	40	.....
15	2,000	150	3,360	.....	.....	600	30	5	.....	6	.....
16	2,000	200	1,800	10	.....	300	11	2	75	3	.....
17	25,000	110	19,000	25	.....	4,000	8	88	2,000	20	.....
182	8,000	125	12,000	10	.....	2,000	80	350	.....	25	.....

CANNING

18	75,000	365	95,000	10	.....	3,000	200	1,200	10,000	40	70
19	55,000	300	12,000	.....	.....	600	253	415	500	27	55
20	.....	90	.....	20	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	15	40
21	10,350	73	5,566	.....	.....	1,732	20	17	.....	26	.....

CLOTHING MANU

22	37,000	300	62,000	10	.....	40,000	212	150	3,000	4	56
23	6,000	300	16,000	.....	.....	3,500	75	100	.....	3	9
24	130,000	300	295,498	13	.....	162,000	1,200	1,550	3,000	60	150
25	200,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250
26	60,000	305	170,000	15	.....	135,000	86	960	2,300	65	10
27	5,000	200	.....	20	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	5	.....
28	7,000	305	20,000	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	300	5	7
29	25,000	275	28,000	25	.....	10,000	82	400	500	30	10
30	60,000	305	142,000	10	.....	84,000	400	500	.....	60	40
31	1,500	185	5,000	50	.....	100	10	.....	.....	2	.....
32	20,000	245	12,500	.....	.....	8,500	210	240	.....	5	4
33	100,000	292	150,000	10	.....	70,000	300	600	.....	55	70

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

IMPLEMENTS. TABLE NO. 1.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%	%	%	
11,000		5	4	3,700	10		10		1
41,000		17	3	17,200					2
94,000		8	2	12,000					3
5,000	200	2	1	1,600	10		10	10	4
25,000		3		3,000	5				5
18,000		4	1	3,500					6

ETC. TABLE NO. 2.

44,800	700	4	2	11,700	10		10	10	7
5,000									8
600									9
47,500				3,000	10		10	10	10
									11
24,000		4		4,000					12
9,334		2		3,000					13
18,012		5							14
1,500									15
480									16
8,000					2		2		17
8,000					10		10		182

FACTORIES. TABLE NO. 3.

13,000	8,000	6	1	5,000	5		5	5	18
3,000	4,000	3		2,500	18		18		19
			1	1,100					20
			1	91					21

FACTURES. TABLE NO. 4.

2,575	11,100				3		3		22
2,800	2,000								23
22,000	30,680	4	3	5,700	5		5	5	24
									25
20,000	2,000	3	2	3,700	10		10	10	26
		1		400					27
									28
11,500	2,500	3		2,800	10		10	10	29
19,334	9,666	3							30
75					25		25		31
1,390	700	1	1	320					32
18,000	14,000	6	2						33

RETURNS IN DETAIL

CARRIAGES AND

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1904.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage earners only. Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
34	75,000	300	100,000	10	.....	60,000	.....	1,300	4,500	60	.....
35	600,000	305	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	5,000	250	25
36	150,000	280	216,299	.....	25	124,000	1,100	2,685	5,500	150	.....
37	3,000	300	3,000	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	4	.....
38	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	275	.....	45	.....
39	8,000	275	9,000	25	.....	2,000	30	75	500	15	.....
40	300,000	305	500,000	18	.....	.....	1,227	3,517	36,000	325	.....
41	300	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	25	.....	.....	.....
181	8,000	305	6,000	10	.....	4,000	54	60	1,500	4	1

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

42	3,000	200	8,000	25	.....	.....	10	17	.....	4	.....
43	12,000	305	64,540	.....	.....	.....	80	113	.....	7	12
44	4,000	300	17,434	.....	.....	900	25	50	200	3	.....
45	5,000	250	43,000	.....	10	.....	43	115	.....	4	.....
46	12,000	305	6,000	.....	.....	800	.....	250	.....	10	.....

FLOUR MILLS,

47	12,500	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	300	.....	5	.....
48	46,600	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	371	500	7	.....
49	15,000	300	30,000	.....	5	23,957	150	343	.....	5	.....
50	75,000	305	100,000	10	.....	.....	400	900	800	6	1
51	10,000	250	20,000	.....	15	16,500	65	225	.....	1	.....
52	20,000	300	30,000	.....	.....	25,000	206	276	.....	6	.....
53	25,000	300	25,000	.....	.....	18,000	205	250	200	9	.....
54	30,000	300	205,000	.....	.....	14,000	123	800	2,000	11	2
55	12,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	80	.....	4	.....
56	24,000	300	120,000	5	.....	.....	156	218	500	6	.....

FURNITURE,

57	600	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	35,000	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
59	50,000	300	100,000	5	.....	.....	300	.....	1,000	65	.....
60	75,000	300	70,000	15	.....	30,000	130	625	5,000	60	.....
61	50,000	305	50,000	.....	.....	.....	500	1,600	15,000	40	.....
62	100,000	300	187,500	10	.....	.....	530	583	.....	120	.....
63	200,000	308	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....
64	200,000	300	225,000	11	.....	95,000	18	429	3,700	180	.....
65	100,000	300	61,655	32	.....	39,091	.....	2,267	256	45	.....
66	100,000	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	190	6,392	55	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

VEHICLES. Table No. 5.

Total wages paid during year to wage earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%			
24,000		5	1	5,600	8				34
105,475	10,525								35
60,400		5		7,000	3				36
700									37
14,000		4		2,000					38
4,000				600	5				39
105,574		17	2	10,018					40
					15		15		41
2,850	150								181

TABLE No. 6.

1,000									42
732	1,236								43
504						10		10	44
		2		165					45
1,200			1	600					46

TABLE No. 7.

2,000									47
3,628		1		1,080	3		3	3	48
2,231		1		624					49
4,000	300		1	300	5		5	5	50
450									51
2,742		1		600					52
3,300		1		600					53
4,200	624				25		25		54
1,200									55
2,800									56

TABLE No. 8.

									57
5,676		2		916	10		10	10	58
20,000		3		6,000					59
26,500		4		3,400	1		1		60
27,450		3	1		10		10		61
41,580		9	1	12,866	5		5	5	62
31,000		2		1,100	8		8		63
63,000		15		12,000	3		3	3	64
14,003		2	1	3,300					65
16,800		3		2,180		8	8	8	66

RETURNS IN DETAIL

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1904.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Female
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
67	1,056,206	305							150,687	336	4
68	34,860	365	7,585	2½		2,316	345	93		3	
69	86,000	365	9,225	8		5,513		152	2,200	4	
70	30,000	361	7,177	14½			130	79	3,000	3	
71	30,750	365	6,637	5			136	66		3	
72	45,000	305	5,000				94		4,500	3	
73	160,000	365	40,000	10		16,000	450	475	28,000	16	1
74	15,600	365	3,919				12		2,950	1	
75	17,000	365							300	3	
76	12,300	355				2,202		110	761	1	
77		365					450	450		12	
78	159,173	365	39,068	5¼		15,966	7	611	7,291	11	
79	1,200,000	365					4,123	312		93	1
80	290,500	365	42,445	12½		13,000	600	250	10,000	13	
81	12,000	344	3,600			1,200	100	132	300	3	
82	12,000	365	4,000	2		1,000	10			2	
83	1,004,781	365				1,634	2,500	2,200	5,000	150	
84		365								8	
85	50,000	365					150	600	5,000	26	3
86	60,000	365	100,000	20			500	1,200	10,000	25	2
87		313	24,687	5			190	347	24,487	22	
88	300,000	365	130,000	10			4,005	587	30,000	60	
89	125,000	365					1,332	471		5	1
90	60,000	365					540	58			
91	81,000	210				6,000	410	440	28,000	57	4
92	25,000	365		1½			201			10	

LUMBER

93	4,000	163	6,000			600	30	125		12	
94	12,000	300	23,000	10		10,000	68			32	
95	40,000	305	110,000	20			280	634	800	32	
96	15,000	300						120		8	
97	60,000	175	70,000			40,000	240	1,200		38	
98	2,000	200						56	50	4	
99	20,000	310	75,000			50,000	50		500	8	
100	42,000	185	200,000				600	800	3,000	150	
101	727,000	232	535,000	2			760	9,826	2,800	153	1
102	75,000	150				32,500	852	780		110	
103	7,000	100	6,000			3,500	36		2,000	10	
104	75,000	365	450,000	100			133	1,815	11,157		
105	5,000	320	20,000	12		1,150	100	25	125	37	1

LEATHER MANUFAC

106	25,000	300	120,000				312	420		50	3
107	15,000	300	60,000				500	200		15	

FROM MANUFACTURER

TABLE No. 9

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during the year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%	%	%	
.....	.....	34	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
1,550	.....	2	.....	672	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
1,664	.....	1	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
1,243	.....	3	.....	210	3	.....	3	.....	70
1,055	.....	2	.....	175	5	.....	5	.....	71
750	.....	2	.....	456	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
7,160	300	3	1	2,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
300	.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
1,182	.....	3	.....	1,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
600	.....	2	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
6,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	77
7,057	.....	2	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
49,348	520	9	1	8,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
5,817	.....	3	2	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
752	.....	2	.....	200	10	.....	10	.....	81
1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
26,000	.....	8	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	83
4,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	84
12,000	1,000	6	3	.....	5	.....	5	5	85
9,600	240	4	.....	3,200	15	.....	15	.....	86
7,526	.....	3	.....	900	5	.....	5	5	87
36,174	.....	5	1	5,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
2,900	480	1	1	1,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
.....	.....	1	.....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
28,000	420	6	.....	4,800	20	.....	20	.....	91
3,436	.....	.....	.....	1,000	25	.....	.....	.....	92

TABLE No. 10.

3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	93
3,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
12,400	.....	1	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
3,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
12,000	.....	4	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
3,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	99
33,000	.....	5	.....	4,500	5	.....	5	5	100
82,114	480	5	1	13,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
35,000	.....	2	.....	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
34,764	.....	2	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
18,000	300	2	1	700	4	.....	4	.....	105

TURES. TABLE No. 11.

25,000	900	3	2	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
5,700	.....	2	.....	1,200	5	.....	.....	.....	107

RETURNS IN DETAIL

MACHINE AND IRON

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during 1904.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including gas, fuel, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
108	10,000	305	4,500			1,050	60	16	350	4	
109	46,510	300	40,662				201	212	541	20	
110	250,000	300	600,000		15	175,000	1,000	1,765	18,000	400	
111	25,000	300	36,471	4		17,000	37	187	3,000	35	
112	1,500	300		10		700				2	
113	275,000	300	250,000	20		80,000	458	827	8,000	190	
114	142,000	300	126,331			59,061	541	2,061		85	10
115	112,648		85,539		15		329	1,272	6,128	70	
116	60,000	300	225,000		10		125	500		125	
117	30,000	300	18,000	10		10,000	210	83		16	
118	10,000	250	7,000			3,500	70	145	200	5	
119	3,000	300						14		2	
120	50,000	300	30,000				240	500		33	
121	130,000	250	175,000	75		160,000	75	350	1,600	22	
122	135,000	300	30,000	10		90,000	50		500	25	
123	26,000	305	32,976	51		22,100	75	273	4,538	15	

PLANING MILL,

124	2,000	100	2,000	10			24	6		4	
125	12,000	250				100	61			5	
126	30,000	305	40,000	10			286	427	2,500	14	1
127	20,000	301	41,000			23,000	64			9	
128	25,000	200	25,500		25	150	32	140		35	
129	8,000	294	10,500				53	112	600	9	
130	15,000	300	30,000			20,000	300		500	20	
131	25,000	305	20,000	20			35		5,000	15	
132	45,000	311	73,000			40,000	319	550	500	75	
133	8,000	313					93	56		5	
134		300					85	56		10	

PRINTING AND PUBLISH

135	2,000	306	2,250	10		450	22	29	35	2	1
136	6,500	300						56	200	8	1
137	4,000	308	3,000			400	35			4	1
138	5,000	307	4,000	9		897	41	25	1,500	4	
139	10,000	308	12,500	10		3,000	140	62		9	1
140	5,000	305					30	56		6	1
141	4,000	313	1,000			400	17	27		3	1
142	5,000	300					42	80		4	3
143	3,000	313					12	30		4	
144	3,500	312	3,500	15			15	19		3	3
145	3,000	300	3,900	20		550	13	24		3	1
146	5,000	305		10		700	40	51	1,000	5	
147	15,000	305					176	57		9	1

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

FOUNDRIES, TABLE NO. 12

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$					
1,500									108
15,588		2							109
182,000		25	7	25,000	3		3	3	110
		5		2,200	10		10	10	111
									112
90,000		8	2		8		8		113
39,355	3,800	10	4	14,169					114
35,041		3		3,354	11		11		115
25,000		8	1	9,950					116
5,800									117
1,500									118
300					20				119
18,000		2							120
		5	2		5		5	5	121
9,000		3	3	9,500					122
6,000		3	1	3,700	175				123

TABLE NO. 13.

									124
4,000									125
4,300		1	1						126
4,100					25				127
8,000									128
4,197					10				129
12,000									130
5,500		1		300	10		10	10	131
21,000		4		2,950	2½		2½	2½	132
									133
									134

ING, TABLE NO. 14.

600	150				10		10		135
1,345	150				10		10		136
1,071	208	1		1,279	5		5		137
885									138
3,140	260	1		500					139
2,800	208								140
754	100								141
800	400				20				142
2,000		1		600					143
1,500	500								144
1,200	300				25		25		145
1,950		1		600	20				146
4,498	312	2	1	1,456					147

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Piano and Organ

Schedule No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Number of days in operation during during year 1904.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increase.	Production during year. Decrease.	Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only. Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
148	4,500	280	3,500	.....	.....	1,400	.....	48	.....	10	.....
149	8,000	305	18,000	8	.....	10,000	.....	50	.....	5	2
150	100,000	300	60,000	.....	.....	20,000	300	700	.....	40	1

Paper and Pulp

151	595,189	289	468,645	5	.....	271,009	892	2,139	.....	125	45
152	250,000	306	146,496	.....	.....	74,693	330	1,020	5,775	46	10
153	48,000	300	120,000	10	.....	90,000	334	500	1,200	10	.....
154	50,000	300	40,000	.....	.....	15,000	250	200	.....	14	.....

Provisions, etc.

155	42,000	305	120,000	10	.....	93,000	225	150	3,000	28	1
156	5,000	300	.....	.....	.....	300	70	70	.....	1	.....
157	1,000,000	300	280,000	12	.....	160,000	1,846	985	.....	16	29
158	150,000	300	1,500,000	5	.....	60,000	1,449	2,204	7,000	80	.....
159	2,000	300	9,000	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	4	1

Wood Specialties

160	105,000	313	118,500	20	.....	.....	223	600	.....	26	.....
161	8,000	208	7,400	.....	.....	2,300	18	150	.....	15	.....
162	6,000	300	10,000	10	.....	.....	39	98	500	6	1
163	2,500	185	3,000	.....	30	1,200	11	.....	.....	10	.....
164	50,000	290	75,000	50	.....	35,000	200	1,000	8,000	60	.....

Woollens and

165	.....	300	178,900	.....	.....	105,000	3,480	.....	.....	50	100
166	22,000	310	28,000	15	.....	10,000	80	204	700	7	9
167	40,000	300	86,740	25	.....	65,000	104	785	2,896	20	25
168	233,000	300	573,000	5	.....	6,900	600	3,889	2,600	35	20
169	15,000	200	14,000	.....	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	50
170	7,000	305	15,000	.....	.....	.....	60	75	.....	5	5
171	5,000	180	5,000	20	.....	1,900	20	27	.....	5	2
172	25,000	311	60,000	.....	.....	1,600	240	400	.....	11	18

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

MANUFACTURES. TABLE NO. 15.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%	%	%	
1,200									148
2,344	450				5				149
15,000	300	1	1	950					150

MANUFACTURES.—TABLE NO. 16.

	15,000	9		12,890					151
18,897	1,840	1	1	1,400	5		5		152
5,580		4	2	7,500	5		5		153
6,186					10				154

—TABLE NO. 17.

18,500	500	1	1	1,200					155
									156
9,603	2,210	6	2	9,304	7		7	7	157
35,600		10		10,000					158
2,500	125								159

—TABLE NO. 18.

16,080		6		5,500					160
2,500									161
2,000					10				162
400									163
30,000			1		10				164

COTTONS—TABLE NO. 19.

21,000	20,000	4		3,275					165
2,535	1,965	1		250	10		10		166
6,850	5,985	1		900	5		5	5	167
14,565	4,855	3		3,000	5		5	5	168
	6,000				25		25		169
1,200	800	1							170
400									171
4,780	4,700	5	1	2,864	2		2	2	172

RETURNS IN DETAIL.

MISCELLANEOUS

Schedule No.	Capital employed including plant.	Number of days in operation during year 1904.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Value of materials used in production during year, including fuel, gas, etc.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Total number of employees wage-earners only.	
				Increase.	Decrease.					Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$		
173	31,600	300	50,000	10		42,000		250		5	9
174	20,000	300	15,000		20	12,000	108	100		8	
175	6,000	300					35			8	
176	2,500	300	10,000				10	25	300	7	2
177	30,000	250		20		5,000		400	10,000	20	
178	8,000	300	12,000							4	3
179	6,000	290	20,000	15			9	175	200	12	10
180	250,000	155	300,000		½	300,000	2,000	3,500		75	25

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

TABLE No. 20.

Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.		Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Schedule No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Increased	Decreased	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$	$			$	%	%	%	%	
2,250	2,250	1	2	1,000					173
1,820									174
									175
2,700	400				10				176
15,000		2		2,000	10				177
									178
					5				179
16,000		3	4	8,000	25		25	25	180

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

Industry.—Agricultural Implements.—Table A.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profits.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
1...	29	315	14,700	100,000	506 90	1 60	14.	86.
2...	170	290	58,200	310,000	342 35	1 18	18.	82.
3...	200	300	106,000	400,000	530 00	1 76	26.	74.
4...	14	300	6,800	50,000	485 71	1 61	13.	87.
5...	63	310	28,000	70,000	444 44	1 43	40.	60.
6...	65	315	21,500	76,000	330 76	1 05	28.	72.
	541	Average 305	235,200	1,006,000	Average 440 26	Average 1 41	Average 23.	Average 77.

Brick, Cement, Etc.—Table B.

7...	208	365	57,200	150,000	275 00	75	37.	63.
8...	20	150	5,000	12,000	250 00	1 66	41.	59.
9...	5	130	600	1,800	120 00	92	33.	67.
10...	200	250	38,000	200,000	190 00	76	16.	84.
12...	79	175	28,000	60,000	354 40	2 02	46.	54.
13...	32	300	12,334	40,220	385 43	1 28	28.	72.
14...	50	200	18,012	40,000	362 04	1 81	45.	55.
15...	6	150	1,500	3,360	250 00	1 66	44.	56.
16...	3	200	480	1,800	160 00	80	26.	74.
17...	20	110	8,000	19,000	400 00	3 63	42.	58.
182...	25	125	8,000	12,000	320 00	2 56	66.	34.
	648	Average 195	175,126	540,180	Average 278 80	Average 1 62	Average 38.	Average 62.

Canning Factories.—Table C.

18...	117	365	26,000	95,000	222 22	60	27.	73.
19...	75	305	9,500	12,000	126 66	40	79.	21.
	192	Average 335	35,500	107,000	Average 174 44	Average 50	Average 53.	Average 47.

Clothing Manufactures.—Table D.

22...	60	300	13,675	62,000	227 91	75	22.	78.
23...	12	300	4,800	16,000	400 00	1 33	30.	70.
24...	217	300	58,380	295,498	269 03	86	19.	81.
26...	80	315	25,700	179,000	321 25	1 02	15.	85.
29...	43	275	16,800	28,000	390 69	1 42	67.	43.
30...	103	315	29,000	142,000	281 55	89	20.	80.
31...	2	180	750	5,000	375 00	2 08	15.	85.
32...	11	245	2,810	12,500	255 45	1 04	22.	78.
33...	133	292	32,000	150,000	240 60	85	21.	79.
	661	Average 280	715	890,998	Average 306 63	Average 1 14	Average 25.	Average 75.

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

Carriages and Vehicles.—Table E.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
34...	66	300	29,600	100,000	448 48	1 49	29.	71.
35.	275	315	116,000	400,000	421 09	1 33	29.	71.
36...	155	280	67,400	216,299	434 83	1 55	31.	69.
37...	4	300	700	3,000	175 00	58	23.	77.
39...	15	275	2,000	9,000	133 33	48	22.	78.
40...	344	315	115,592	500,000	336 02	1 06	23.	77.
181...	5	305	3,000	6,000	600 00	1 96	50.	50.
	864	Average 298	434,292	12,342 99	Average 364 10	Average 1 20	Average 29.	Average 71.

Dairy Products.—Table F.

42...	4	200	1,000	8,000	250 00	1 25	.12	88.
43...	19	315	1,968	64,540	103 57	32	.30	70.
44...	3	300	504	17,434	168 00	56	.23	77.
46...	11	315	1,800	6,000	163 63	51	.30	70.
	37	Average 282	5,272	95,974	Average 171 30	Average 66	Average .24	Average 76.

Flour Mills.—Table G.

49...	6	300	2,885	30,000	480 83	1 60	.96	4.
50...	8	315	4,600	100,000	575 00	1 82	.46	54.
51...	1	200	450	20,000	450 00	2 25	.21	79.
52...	7	300	3,342	30,000	477 42	1 59	.11	89.
53...	10	300	3,900	25,000	390 00	1 30	.15	85.
54...	13	300	4,824	205,000	371 07	1 23	.23	77.
56...	6	300	2,800	120,000	466 66	1 55	.23	77.
	51	Average 288	22,801	530.000	Average 472 99	Average 1 62	Average .33	Average 67.

Furniture.—Table H.

59...	68	300	26,000	100,000	382 35	1 27	26.	74.
60...	64	300	29,900	70,000	467 18	1 55	42.	58.
61. .	44	315	31,185	50 000	708 75	2 25	62.	38.
62...	130	300	54,446	187,500	181 48	60	29.	71.
63...	93	308	32,100	100,000	345 16	1 12	32.	68.
64...	195	300	75,000	225,000	384 61	1 28	37.	63.
65...	48	300	17,303	61.655	360 47	1 20	28.	72.
	642	Average 303	265,935	794,155	Average 404 28	Average 1 34	Average 36.	Average 64.

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

Gas and Electric Lights, Etc.—Table 1.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profits.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
68...	5	365	2,222	7,585	444 40	1 21	20.	80.
69...	5	365	2,264	9,225	452 80	1 24	24.	76.
70...	6	365	1,453	7,177	242 16	66	20.	80.
71...	5	365	1,230	6,637	246 00	67	10.	90.
72...	5	365	1,206	5,000	241 20	66	24.	76.
73...	20	365	9,780	40,000	489 00	78	24.	76.
74...	2	365	550	3,919	275 00	75	14.	86.
78...	13	365	9,057	39,068	696 69	1 93	23.	77.
80...	18	365	8,317	42,445	462 05	1 26	19.	81.
81...	5	344	952	3,600	190 40	55	26.	74.
82...	2	365	1,200	4,000	600 00	1 64	30.	70.
87...	25	313	8,426	24,687	337 04	1 07	30.	70.
88...	66	365	41,383	130,000	627 01	1 71	31.	69.
	177	Average 358	87,040	323,343	Average 407 90	Average 1 08	Average 22.	Average 88.

Lumber.—Table J.

93...	12	163	3,000	6,000	250 00	1 53	50.	50.
94...	32	300	3,750	23,000	117 18	39	16.	84.
95...	33	315	13,300	40,000	403 12	1 27	32.	68.
97...	41	175	14,800	70,000	360 97	2 06	21.	79.
99...	8	310	3,750	75,000	468 75	1 51	50.	50.
100...	155	180	37,500	200,000	241 93	1 34	18.	82.
101...	160	232	95,694	535,000	598 08	2 57	17.	83.
105...	41	320	19,200	20,000	468 92	1 46	96.	4.
	482	Average 245	191,994	969,000	Average 351 12	Average 1 50	Average 37.	Average 63.

Leather Manufactures.—Table K.

106..	58	300	31,000	120,000	534 48	1 78	25.	75.
107...	17	300	6,900	60,000	405 87	1 35	11.	89.
	75	Average 300	37,900	180,000	Average 470 17	Average 1 56	Average 18.	Average 82.

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST

Machine and Iron Foundries.—Table L.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, including fuel, insurance, taxes, etc., and profits.
			$	$	$ c	$ c		
108...	4	315	1,500	4,500	375 00	1 19	33.	67.
109...	22	300	15,588	40,662	708 54	2 36	38.	62.
110.	432	300	207,000	600,000	456 25	1 52	34	66.
113...	200	300	90,000	250,000	450 00	1 50	36.	64.
114...	109	300	53,524	126,331	491 04	1 63	42.	58.
115...	74	300	38,395	85,539	518 85	1 72	44.	56.
116...	134	300	34,950	225,000	253 35	84	14.	85.
117...	17	300	5,800	18,000	341 17	1 13	32	68.
118...	5	250	1,500	7,000	300 00	1 20	21.	79.
120...	35	300	18,000	30,000	512 28	1 70	60.	40.
122...	31	300	18,500	130,000	596 77	1 98	14.	86.
123...	19	315	9,700	32,976	510 52	1 62	28.	72.
	10 82	Average 298	493,457	1,510,008	Average 476 14	Average 1 53	Average 33.	Average 67.

Planing Mills.—Table M.

126...	17	315	4,300	40,000	252 94	80	10.	90.
127.	9	301	4,100	41,000	455 55	1 51	10.	90.
128...	35	200	8,000	25,500	228 57	1 14	31.	69.
129...	9	294	4,197	10,500	466 33	1 58	30.	70.
130...	20	300	12,000	30,000	600 00	2 00	40.	60.
131...	16	315	5,800	20,000	362 50	1 15	29.	71.
132...	79	311	23,950	73,000	303 24	97	30.	70.
	185	Average 290	62,347	240,000	Average 381 30	Average 1 30	Average 24	Average 76.

Printing and Publishing.—Table N.

133...	3	306	750	2,250	250 00	81	33	67.
137...	5	308	1,279	3,000	255 80	83	42	58.
138...	4	307	885	4,000	221 27	72	22.	78.
139...	11	308	3,620	12,500	329 09	1 06	29	80.
141...	4	313	854	1,000	213 50	68	85	15.
144...	6	312	2,000	3,500	333 33	1 06	56.	44.
145...	4	300	1,500	3,900	375 00	1 25	38	62.
	37	Average 307	10,888	30,150	Average 282 57	Average 93	Average 42.	Average 58.

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

Pianos and Organs.—Table O.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent. labor cost of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profits.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
148...	10	280	1,200	3,500	120 00	42	34.	66.
149...	7	315	2,794	18,000	399 14	1 23	15.	85.
150...	43	300	16,250	60,000	377 90	1 25	27.	73.
	60	Average 298	20,244	81,500	Average 299 01	Average 96	Average 25.	Average 75.

Paper and Pulp Manufactures.—Table P.

151...	179	289	74,435	468,645	415 83	1 43	15.	85.
152...	58	306	22,137	146,496	381 67	1 24	15.	85.
153...	16	300	13,080	120,000	817 50	2 72	10.	90.
154...	14	300	6,186	40,000	441 85	1 47	15.	85.
	267	Average 298	115,938	775,141	Average 514 21	Average 1 66	Average 13.	Average 87.

Provisions, Etc.—Table Q.

155...	31	305	19,700	120,000	635 48	2 08	16.	84.
157...	53	300	21,117	280,000	398 53	1 32	.75	25.
158...	90	300	45,600	1,500,000	506 66	1 68	39.	70.
159...	5	300	2,625	9,000	525 00	1 75	17.	83.
	179	Average 301	89,042	1,909,000	Average 516 41	Average 1 70	Average 34.	Average 66.

Wood Specialties.—Table R.

160...	32	313	21,580	118,500	674 37	2 15	18.	82.
161...	15	208	2,500	7,400	166 66	80	33.	67.
162...	7	300	2,000	10,000	285 71	95	20.	80.
163...	10	189	400	3,000	40 00	22	13.	87.
164...	61	290	30,000	75,000	491 80	16	40.	60.
	125	Average 258	56,480	213,900	Average 331 70	Average 85	Average 24.	Average 76.

TABLE SHOWING WAGE RATE AND LABOR COST.

WOOLLENS AND COTTONS.—TABLE S.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed	Number of days in operation	Amount paid in wages.	Gross value of product	Employees' average (per cent) earnings	Employees' daily wage rate.	Per cent of labor cost to value of product—Net	Per cent of labor cost to value of product—Gross
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.		
165...	154	300	44,275	178,900	287 50	95	24.	76.
166...	17	310	4,500	28,000	26 470	85	16	84
167...	46	300	13,735	86,740	298 58	99	15	85.
168...	58	300	22,420	573,000	386 55	1 28	39	61.
169...	50	200	6,000	14,000	120 00	60	42	58.
170...	11	305	2,000	15,000	181 81	58	13.	87.
171...	7	180	600	5,000	85 71	47	12.	88.
172...	38	311	12,342	60,000	324 84	1 04	20.	80.
	381	Average 275	105,874	960,640	Average 243 71	Average 84	Average 17.7	Average 82.3

MISCELLANEOUS.—TABLE T.

173...	17	300	5,500	50,000	323 52	1 07	11.	89.
174...	8	300	1,820	15,000	227 50	75	12.	88.
176...	9	300	3,100	10,000	344 44	1 14	31.	69.
180...	107	182	24,000	300,000	224 29	1 23	.8	92.
	141	Average 270	34,420	375,000	Average 279 93	Average 1 04	Average 15.	Average 85.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The system of Government Free Employment Bureaus, first inaugurated by the State of Ohio, U. S. A., in 1890, is fast becoming a factor in all the other States of the Union, also Great Britain, the Australasian Colonies, and throughout Europe. France, Germany, Bavaria, and even Russia have all reached the common conviction by a common experience, that the needs of the unemployed are a legitimate concern of the State.

The system is adopted to the greatest extent on this Continent by the States of Ohio and Illinois, although it is rapidly spreading through the States of New York, Missouri, Connecticut and others. Ohio leads with offices in five cities, viz., Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo. Illinois follows with three offices in Chicago, and one in Peoria; other States having adopted them in one or two cities. London, England, has five Labor Bureaus, and five in other cities in England, together with a number of agencies of the Salvation Army, and of the Association for Befriending Young Servants; these agencies alone, securing free of charge, situations for 14,994 persons in one year out of 16,382 applications.

France reports situations secured free of charge in a single year for 47,979 persons; in Germany 222,595 idle persons secured situations without cost in the same period. Thus, are the helpless, the hopeless, enabled to secure employment, many of whom would be in their hopeless condition, a greater menace to society by reason of their inability to meet the extortion of the private employment agencies in the various cities who are ever feeding on the necessities of the unemployed, exacting often the last dollar from the unfortunate, and in the majority of cases without securing the promised "job."

A few years ago, the Commissioner for Ohio, in a report, said: "The law creating the Free Employment Office was undoubtedly an experimental departure in legislation. The result of that Act has been a success. I am glad to say that these offices stand well in favor with employers of labor, and working men and women consider it a great privilege to have a place of this kind in their city, where they can go for information, or to secure employment without being charged a fee or being imposed upon in any way."

Before the inauguration of the free public employment offices by the state, private employment offices were springing up in every corner, and were getting fat by their methods of doing business. There are now, few of them left, and where they still exist they are not working in that high-handed manner as was the case a few years ago.

In the latest bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, Jan. 1st, 1906, tables are given showing the business in the five cities in which Free Employment Offices are established, from date of their establishment to end of 1905, date of establishment being, Toledo, June 26th, 1890; Dayton, June 30th, 1890; Cleveland, July 1st, 1890; Cincinnati, July 25th, 1890; Columbus, Sept. 2nd, 1890. The following table gives summary of business done:—

Summary. 1890 to 1905, Inclusive.

From Reports of the Five Offices, with Population of Cities in which Offices are Located

Cities	Population	Males and Females			Applications filled	
		Situations wanted	Help wanted	Positions secured	For situations	For help
					per ct.	per ct.
Cleveland	381,768	91,990	72,170	50,976	55 2-5	70 2-3
Columbus	125,560	68,274	62,474	41,884	61 1-3	67
Cincinnati	325,902	80,463	60,034	43,182	53 2-5	72
Dayton	85,333	96,048	92,808	56,202	58 1-2	60 1-2
Toledo	131,822	76,226	75,736	53,902	70 3-4	71 1-10
Grand Total	1,050,385	413,001	363,222	246,144	59 3-5	67 3-4

The Hon. David Ross, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Illinois, in an address to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureau of Labor Statistics of America at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, 1905, on the work of the Illinois Bureau, referring to the Free Employment Branch of the Bureau said: —

"The work of the Free Employment Offices for the past year show a total of 37,493 applications filed and 31,724 positions obtained. As an evidence of the popularity and success of these institutions it may be of interest to state that since the first day of August, 1889, when the offices were opened, to the date of the last published report, August 5, 1905, 200,256 men and women have obtained employment without cost to them or to those engaging their services. The original law creating free employment offices in our State became effective July 1, 1899. It was enacted principally on the strength of an investigation and report by the bureau, dealing with the general subject of employment agencies are revealing the reprehensible methods of the unscrupulous labor agency in plundering the unemployed poor. In addition to the equipment of offices to be managed and controlled at the expense of the State, it prescribed certain regulations relating to the operation of private employment agencies, and requiring from each agency a license fee of $200 per annum, said license to be issued by the secretary of the State. The Legislature, however, had made no provision to meet the expenses incident to its enforcement, and as there was a general protest on the part of private employment agents against the payment of what they considered an exorbitant, if not a prohibitory, fee, but little effort was made to force compliance beyond an agreement to have suit brought to test its constitutionality. Pending a decision of the case, the law was practically a dead letter. An opinion was not rendered until the April term, 1903, of the Supreme Court, when it was declared unconstitutional, because of the provisions of section 8, which prohibited the superintendents in charge of the free employment offices from sending help to any one whose employes were on strike or locked out. The court held the direct effect of that discrimination was to deny to certain people the benefit of the law, and for that

reason alone declared the entire Act null and void. Immediately following this decision, the Legislature being in session, a new law was enacted which eliminated the section objected to by the court, reduced the license fee from $200 to $50 per annum, giving the bureau supervision over private employment agencies, and authorizing the Commissioners of Labor to apply the fees collected from licenses, or such amount thereof as might be necessary, to enforce compliance with the law. So far, therefore, as the private employment agencies are concerned, they have been subject to the law's requirements only since May 11, 1903, the date of the amended Act.

In the meantime the Commissioners have spared no effort to force observance of its provisions. The record since made is commendable and sustains the change in the means and manner of its enforcement. Prior to the bureau's supervision, only a few agencies were licensed and the business as a rule, was conducted in violation of law and without any inspection on the part of the State . The opportunity for the employment agent is naturally found in large cities. Of the 200 licensed agencies in the State, all, with the exception of a dozen, are located in the city of Chicago. Since the bureau obtained supervision over the private employment agencies, they have been required to conduct their business in conformity with the letter of the statute. This necessarily involves an examination at frequent intervals of the records kept by them, and of arrests and prosecutions instituted, either to compel those operating without a license to comply with the law, or in the other numerous class of cases, where the licensed agency had failed, whether purposely or not, to observe its provisions. For these and other causes 361 suits have been prosecuted and convictions in nearly every case obtained. Several licenses have been revoked where it appeared that the principal object in securing them was to use them as a shield in perpetrating fraud. Under the law licensed employment agents are permitted to charge a registration fee not to exceed two dollars, which must be returned to the parties paying, on failure to secure employment. By virtue of this provision, the licensed employment agencies of Chicago have been compelled to return registration fees amounting in the aggregate to $3,522. It is needless to say that this sum of money was returned to the poor and unsuccessful applicants only after the threat of a criminal prosecution. The 3,500 odd dollars here referred to represents only the sums they were compelled to return, and which the agencies thought they had a right to retain. I have asked for a statement from employment offices covering the total refunded during the year. It would not surprise me to learn that upwards of $50,000 is returned every year by licensed employment agencies. One agency alone returned since January 1, $4,588.95, an average of nearly $25 per day. This represents only registration fees, which the law permits them to charge, and we are left to guess the other immense amounts which are being saved to applicants for labor as a result of the establishment of these offices and the enforcement of the law relating thereto.

COST OF LIVING.

An address delivered by Prof. C. C. Plehn, Dean of College of Commerce, University of California, to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, 1906.

part of your convention work, it was with the knowledge that you had a committee at work on a plan for uniform system of keeping track of the cost of living throughout the country. It was hoped at the time that I might have a preliminary draft of that committee's report in hand to guide in the preparation of what I might have the honor to say to you. But circumstances have prevented my receiving that report and I have been obliged to approach the subject without the advantage of a knowledge of your committee's work. I have, therefore, endeavored to make an independent statement of what seemed to me to be possible in the direction of maintaining a record of the cost of living with the organization, means and equipment of an ordinary labor bureau. What I may recommend certainly cannot be far from the report of your committee is to render, for your committee is composed of practical, experienced men, and my endeavor has been to suggest only those things which my own experience has demonstrated are possible with due diligence even when unaided by large means.

It is a great advantage, and one seized upon with genuine pleasure, that I can talk to you in technical terms,—in short, talk shop, in a "shoppy" way—and pass the tedious explanations necessary before any other audience.

An investigation into the cost of living, conducted by a bureau of labor statistics, would of necessity take the form of a weighted index number and would involve: (1) A study of workingmen's budgets; and (2) A record of the prices of the different commodities entering into such budgets.

A number of investigations of both of these subjects have been made in the past. But the purposes which have determined those investigations have been, with a few notable exceptions, different from those which would actuate a bureau of labor statistics. Hence these older investigations do not afford a satisfactory model, either as to method or content, for the labor bureau's work.

The Aldrich Report on Wholesale Prices and Wages, for example, which, although not strictly a study of the cost of living, was closely akin thereto, and has been frequently taken as a model, was instituted as an investigation into the effect of the tariff. As the resolution ran the committee was to ascertain "the effect of the tariff laws upon the imports and exports, the growth, development, production and prices of agricultural and manufactured articles at home and abroad." When published, it proved to be useful as furnishing data for the solution of certain problems connected with the monetary circulation. Engel's investigations were mainly sociological studies—a search for the general laws of progress in society at large. The same purpose underlies all continuous studies of single families after the plan of Le Play. Most of the other standard investigations -those which have become the models and have, in large measure, dictated the methods of similar studies—have been inspired as studies of the changes in the purchasing power of money. They had their origin in the bimetallic controversy during the first half of the nineteenth century. This is substantially true of Jevon's Investigations into Currency and Finance, the scientific basis of them all; of Tooke and Newmarch's History of Prices; and of the index numbers of the London Economist, Palgrave, Sauerbeck, Soetbeer. The index number of the United States Bureau of Labor is, in some respects, too closely patterned on these.

That an index number built upon the model of one of these, that is, one designated primarily to measure fluctations in the purchasing power of money, will not serve the purpose of measuring the fluctuations in the cost of living in a way to meet the demands of a study of the welfare of workers, seems to me so obvious as to require no demonstration.

The cost of living is not so simple a conception that its various meanings can all be seen from a single view-point.

I shall assume that the chief objects for which a bureau of labor statistics would collect data concerning the cost of living would be to demonstrate the relative efficiency of wages at different times and places. Other purposes might come to the front at times, such as a desire to study the relative standards of life possible under different rates of wages, in the same community; or to study the effect of the various lines of consumption. But the question most frequently raised is the one just stated. This comes to the front so frequently that it seems to be well nigh imperative for labor bureaus to provide for its answer.

To gain prices indiscriminately will not answer the purpose. We have to gather the prices of those commodities which enter into the workingman's ordinary expenditures. This implies some standard budget adopted and followed by all bureaus in the country.

You are as familiar with what has been done in the matter of compiling such budgets as I am, and I am spared the necessity of reviewing them. Beginning, perhaps, with Engel's epoch-making work, down to the recent investigation of the United States Bureau of Labor, and the recent careful studies of the Massachusetts and other State bureaus, we have a long series in which the American reports occupy no mean place. If your experience has not been very different from mine, you have come back each time with ever increasing respect and pride to the investigations by the United States Department of Labor, published in its sixth, seventh and eighteenth annual reports. In the large number of families included and in the care and accuracy of the work, it is not surpassed by any other investigation.

The question now arises whether each bureau should establish its own local or State budget or whether it would be satisfactory to adopt a uniform budget. It would probably be possible, without excessive cost, for each State labor bureau to secure each year several hundred family accounts, similar in scope to the more general budgets used by the United States Bureau of Labor in the eighteenth report, and a smaller number similar to the more detailed reports of the same investigation. But I am inclined to think that a greater number would be too difficult and expensive to obtain. I am also of the opinion that even this much is unnecessary, and that all might safely adopt and uniformly apply the budget just referred to.

There are several general propositions concerning such budgets which must be borne in mind while weighing the advisability of undertaking this kind of work.

In the first place there are so many elements of uncertainty in the accounts submitted by the families that a small number of budgets will not give reliable averages.

These elements of uncertainty are:

(1) The differences in the standard of living due to differences in tastes, character, education, size of family and the like, which will disturb and distort averages based upon a small number of reports.

(2) The differences in standards of living due to differences arising from the nature of the trades or occupations, sizes of incomes, etc., each of which have undue effects unless there are many budgets included.

These two alone will have the effect of making our "composite picture" blurred and uncertain unless it is to contain a larger number of accounts than most bureaus can obtain.

(3) There will almost certainly be many errors in each of the budgets returned and these will not be reduced to a negligible minimum in the aver-

ages unless the number of budgets returned be larger than most offices can collect.

In the second place, the contents of these average budgets change but slowly, and it is at least an open question whether it is at all necessary to keep them up annually. Once in ten years will, I believe, be often enough to make up a new set of family budgets.

In the third place (and this I regard as the most important consideration of all), it has been pointed out repeatedly by statisticians that very considerable variations in the budgets used as a basis in computing changes in the cost of living have comparatively little effect on the final index numbers reached. In strictly technical terms slight changes in the weights have no perceptible effect on the final index numbers reached.

The reasons for this have been worked out mathematically, but possibly the most conclusive demonstration of this apparently paradoxical fact is the computation made by Professor Faulkner for the Aldrich Report, in which he showed how little difference was caused by the use of budgets as different in their apparent contents as to the Massachusetts budgets of 1875, with 56 per cent. for food, and the St. Louis budgets, with only 58 per cent. for food. (See foot note.)*

Groups	Expenditure					
	Rent	Food	Fuel	Clothing	Lighting	All other exp.
1. 2561 normal families "original budget," Seventh Annual Rep. Dept. of Labor	15.06	41.03	5.00	15.31	.90	22.70
2. 192 normal families, income $700 to $800, Seventh Annual Rep., Dept. of Labor	15.60	38.89	4.42	16.33	.88	23.88
3. 232 special budgets, printed in report on retail prices	19.99	37.29	4.44	14.26	.61	23.41
4. 72 normal families, included in the preceding	22.04	37.39	4.63	14.43	.61	20.90
5. Massachusetts budgets of 1875, Labor Report, 1885	17.00	56.00	6.00	15.00	. .	6.00
6. Massachusetts budgets of 1883, Labor Report, 1885	19.74	49.28	4.30	15.95	....	10.73
7. Illinois budgets of 1884, Massachusetts Labor Report, 1885	17.42	41.38	5.63	21.00	. .	14.57
			Shelter	Food	Clothing	Miscellaneous
8. 704 Kansas budgets, Labor Report, 1887	....	....	18.3	47.4	16.4	17.9
		Rent	Meat	Other Food	Clothing	Sundries
9. St. Louis budgets from Missouri Labor Report, 1890	.....	15.38	10.56	27.60	18.65	27.81
10. Kansas City budgets from Missouri Labor Report, 1890	.....	16.63	12.53	30.35	13.62	26.87
	Rent	Groceries Vegetables	Meat and Fish	Clothing	Fuel	Other Pur.
11. According to 432 monthly reports, Connecticut Labor Report, 1888	7.97	32.82	13.76	11.95	6.76	20.38
12. According to 102 monthly reports, Connecticut Labor Report, 1888	11.46	31.67	15.30	11.27	8.97	12.63
		Rent	Subsistence	Clothing	Fuel	Sundry Exp.
13. Engel's distribution for families with $750 to $1100 income	....	12	50	18	5	15

*Table 8. Aldrich Report on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation. Page 86. Percentual Distribution of Expenditure according to Various Budgets.

The index numbers derived from the above with the same set of prices were:

2561 normal families, the original budget	96.1
192 normal families	95.7
232 special budgets	96.3
72 normal families, derived from the preceding	96.4
Massachusetts budgets of 1875	97.7
Massachusetts budgets of 1883	97.0
Illinois budgets, 1884	95.3
Kansas budgets	96.4
St. Louis budgets	95.2
Kansas City budgets, 1890	96.6
Connecticut reports, (432) 1888	90.8
Connecticut reports, (102) 1888	89.1
Engel's normal distribution	96.3

Slight changes in prices of important commodities often have far more weight in the final result than do very considerable differences in the proportions in which the different items enter into the budgets. If we were to use, for example, the old budget of the United States Department of Labor we should find that we get very slightly different results from those obtained by using the last.†

†TABLE 8.

ALDRICH REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES, WAGES AND TRANSPORTATION. Page 61.

Distribution of Expenditure for 2,561 Normal Families.

Group.	Proportion of 10,000.
Rent	1,506
Food	4,103
Fuel	500
Clothing	1,531
Light	90
All other expenses	2,270
Total	10,000

TABLE 9.

ALDRICH REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES, WAGES AND TRANSPORTATION. Page 62.

Expenditure of 232 Families for Certain Purposes.

FOOD.

Group.	Proportion of 10,000.
Beef	1,561
Hog products	655
Meat (not specified	614
Poultry	106
Fish	113
Eggs	316
Milk	572
Butter	1,107
Cheese	66
Tea	172
Coffee	532
Sugar	636
Molasses	55
Lard	201
Flour and meal	1,022
Bread	436
Rice	24
Fruit	332
Potatoes	454
Vegetables (not specified)	479
Vinegar, pickles and condiments	71
Food (not specified)	476
Total	10,000

CLOTHING.

Husband: Group.	Proportion of 10,000.	
Coats, vests, trousers, overcoats	1,407	
Boots and shoes	470	
Hats	173	
Underclothes	274	
Shirts	149	
Miscellaneous	898	
Total		3,371
Wife:		
Dresses, cloaks, shawls	824	
Boots and shoes	354	
Underclothes	254	
Miscellaneous	836	
Total		2,268
Children:		
Coats, etc.	608	
Dresses, etc.	657	
Boots and shoes	774	

Children—*Continued.*	
Hats	277
Underclothes	295
Shirts	31
Miscellaneous	1,719
Total	4,361
Total	10,000

MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

All Expenditures except for Food, Clothing, Rent, Lighting and Fuel.

Group.	Proportion of 2,270.*
Taxes	115
Insurance	151
Organizations	66
Religion	92
Charity	24
Furniture and utensils	253
Books and newspapers	100
Amusements	92
Intoxicating liquors	168
Tobacco	107
Illness and death	335
Other purposes	767
Total	2,270

* This is the proportion of this class of expenditure in the total of 10,000.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF 2,567 FAMILIES FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING, AND PER CENT. OF AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1901.

Expenditure based on all families.

Expenditure for:	Per cent. of total expenditure
Food	42.54
Rent	12.95
Mortgage,	
Principal	1.06
Interest	.52
Fuel	4.19
Lighting	1.06
Clothing,	
Husband	4.39
Wife	3.39
Children	6.26
Taxes	.75
Insurance,	
Property	2.5
Life	2.53
Organizations,	
Labor	.56
Other	.67
Religious purposes	.99
Charity	.31
Furniture and utensils	3.42
Books and newspapers	1.09
Amusements and vacation	1.60
Intoxicating liquors	1.62
Tobacco	1.12
Sickness and death	2.67
Other purposes	5.87
Total	100.00

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD CONSUMED IN 1901, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

(Total food consumed—10,000.)

Article.	United States. 2,567 families.
Fresh beef	1,531
Salt beef	161
Fresh hog products	429
Salt hog products	425
Other meat	299
Poultry	290
Fish	245
Eggs	514
Milk	652
Butter	880
Cheese	80
Lard	286
Tea	162
Coffee	328
Sugar	482
Molasses	52
Flour and meal	513
Bread	381
Rice	63
Potatoes	395
Other vegetables	577
Fruit	505
Vinegar, pickles and condiments	126
Other food	624
Total food	10,000

Indeed, far larger differences would be obtained by varying the items that enter in, subdividing clothing, food, sundries, etc., somewhat differently, than arise from the slight changes in the weights obtained from the budgets. An inspection of the division by States of the various budgets included in the general study made by the United States Bureau leads one to suspect that the variations for different parts of the country are more largely affected by the difference in the number of families included, than by differences in the standards of living or rates of wages. But even these variations are not sufficient to make any material change in estimates of the cost of living in different parts of the country. For all practical purposes the general averages

reached by the United States Department of Labor can be used safely and universally as the budgetary basis for all estimates of the cost of living.

Lest I be misunderstood, I wish to say that I believe in weighted index numbers. For this particular purpose they are indispensable. But what I have aimed to point out is that it is not essential to have budgetary weights that are absolutely perfect. Good approximations will serve every purpose.

From the foregoing considerations it seems to me that it is not necessary, although in certain aspects it might be desirable, for the different State Bureaus to undertake a collection of workingmen's budgets as a basis for a study of the cost of living.

It would be sufficient to adopt as a uniform standard for treating all the returns, the average or general United States budgets obtained by the United States Department of Labor. If that department will continue to revise its work, as it probably will do, once every ten or fifteen years, we should have a basis adequate for all practical purposes and one that is likely to prove in the long run more accurate and more satisfactory than a series of smaller budgets, uncertain in their character, compiled in the different States. If this conclusion is sound, one of the greatest difficulties in the way of etsablishing a general plan for the study of the cost of living has been eliminated. We should thus have a uniform standard, making comparisons between different States possible.

Prices.

Although the changes that take place from time to time in the apportionment of expenditures by workingmen and their families do not seriously affect the cost of living at large for the working classes as a whole, changes in prices do very considerably affect the measures or index numbers that we may set up, and it seems to me highly desirable, as it is also comparatively easy, for the several Bureaus to keep a current record of the prices of commodities entering into these expenditures. The collection of such price quotations is not particularly difficult nor expensive, and calls only for some care and judgment in selecting the quotations and some little persistence in following them up. The subsequent computations necessary to fit this into the uniform budget, if adopted according to the suggestion above, can easily be performed by the ordinary office force without interference with regular Bureau duties. All that is necessary is to agree upon a standard list of commodities, upon grades, etc., and upon the equivalents of common weights and measures in use in different parts of the country. Also upon substitutes for certain commodities which may not be used universally. This is a matter which can be readily worked out by your committee. It is work that comes well within the scope of a Labor Bureau and can be performed better by a State Bureau with knowledge of local conditions than by the Federal Bureau.

It is not within the purpose of this paper to set out in detail all that should enter into such a compilation. But some of the chief items may be briefly considered.

It is my opinion that wholesale prices should be used rather than retail prices, except possibly for a few items like bread and milk, in spite of the fact that workingmen do not purchase at wholesale.

My reasons for this view are as follows:

First. The purposes of our investigation are all the making of comparisons, either between different places or different times, and if the same methods and the same sources are used from year to year and from place to place, the comparisons will be perfectly accurate and will bring about substantialy the same result, whether based upon wholesale or retail prices.

Second. Wholesale prices are much easier to obtain with accuracy and reflect far more accurately than do retail prices the fundamental changes that are at work. In retail prices there is always a stubborn, unchanging element of fixed cost, rigid in its character, and large enough to minimize the fluctuations. As it is the fluctuations we are after and wish to see, it does less harm if they are slightly exaggerated than if they are so nearly concealed as to be unnoticed.

This will be readily seen if we compare the two index numbers of the United States Bureau of Labor, for food, the one based on wholesale prices and the other on retail prices. The two are practically the counterparts one of the other as to the direction and character of fluctuations, but the wholesale prices range from 116 to 84 or 32 per cent., while the retail prices range only from 111 to 96 or 15 per cent. In the index of retail prices it is often hard to discover the trend, while in that of wholesale prices it is usually clear. We are much more concerned in knowing the direction of the fluctuations than its amount.

It is always dangerous to attempt to gather price statistics from small local shops where workingmen are supposed to deal. Retail prices in the smaller stores are largely affected by local or neighborhood conditions the character of the street car service, etc.,—while the true or full competitive retail prices of the larger markets follow more closely the fluctuations in the wholesale prices. All things considered, it seems unnecessary and unwise to go to the great trouble and expense of collecting retail prices, in view of the fact that wholesale prices are easier to obtain and really govern the retail.

The items that should enter into the list of quotations must be uniformly agreed upon. What goes in is not so essential as that all Bureaus should use the same items. All of the items in the budgets suggested require further specification. In most cases it is easy to find corresponding items, as, for example, in the price list used by the United States Department of Labor for its index number of prices in general. Some, however, require selection, as, for example, under the heading "Other Meats" we should probably want to insert either mutton or veal, or possibly both. The following suggestions are offered as a basis for discussion. The weights may be stated and used as nearly as may be in round numbers, thus saving labor in computation. We know, to begin with, that they are not accurate to a decimal, and to carry them to two decimal places, as does the United States Bureau of Labor, is straining after an artificial appearance of accuracy. In these tables the weights given have been arbitrarily rounded out from those of the United States Bureau of Labor.

Food	43
Rent, etc.	14
Fuel and light	5
Clothing	15
Irregular	23
Total	100

Under food, the quotations and weights as shown in the following table will probably be as sufficiently accurate:

Food.

Article.	Weights.
Fresh beef, native sides	15
Salt beef, extra mess	1½

Article.		Weights.
Fresh pork, dressed hogs		4¼
Salt pork, salt mess		4¼
Mutton, dressed		3
Poultry, hens		3
Fish, cod (commonest brand)		2½
Eggs, fresh (not fancy)		5¼
Milk, wholesale, per can		6½
Butter, fresh or firkin (most common brands)		9
Cheese, common local		¾
Lard, prime contract		3
Tea, Formosa		1½
Coffee, Rio or Nicaragua		3¼
Sugar, granulated		5
Molasses, New Orleans		½
Flour and meal		5¼
Wheat	4	
Corn meal	1	
Bread, crackers, standard local brand		3¾
Rice, Island No. 1		½
Potatoes, local varieties, changing with season to cheapest		4
Other vegetables		6
Beans	3	
Onions	2	
Cabbage	1	
Fruit	5	
Dried apples	2	
Prunes	1	
Raisins	1	
Canned peaches	1	
Vinegar		1¼
Indeterminate		6
Total		100

The item of food is, in some respects, easier to deal with than other items, such as clothing, fuel and rent. The expenditure for clothing for example, necessarily varies much with climatic conditions. But the underlying constituents of clothing are the same and a few quotations, possibly three of cotton goods and two quotations of woolen goods, would probably be ample to show all the important fluctuations. In the case of a great many items of clothing as, for example, shoes, it is practically useless, for the purpose we have in mind, to undertake to run a price record, for the prices remain stationary, or nearly so, while the qualities change with considerable rapidity, according to cost of materials, inventions, etc., and price quotations cannot show these changes. Under fuel it would probably be satisfactory to use the price of coal of the most common consumption. Lighting is more troublesome, but it is a small item, and probably the cost of petroleum or possibly one quotation of either gas or electric light would be sufficient.

The greatest difficulty in the whole problem is possibly that of obtaining a suitable quotation on house rents, and we should probably have to hit upon a definite standard of dwelling in each of the different localities, and arbitrarily assume that they were the equivalents the one of the other; but with the exercise of good judgment such a standard can eventually be selected.

One of the important considerations in connection with any Labor Bureau's work on the cost of living is the necessity for a statement of the sources from which the information came and the methods by which the work has been compiled. The Bureaus themselves can scarcely carry this work beyond the stage of raw material, and those who wish to make further use of it must be informed as to its real nature. In the case of an index number, conducted by a commercial house or agency, such as Dun's index number, there may possibly be some sound reasons for concealing, as that agency does, the constituent elements of its index number, the sources from which its price quotations are obtained and the items included in the quotations, although even in such a case the index would command much more respect if the methods of its compilation were known. Even that of the United States Bureau of Labor is open to criticism in this respect.

By simplifying the numerical factors used as weights, reducing the list of quotations to be sought and using wholesale prices, the whole problem of maintaining an index of the cost of living is greatly simplified with no less accuracy. Such a plan is well within the scope and power of every Labor Bureau, and would be a very useful piece of work.

THE PRESIDENT: The paper is now open for discussion.

DR. NEILL (Washington): This is a very fundamental problem in our work; and I would suggest that we take up the very problem Professor Plehn discusses, and see if there cannot be some definite conclusion arrived at. I feel myself that the work of separate Bureaus of Labor will be productive of widely different results on account of the wide difference in the various parts of the country. One part of the country may show a marked change in prices, while, as a matter of fact, there has been no considerable change throughout the whole country. But shall we take as a basis, wholesale or retail prices? Retail prices may not represent with anything like accuracy this difference, as, in one part of the country competition may influence prices there which would not be affected in another, and during the period of a few years the reports received from that part of the country might indicate very great changes. It would be misleading to the extent that while it would imply a general change, there would really be a change in only a certain part of the country.

It is a matter I would like to see the convention discuss, and to see a committee take up and prepare a report for the next convention.

MR. STAFFORD (California): I was very much impressed with Dr. Plehn's idea of taking wholesale prices rather than retail, and that the same result can be obtained, but this idea occurs to me: during hard times, reduction in wages and general depression, would not the wholesale price be at great variance with the prices which the laboring man would have to pay for those articles which he must purchase; would not the natural tendency of the retailer be to make his profits as light as possible and to offer his entire stock at as reasonable a rate as possible, and in times of financial depression, he would not charge as much and his profits would not be as great, while, on the other hnd, in times of financial prosperity, when wages are high again, leaving out of the question the wholesale price, would not the policy of the retailer be to get all he could, to raise his prices so as to get good profits, to classify his goods into different grades and to place as high a standard as possible on same, and thus reimburse himself for the losses sustained during the less favorable times just past; and in that event would it not follow that to take only the wholesale prices, one would not get the actual factor; that one would get no true idea of the general average cost of living.

Mr. Chairman, I would like Dr. Plehn to go a little further into the question of the Cost of Living, with us.

Dr. C. C. Plehn (Berkeley, California): To provoke discussion was the principal object of the paper, and it is possible that I have taken a more positive stand than the convention may wish to adopt in regard to the use of wholesale prices.

If we had unlimited means; if we had a Bureau in every one of the States, thoroughly well equipped, we might undertake to do a great deal more than is going to be possible with the average equipment of the greater number of these Bureaus which we have. We must remember the limitations, it seems to me, of our circumstances, and the outline was suggested as all that would be possible with the equipment of small Bureaus, and as what would be fairly safe to do with the equipment of such a Bureau as the average Bureau of Labor Statistics now established, remembering our limitations of getting a very large amount of local statistics from the various Bureaus in the different portions of the country.

I pointed out that between wholesale and retail prices you would have relatively little difference in the direction of the fluctuations, after we had got together all the data, reaching over a long period of years. I still feel that the main purpose of this line of work is to study the direction, not the extent of fluctuation.

I thought that the convention would probably not agree with me in the matter of wholesale prices as against retail prices; there again, you have the question of what you can do with the means at hand. You can handle the wholesale prices. I doubt very much if you can the retail prices. The wholesale prices will show the trend of prices—the fluctuation, whether it be up or down. As to the suggestion of Mr. Stafford, it seems to me that the same influences would work upon the wholesale dealer and upon the retail dealer, in the matter of hard times and prosperous times, and in very much the same way; but the actual difference lies, it seems to me, in the fact that with the retailer there is a fixed element of cost. He has to pay rent, keep up his office force and general expenss, whether it be hard or prosperous times. Consequently, where the wholesale price will fluctuate 15 or 20 per cent., the retail prices may rise or fall only a small fraction. The same rent has to be paid, and the same expenses borne.

It seems to me, it is not the amount of the fluctuation that is important. It is exceedingly difficult to measure the exact amount, and when you have done so, we are sure to question the result. Therefore, our purpose is not to measure the amount of the fluctuation from time to time but to ascertain its direction. This is the more important thing. For, while we can get approximately at its amount, we do not get it exactly; and, therefore, why not use the wholesale prices, which over a period of years would show absolutely the trend of prices and would not show the wide differences and uncertainties that the retail prices do.

When the wholesale prices fall, the retail prices also fall; the two are practically counterparts of one another, since the wholesale prices show the trend, the direction, rather than the actual amount, it would be much more easily obtained, and would accomplish the desired result.

Then, again, the retail prices are so uncertain. You may go into the markets in your city and find a very great difference in the price of the same commodity from store to store, and get an entirely different range of prices in the different sections of one city, to say nothing of the different range of prices in the different sections of the country. I have tried to handle retail and wholesale prices, and I find that the latter are certainly very much the

easier. The index number obtained will serve for all practical purposes, and this, especially when one takes into consideration our limited resources.

The purpose of my address was to show, in my opinion, it is worth while to keep a record similar to this, and that all we can do is to show the direction or trend of prices.

I should feel very much gratified if the convention would thresh this question out, and am open to conviction that possibly, my opinion regarding wholesale prices may be erroneous. I am willing to be convinced of it.

Professor Mitchell knows more about handling index numbers than I do. He would probably be able to help us out considerably.

Professor Wesley C. Mitchell (University of California): Chairman, Professor Plehn's suggestion that the State Bureau of Labor compile and publish tables showing changes in the cost of living is one that every student of economic conditions would be glad to see adopted. But I do not think that many students would agree with Professor Plehn that such tables should be based on wholesale quotations. There is no doubt that wholesale prices would be easier to collect than retail prices; but there is also no doubt that they would fail to show well changes in cost of living. For while there is, as Professor Plehn has pointed out, a general correspondence between the movements of wholesale and retail prices, this correspondence is not close. Anyone who examines the movements of the lines for wholsale and retail prices of food in the chart to which Professor Plehn has referred (18th Annual Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor, p. 646) will be slow to accept wholesale prices as indicating anything more than the direction in which cost of living is moving. Certainly, the degree of change cannot be even approximately ascertained from such figures. It would not add to the reputation of the statistical work of the State Bureaus to publish estimates of changes in cost of living based on wholesale prices; for many wage-earners would be convinced by their own experience that the figures were unreliable. If the Bureaus lack the clerical force to collect retail prices, I think it would be unwise for them to publish any estimates professing to show changes in cost of living. If they can collect wholesale prices alone, consumers of statistics would be glad to get them; but it would to my mind be well to give an explicit warning to readers unfamiliar with the use of statistics that the wholesale price tables do not show how the purchasing-power of wages has changed.

Aside from this single question of the propriety of using wholesale prices as the basis for estimates of change in cost of living, I agree heartily with all that Professor Plehn has said.

W. L. A. Johnson (Kansas): I think Professor Mitchell has made the matter very clear, in respect to one phase; there are two problems; the problem of the cost of living to the consumer, the wage-earner, with reference to the amount and degree of the value and purchasing power of his wages; while the question of wholesale prices, or the fluctuation of wholesale prices, becomes an entirely different proposition.

Now, in our discussions at previous conventions we have agreed upon the importance of it, and at the last convention a committee was appointed to bring in a report as to some uniform method to be pursued. Unfortunately, neither of the gentlemen on that committee, Hon. Frank Drown, of Massachusetts, Hon. Adna Weber, of New York, and Hon. W. M. Stewart, of the Census Bureau, were members of that committee, and, as neither of these gentlemen are present, we probably will not have a report at this time; at any rate from that committee, but it seems to me that the thing we are

most interested in is: What is the cost of living to the great mass of the people?—the large number of wage-earners who make up our common country. If we want to know the cost of living to those people, you pursue a theory for the purpose of finding out how much margin there may be to their credit after the cost of living is settled. Therefore, you must undertake to find out what sort of living they buy; what it costs them. Therefore, you must go to retail merchants, the party from whom they purchase, in order that you may ascertain the prices they pay for the articles they use. Of course, we all know that we have one class of wage-earners who live high, they have the best things three times a day, the very best kinds of meats, etc., and they expend the greater portion of their wages in high living. Therefore, it costs them a great deal more than the laborer who is not able to live on the very highest kinds of food, and you are confronted with the proposition that you are unable to work out the problem by merely ascertaining that the retail prices run along a certain line and that a certain quantity is necessary for the average family. You do not get at the real facts there. You can get pretty near to it, or approximately what it would be.

Now this committee that was appointed, and we now propose to send out another, to find some uniform method upon which we can progress, in this matter. We have all, perhaps, at times tried our hands at the cost-of-living problem in some way or another, and yet the result of our efforts do not, perhaps, give any great amount of light, because of the lack of uniformity of the methods pursued.

Now, it seems to me, that the thing for this convention to do is to get up a table of what constitutes the average living; what group of articles constitute the average living of the average wage-earner. Then use those as a basis upon which to get the average price so many times a year, or for so many different periods during the year, arriving at a general average in that way for the entire year. The income or wages may be shown along with that sort of an arrangement. It seems to be necessary that a relative or combined table of the wage question should be made, showing the average wages or income of the wage-earner for the same period, in order that the best conclusions may be drawn. By using the two together to some extent it seems to me that we might arrive at some definite conclusion, and it seems to me that that sort of a plan might bring out some good things. But the committee that we may appoint (and I hope we will appoint a committee, at the afternoon session, perhaps, when we can give the matter further discussion) will take up this question and bring in a definite report, using a definite list of articles and agreeing upon some definite plan, that the convention, if adopting such a report, may have a definite form, and the various bureaus could work along that line and confine themselves to it, and whatever the results of their investigations might be, they would be capable of comparison, when published in the several states.

It seems to me that this is the best plan that we can pursue.

Mr. Bair (Pennsylvania): Mr. Johnson has referred to the committee that was appointed at the last convention. I would say that that committee undertook a grave responsibility, on behalf of our statistical bureaus, in making, or endeavoring to make, an inquiry and a statement of its views on that great question: Cost of Living?

Now, if there is anything vague, anything indistinct and never to be reached, definitely, from a practical point of view, in my opinion, it is an answer to that great question: Cost of Living? It is suggestive of certain possibilities; but, in the state of Pennsylvania, any statistics which would be distributed to the people of that commonwealth, or to the people of California, on the general proposition, what is the cost of living in Pennsylvania,

would accomplish very little, indeed; and it would make little or no difference if you took your proportion from the wholesale or retail prices. Certain it is that a general average would do little but destroy the confidence of the people in our bureau, and we should keep away from the concern.

If we go to the wholesale dealer, why not as well go to the manufacturer? Why stop at any particular point? In order that we may come to close touch with the actual cost of living, we must reach out into that vicinity where the individuals, who are interested, live; must touch every part, and then we do not get the cost of living, for the price of an article is not the cost of any certain living, for the reason that one man will live on a certain thing, or a certain number of things, and another man on an entirely different number of articles, at an entirely different price.

If this question, cost of living, to my mind, is to be made, in any way, practical, so that the man who is interested in solving the problem for himself may gain a comprehensive view, and statistics have any power to appeal to him at all they must be based upon prices with which he is accustomed to deal.

The cost of living, to the average American, must be divided just as you would divide the classes of labor. When you do this then it means something to the average wage-earner's mind. If you take the average laborer of the States of Pennsylvania and California, and total the masses, and derive a general average, it means nothing, for the low classes are bound to drag down the average of the high.

Now, let us come to something that is practical from my point of view: The only way that anything, any intelligent view, can be had of this cost of living question, is to first figure out how many classes you are going to have, and then ascertain how many items you are going to use. Base this upon the price of articles in the hands of the consumers, or what the average wage-earner, in these various classes, really consumes and the prices which they really pay for the goods they procure and which constitute their actual cost of living. What I mean by that is this: In Pennsylvania, as Mr. Johnson has pointed out, and it is a fact everywhere, one class of high-priced laborers will have high-price living and will consume a great variety of high-price articles; in Pennsylvania we have simply to go on our great construction work or down in our coal mines and find the low class of labor requiring about three items for its sustenance (not including beer). To run the food, that certain laborers in our coal mines consume, into an average with the general wage-earners in the State of Pennsylvania would shock the minds of people who have the impression that America pays the highest rate of living, and that Pennsylvania leads in this; yes, Pennsylvania does pay high prices for labor, but she cannot permit the reliability of her statistics to be questioned by thus averaging her cost of living with that class of labor which will live on macaroni and cheese; we cannot stand to have that cost of living drag down the cost of living in the aggregate.

Go down to the bottom and divide the classes and the articles consumed, if you would get an intelligent, comprehensive report—one that would mean something to the wage-earner who is interested in our reports with a view of applying them to his own case. If the reports contain a general average for the whole country, covering a whole list of articles used, they are meaningless to him, and our reports would carry no weight of confidence. Divide the classes and assign to two of those classes the actual prices paid for the articles consumed, and when we have done that, each class will have faith in our figures, and appreciate their practical use. I think that when the commissioners of labor statistics, or their committee, has done this, then Pennsylvania can come in with you, and feel that we are on some practical ground.

with results in sight that will reach the great masses who are interested, and who may be able to comprehend and appreciate the figures, and apply them to their individual needs.

Mr. Ross (Illinois): The Committee on Co-operation and Collaboration, appointed at the last convention, and authorized to prepare a schedule for use by the different state bureaus on prices and cost of living, wrote me for an opinion as to the general scope of such an inquiry, and whether it should be based on retail or wholesale prices, and what other vital question should be incorporated, etc. I did not make any reply, for the reason that I had some doubts as to the value of an investigation of that kind. It appears to be one of those interesting subjects that the more it is discussed he less we know about it. I regret that the committee is not represented at this convention, as I feel like I ought to apologize for my apparent disrespect in this matter. It's most difficult to say just what elements enter into and constitute the cost of living. These necessarily vary in differen places, and at different times. We get some idea of its almost infinite ratification by the discussion here. We are assured, on the one hand, for instance, that the cost of living can be determined only on the basis of retail prices, that there is less fluctuation in retail than in wholesale prices; then we are told how impossible it is to secure a correct statement of retail prices. The subject is not only a complicated, but a confusing one, and I very much doubt the wisdom of a state bureau, with its limited means, attempting anything along that line.

RECENT ONTARIO LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR.

(*Reported by Labor Gazette*, 1905.)

Action Under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

C. was employed as a mason and stonecutter by D., who was a contractor on the wheel pit and walls of the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

In the course of his work, C. met with an accident under the circumstances detailed below; and he brought an action against his employers, alleging negligence, and got judgment, upon the findings of a jury, for $1,250.

According to the report of the case, the accident occurred while C. was engaged 'in setting a heavy stone which had just been placed in position on the pit wall by means of the boom and cable of a stationary derrick. The boom was operated by a cable passing around the drum, and when elevated could be placed in any desired position by means of a dog placed by the hoistman in a rachet passing round one end of the drum When it was necessary to lower the boom, the dog was removed in the same way. If the dog was removed, the boom, which was a heavy piece of timber some 50 or 60 feet long, would fall at once by its own weight, unless the unwinding of the cable was restrained or regulated by the action of the workman in applying the power. The dog consisted of a flat piece of iron, two or three feet in length, at one end of which was the tooth which fitted into the cog or ratchet. The other end was fastened between two uprights or logs by a bolt, on which it was moved as on a pivot, the logs being part of and rising from an iron casting or base, which was bolted to the frame of the derrick. At the time of the accident, the hooks at the end of the cable had been disengaged from the stone, and C. had signalled the hoistman to pull up the cable out of his way. Instead of doing so slowly and with care, he applied

the power with such force that the sheaf or block of the cable was run up to the end of the boom, striking and jarring it so violently as to slacken the tension of the cable on the drum, and thus release the dog from the ratchet, in consequence of which the boom fell down and injured C. This was the explanation of the accident given by the hoistman at the time of its occurrence, and the evidence of the trial pointed in the same direction.

Evidence was, however, also given that the base or plate on which the dog worked was not tightly fastened to the frame of the derrick, or had become somewhat loose on the bolt, so as to admit of some play or twist, the result of which would be that the dog, when released from one ratchet, would slide with the plate to one side and fall down all together, instead of catching in the next, as it would do if the base were firm, and the lugs in which it worked were, as in that case they should be, in the same plane with the ratchets. The distance between the ratchets was about an inch and a half.

There was evidence that the derrick was one of the most improved kind and of the best modern construction, and, apart from the defect referred to, was in good working order.

The employers appealed from the judgment.

The Court of Appeal held that upon the whole, the evidence as to the defective condition of the base, was properly submitted to the jury, that the evidence did not go so far as to show that the dog itself on the ratchet must necessarily have been broken by the sudden weight of the boom; and that the damages awarded were not excessive.

The judgment was therefore, confirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

(Crosby vs. Dawson. Judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, 16th December, 1904.)

Action for False Arrest and Imprisonment.

During the course of a strike, O'D was arrested on a charge of 'picketting.'

This charge was not supported by any evidence, and O'D was therefore, discharged and released. He then brought an action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment against the Canada Foundry Company, who had employed the constable and one, Wilson, a county constable, who had effected the arrest.

At the trial, the defendants made a motion that the action should be dismissed. The trial judge first allowed the case to go to the jury, which brought in a verdict in favor of O'D, and then considered the motion for dismissal of the action.

The judge found that Wilson had acted in the ordinary discharge of his duty; that there was no evidence of any malice on his part, and that he made the arrest in good faith and acting in the discharge of his office of police officer. It was therefore held that the action must be dismissed with costs as regards Wilson.

As regards the Canada Foundry Company, the judge held that it had done no more than ask for protection of its property in the usual manner, that the fact that it made some payment to Wilson (as was proved) did not affect its position, that it did not especially direct the arrest of O'D, and that legally it could not be held liable. The action as against the company, was therefore, also dismissed, with costs.

(O'Donnel v. The Canada Foundry Company. Judgment given at Toronto by Mr. Justice Anglin, 15th November, 1904.)

Conviction for Conspiracy to Prevent Painter from Getting Work.

The criminal action arising out an attempt to prevent Albert Clay, a painter, from getting work in St. Catharines, was recently tried by a judge and jury. The evidence showed that Clay had worked at his trade for a number of years; that when he came to St. Catharines, he was told that he would have to become a member of the union, and that he accordingly applied for membership, which was refused. That other workmen, with whom Clay was then employed, then notified their common employer that Clay was not a member of the union, and gave him to understand that they would stop working if Clay's services were not dispensed with; and that as a result Clay lost his job, and could not get any other employment at his trade in St. Catharines.

At the trial, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge allowed the accused to go free on their own recognizances, to come back for sentence some weeks late, advising them in the meantime not to forget that workmen who were not members of the union had rights which they were obliged to respect.

(Case tried at St. Catharines, December 15, 1904.)

Forfeiture of Wages Caused by Leaving Employment Without Stipulated Notice.

K. brought an action against the Hamilton Cotton Company, for $15 wages. The company admitted that that amount was due for work actually performed, but contended that K. had forfeited his right to the same because he had left his employment without giving two weeks' notice, as he was bound to do by his contract, which had a forfeiture clause to that effect.

The judge held that the forfeiture clause of the contract was good, and that the company had proved the fact alleged, and he therefore dismissed the action with costs.

(Kenny v. The Hamilton Cotton Company. Action tried before Judge Monck at Hamilton, January 7, 1905.)

Employer's Liability for Allowing an Inexperienced Man to do Dangerous Work.

O. was employed as a teamster by the London Builders' Supply Company.

In the course of his employment, he was ordered to undermine a certain clay bank, and the bank giving way he was injured to such an extent that he was unable to work for some weeks.

O. brought an action against the company, claiming $2,000 damages.

The evidence showed that O. was inexperienced in that class of work; and on that ground it was contended on his behalf that his employers were liable. The foreman of the company deemed that only experienced men should be allowed to do such work. The method being to dig out as much clay as was considered necessary from underneath, and then to drive stakes in from the top. The manager of the company denied that on the occasion in question he had not gone down to the bottom of the bank in order to see how near it was to falling before he ordered the stakes to be driven in.

Upon this evidence the jury brought in a verdict awarding O. $180 damages.

(Osler v. The London Builders' Supply Company. Action tried before Mr. Justice Teetzel, at the London Assizes, January 19, 1905.)

Unjustifiable Dismissal of Employee.

W. Clark was employed in England by a firm of jewellers, under a written agreement which provided that he should go to Toronto and work for them there for one year.

After he had worked for five months, his pay was docked one dollar and forty-five cents ($1.45) for time alleged to have been lost in producing an imperfect piece of work. C's solicitors then wrote a letter asking for the re-payment of this amount, which was thereupon given to C., who was then dismissed.

C. then brought an action against his former employers for wrongful dismissal, and the judge of the county court held that he had acted within his legal rights, and that an isolated failure to maintain perfection in workmanship did not warrant dismissal. Judgment was therefore given in favour of C. The employers appealed, but the judgment was confirmed by a Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice.

(Clark v. Capp & Company. Judgment given at Toronto, January 30, 1905.)

Action Under 'The Workmen's Compensation Act.'

S. was employed by the Michigan Central Railway Company as a fireman on one of its locomotive engines. This engine was provided with arch flues or hot water pipes which passed through the fire-box and had their ends inserted into the hot water tank, surrounding the fire-box.

On February 17, 1903, while the engine was about seventy-five (75) miles east of St. Thomas, one of these tubes drew out of the tank, and the boiling water and steam escaping, S. was so badly scalded that he died within a few hours.

S.'s widow brought an action against the railway company for damages, alleging, (1) that the use of arch flues or hot water pipes was improper, owing to their dangerous nature. (2) That this danger was increased by the method used for keeping the pipes in place, and (3) that the pipe which drew out when S. was injured was insecurely and negligently fastened into the side of the tank to which it was attached. It was also further claimed that the company had not made proper provision for the due inspection of these appliances.

At the trial the presiding judge ruled that there was no evidence of any negligence for which the railway company could be held liable. The evidence had shown that the pipe which drew out had been put in at the company's workshops to replace one which had become defective; and there was some evidence to show that in making this repair the pipe had not been properly secured.

An appeal was taken from the judgment dismissing the action; and a Divisional Court held that while it was properly dismissed as regards the first two grounds above mentioned yet that under "The Workmen's Compensation Act" as amended, the employer would be liable for the neglect of any person to whom he had entrusted the duty of maintaining in proper condition, the appliances; and that there was evidence of negligence on this point which should have been submitted to the jury.

The court therefore allowed the appeal and directed a new trial.

(Schwoob v. the Michigan Central Railway Company. Judgment given by a Divisional Court, January 28th, 1905.)

Dismissal for Disobedience.

An action for wrongful dismissal, instituted by a workman against his employers, and involving a number of interesting points, was decided in the High Court of Justice on January 31st. The facts were as follows:

The plaintiff entered into a written agreement to serve the defendants, who are wholesale manufacturing jewellers, as a general mounter, the agreement further provided that the defendants might dismiss the plaintiff instantly if guilty of disobedience to orders, theft, drunkenness or other misconduct. The plaintiff, after being in the defendants' service some months, was instructed to do a particular piece of work, and did it so imperfectly that it was found unsaleable, whereupon the plaintiff was told by the defendants that he would have to make it over again in his own time. This the plaintiff did, occupying 12 hours in so doing, and was fined by the defendants' manager on the next pay day the equivalent of six hours' time, viz., $1.45. The plaintiff went to a solicitor, who wrote the defendants a letter asking payment of the $1.45. The defendants then asked the plaintiff to withdraw his letter, and, on his refusal, paid him the $1.45 and instantly dismissed him.

The court held that complaining through his solicitors about the $1.45 was not disobedience to orders or other misconduct within the meaning of the agreement, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment. It was further held by Mr. Justice Idington that even if it were open to the defendants to justify their dismissal by reference to the imperfect piece of workmanship above mentioned, an isolated failure to maintain perfection in workmanship, even though tainted with negligence, was not sufficient to justify dismissal. It was not evidence of habitual neglect. Nor was it such evidence of incompetence as might within the case be held to be misconduct of one offering to do a certain class of work and failing to do it. (Clark v. Capp, H. C. J., January 31, 1905).

Joint Responsibility of Workman and Employer.

A question of joint responsibility of master and workman came before the Divisional Court recently, involving the liability for the action of an employee in the course of his employment.

A watchman was employed by a railway company to lower gates across the highway at each side of a crossing on the approach of trains, and to raise them when the trains had passed, the operation being affected by means of a lever placed at some distance from the gates. While the train was passing, and the gates down, the plaintiff, a boy of 16, together with two other boys, climbed upon one of the gates, and the watchman was prevented by their weight from raising the gates after the train had passed. In order to get them off the watchman threw a cinder in their direction, which struck the plaintiff in the eye and destroyed the sight.

It was held by the court, affirming a judgment of Anglin, J., that this act having been done, not of mere malice or ill-temper or to punish the plaintiff, but for the purpose of warning him to get off the gate, and so of enabling the watchman to perform the duty required of him, the defendants, his employers, were responsible in damages as well as the watchman, who was also a defendant. (Hammond vs. G.T.R. C., Divisional Court, December 12, 1904).

Verdict Against a Union.

A case which is attracting considerable attention completed its first stage on April 12 last at St. Catharines, Ontario. This was an action instituted

by the Gurney Foundry Company, of Toronto, against the president and secretary of the local Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Association, and from the president and secretaries of six other local unions, claiming $5,000 damages from each, $10,000 against the unions collectively, and praying for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further interfering with the company's agents and boycotting their goods. The trial, which was one before Mr. Justice Anglin and a special jury, occupied three days, at the close of which the amount of damages was the only point which the jury were asked to decide, it being agreed between counsel that the question of liability should be decided by His Lordship, after hearing further argument from counsel.

The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect that the unions had compelled their agents at St. Catharines to cease handling their goods, and the plaintiff's trade in St. Catharines decreased from $1,100 in 1901 to $1,900 in 1902, and $843 in 1903, and $816 in 1904. They, further, showed that they were unable to get local dealers to handle their goods through fear of a boycott. After a lengthy summing up by His Lordship, a verdict of $1,500 damages was brought in. It was decided to fix a date later for argument on the question of liability. (Gurney Foundry Company vs. McGlashan et al, April 12, 1905, Anglin, J., St. Catharines, Ont.).

Combine in Restraint of Trade.

At Toronto, Ont., a criminal prosecution was instituted on April 13 against the firm of James Robertson and Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, for refusing to sell to Mr. J. A. Berridge, a plumber, certain plumbing supplies required by the latter in his business. The action was taken on the ground that the firm, in refusing to sell the supplies in question, was acting in accordance with an agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association, the Plumbers' Union, of Toronto, and the manufacturers of supplies, whereby competition on contracts was prevented and prices enhanced to the disadvantage of the community, the agreement in question constituting a combine in restraint of trade under R.S.O. 1889, cap. 41, "An Act for the suppression and prevention of combinations formed in restraint of trade." The information, as preferred, was that the firm in question did in the years 1904-1905, contrary to law, conspire, combine, agree and arrange with other persons unlawfully to unduly prevent and lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale and supply of articles and commodities which may be subject to trade and commerce, namely, plumbers' supplies. At the initial hearing of the case on April 18, it was held that a charge of this nature could not be brought against a company, and the case was thereupon withdrawn and a new information laid against the employee of the company who had refused to sell the goods. It was stated that the practice of the alleged combine, when tenders for plumbing work was called for, is to have preliminary tenders submitted to officers of the association by whom an average is struck, it being agreed that the tenderer nearest to the average be selected to receive the contract, the others tendering at an enhanced price so as to ensure the nominee of the association receiving the contract.

Privy Council Decision, Workmen's Compensation.

In the case of McArthur vs. The Dominion Cartridge Company, recently decided in the Privy Council on appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, a ruling was given which probably will have some influence upon future decisions in the Supreme Court in cases under the Workmen's Compensation and Fatal Accidents Acts.

The action arose in Quebec, the plaintiff being an employee of the Dominion Cartridge Company. It appeared that while engaged in operating an automatic machine for filling cartridges an explosion took place, whereby the plaintiff was injured. There was no proof as to the exact cause of the explosion, but the flash communicated through a pipe with the powder box fixed on the outside of the building in which the machine stood. The box was placed outside so that in case of explosion it would spend itself in the open air, but the sides of this box had been strengthened externally, and the result was that the explosion took effect inwards. There was some slight evidence that the machine itself was defective, and the jury at the trial found that the defendant had been guilty of neglect in not supplying suitable machinery, and that the injury to the plaintiff was not in any way caused by his own fault or negligence. The judge at the trial reserved the case for the Court of Review, and that court dismissed defendant's motion for a new trial, and gave judgment for the plaintiff. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court, which ordered a new trial.

Girouard, J., who delivered the judgment of the majority of the court, referred to decisions in France, which are stated to be unanimous in exacting proof of a fault which certainly caused the injury. Commenting upon this Lord Macnaghten said: "French decisions, though entitled to the highest respect and valuable as illustrations, are not binding in Quebec. . . . . It is enough to say that, although the proposition for which they are cited may be reasonable in the circumstances of a particular case, it can hardly be applicable when the accident causing the injury is the work of a moment, and the eye is incapable of detecting its origin or following its course. It cannot be of universal application, or utter destruction would carry with it complete immunity for the employer." Their Lordships, considering that there was some slight evidence on which the jury might reasonably find as they did, thought the verdict should not be disturbed, and, accordingly, reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court. (McArthur vs. Dominion Cartridge Company (1905), A. C. 72, and 41 C. L. J., 372).

Sunday Labor in Bakeshop.

In a recent prosecution at Guelph, Ont., the same question, viz., Sunday labor in a bakeshop, was involved, Mr. G. Williams being charged by the Chief of Police with a breach of the Factories Act in having work going on in his bakeshop on Sunday evening, contrary to the Act. The section in question reads thus: "No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employe in any bakeshop to work on Sunday, or more than twelve hours on any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by the permission of the Inspector given in writing to the employer, and a copy of which permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bakeshop." Though the Factories Act section was intended primarily for the protection of employes, the employees had apparently no grievance in this case, and the clause was used rather to sustain a Lord's Day prosecution. After argument by counsel His Worship held that the work done at Williams' was a work of necessity, and dismissed the case. The legality of restricting the number of hours for work in a bakeshop was not questioned. (Guelph, Ont., May, 1905. Saunders, P.M.).

Supreme Court Decisions.

A very important decision was rendered by the Supreme Court on the 15th of May in the following terms: "In *re* reference respecting an Act to amend

the Railway Act, 1903, the court is of opinion, Nesbitt, J., dissenting, that it was within the competency of the Federal Government to enact the provisions set forth in the first section of the Act." The effect of this judgment is very far-reaching inasmuch as it establishes the validity of the Act of the Dominion Parliament passed at its last session which prevents railway companies stipulating in advance with their employees for immunity from claims for damages for injuries sustained by the employee while in the service of the company, and, further, provides that the employee's right or the right derived through him shall not be effected prejudicially by any such contract. It will be seen at once that the result of this Act and the decision upon the Act will be to settle for the future the innumerable cases arising out of such contracts, as that for instance, made through the Grand Trunk Provident Association, and which have given rise in the past to many and contradictory decisions.

Penalty Clause in Contract.

A decision of peculiar importance to workmen was recently rendered in Toronto by Ellis, Magistrate, the facts being as follows:

The Canada Foundry Company require employees to sign a contract, one of the clauses of which provides that the employee agrees to work for the company for at least one year for 55 hours a week, the company being allowed to retain $40 from the employee's wages as compensation in the event of the latter breaking his contract.

One of these employees (McA.) signed the contract, and, later, went to the office and asked for a better class of work, but, according to his statement, was told that his services were no longer needed. The employee thereupon instituted proceedings to secure $22 from his wages which the company had retained. The company defended the action, and alleged breach of contract, declaring that McA. was off one afternoon and, therefore, had not worked 55 hours during the week. They not only claimed that they did not owe him anything, but, further, claimed that he owed them $17, the remainder of his guarantee deposit.

The magistrate held against the clause in the contract, and decided that the defendants were not entitled to retain the amount in question unless they showed particular loss or damage resulting from such breach.

(Toronto, June 12, McArthur vs. The Canada Foundry Company, Ellis, P.M.).

Funds of Unincorporated Unions.

An important judgment affecting the funds of unincorporated unions has recently been occupying the attention of the Ontario courts in the case of the Metallic Roofing Company of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

In this case the Court of Appeal held that as an unincorporated, unregistered, voluntary association not formed for any purpose of gain or profit, Local Union No. 30 Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association is an entity unknown to the law, and that its members cannot be sued by their adopted name. The right to proceed against the members of such a body in a representative action was in the same judgment authoratively declared.

By order of Boyd, C., certain individual defendants made parties by an earlier order, were authorized to defend this action on behalf of all other persons constituting Local Union No. 30 A. I. A., and of all other persons constituting the International Association, and it was also ordered that all

such persons should be bound by the proceedings in this action. From that time the individual defendants were before the court in their representative capacity. Later, on the question of jurisdiction (which had been reserved by the earlier order) coming before McMahon, J., it was held that the court had such jurisdiction as to the Local Union No. 30, A. I. A., but had not as to the American parent body the A. I. A. itself. On appeal from this order, the Court of Appeal declared that jurisdiction existed as to both the local union and the parent association, and by a certificate of the judgment of that court, it was ordered that the costs of the appeal from the order of McMahon, J., be paid by he respondent to the appellants.

These costs having been certified in due course, the plaintiff obtained an order attaching all moneys deposited in the Dominion Bank to the credit of the defendant union or to the individual defendants.

Plaintiff then moved for an order for the payment over by the garnishees of the monies attached, the Dominion Bank having admitted having in their hands to the credit of an account headed "Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 30," the sum of $409.85, payable out on cheques signed by the president, the recording secretary and the treasurer.

On 5th May, Cartwright, Master, held that the funds in question were not shown to be exigible to satisfy plaintiff's execution for costs.

From this decision an appeal was taken, and on the 29th May, Anglin, J., reversed the decision of the Master. His Lordship said in part:

The constitution of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, which council for the judgment debtors brought before me on the argument, does not appear to have been properly in evidence below, and should not, I think, be now admitted. But, if received, it would show that the funds or property of the local union cannot be divided in any manner among the members individually, but shall remain the funds and property of the local union, for all legitimate purposes while seven members remain therein. (Art. VI., sec. 3). This would seem to make it reasonably clear that the money in question is the property of Local Union No. 30, using that name to designate collectively the members composing this branch of the International Association. If the funds of the union, that is, of the members collectively, were vested in trustees, upon adding them as parties the court would reach such funds for payment of damages and costs. Such is Lord Lindley's view expressed in Taff Vale R. W. Co. vs. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (1901), A. C. 426, at p. 443. If this local union could be sued in its own name I should have no doubt that a judgment obtained enforced against it might be enforced against this fund. See language of Lord Macnaghten, S. C., at p. 437. Because unincorporated it may not be so sued; and, while in substance this action is against the union, in form it is necessarily brought against the individuals who are the members. But the same facts which protect it from suit render this body incapable of holding property. It follows that what stands in its name is the joint property of the individual members, and as such it is, in my opinion, exigible for their debt to plaintiffs.

(Metallic Roofing Company of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, May 29, 1905, Anglin, J.).

Decision Reversed re Attachment of Union Funds.

In the July number of the Labor Gazette, reference was made to the case of the Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No .30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, International Association, where the decision of

Mr. Justice Anglin reversing the order of the Master in Chambers was noted at some length. This case has again been made the subject of judicial interpretation, inasmuch as an appeal was taken from the judgment of Anglin, J., to divisional court, which latter has now rendered judgment reversing the judgment of Anglin, J., and restoring that of the Master in Chambers. Meredith, C. J., states in his judgment that the point at issue is not whether the property of the union may be taken to satisfy a debt, but whether this money in the bank to the credit of all the members of the union may be taken to pay costs in a suit in which only certain members of the union were defendant, although for the purposes of the action these men were made representatives of the whole association. The association is not incorporated, and therefore cannot be sued as a body. He further adds as follows: "I am unable to understand how A., B. and C., being defendants, and an order having been made that they shall represent all other members of a class, an order that that the defendants shall pay money, whether it be for damages or costs, without more, can be enforced by execution or process of the nature of execution against the property of any one but A., B. and C. In other words, how an order that A., B. and C. shall pay money can be treated as an order that they and the other members of a class for which they have been authorized to defend shall pay it.

(Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. Meredith, C. J., and Britton and Teetzel, J. J., July 4th, 1905.)

Responsibility of Representative of Union.

A decision of importance of officers of trades unions was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Teetzel, sitting in Osgoode Hall.

The case arose out of the following facts: B., a contractor of Preston, undertook to do the brickwork of a certain house being built in Berlin for a resident there. The foundation was laid by non-union labor, and by the regulations of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union its members were bound under penalties not to lay union bricks on non-union foundations. R., the secretary of the union came on the premises and induced B.'s men to stop work, whereupon B. instituted proceedings in damages against R., and has now been awarded $50 damages and costs. The case, which has been pending for sometime past, has now been decided along the reasoning of the House of Lords in the recent Glamorgan Coal Company's case. The principal feature of interest in the case was the decision that malice is not a necessary element in the charge in order to make the union official liable, it being held that though he may act in the best of good faith, he is not justified in interfering between a contractor and the men in his employ.

(Branch vs. Roth, Toronto, Ont., July, 1905; Teetzel, J.)

Alien Labour Case.

The first case in Ottawa under the alien labour law was terminated on May 9 last, in favor of the prosecution. The facts involved are as follows: Mr. B., district manager of the Ottawa branch of the International Harvester Company, was charged with assisting in the unlawful importation of certain men into Canada under contract. The accused was more specifically charged with contracting with these Americans—the contract being made in the United States—and employing them to work in Ottawa, and paying their expenses in transportation. Of the five charges laid, two were dis-

missed, and two others were disposed of on the ground that the contract had been entered into more than six months before the institution of proceedings, and consequently the court had no jurisdiction. The fifth charge was sustained, however, and the accused fined $100 and costs or a month in jail. It is understood that an appeal will be taken from the decision.

(Spittal vs. Breckenbridge, O'Keefe, P.M., Ottawa, May 9, 1905.)

In Montreal a case is proceeding under the alien labor law against the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, the charge being that of employing two American citizens. The engagement is said to have taken place in April and August, 1904, and a preliminary objection raised by the defence was that the complaint was too late, as not having been made within six months of the alleged offence. The objection was dismissed by the recorder of Montreal on July 7, and a writ of prohibition applied for.

(Robidoux vs. Montreal Harbor Commissioners; Weir, Recorder.)

Privy Council Decision re Alien Labour Act.

During July the application made by the government of Canada to the Privy Council of Great Britain for special leave to appeal from the recent decision of Mr. Justice Anglin in the Pere Marquette Alien Labour Case was heard before their lordships and the application granted. The question, owing to the expiry of the time limit named in the Act for prosecution will be an academic one only, to determine the power of the Dominion to enforce legislation for the deportation of aliens, and the costs will be borne by the Dominion.

Alien Labour Case.

The Alien Labour Act was upheld in a recent case against the Menzie Wall Paper Company, which was heard at Toronto before the police magistrate. The company was charged with having, through its superintendent, assisted in the importation of foreign labour under contract, the men, six in number, having been brought to Toronto, from the United States, to supply the places of employees who were out on strike. The defendants contended that the men brought in were British subjects. It was further contended for the defence that the men had come to Toronto to get work, but not under contract. The evidence, however, disclosed that the superintendent had gone to New York to secure men, and had told these men that there were vacant places in Toronto, and that the wages would be from $18 to $20 per week. The superintendent also advanced the price of the tickets, which was to be deducted from their wages. The police magistrate held the superintendent guilty in five out of six cases, and imposed a fine of $50 in each case.

(R. vs. Felsing, Toronto, Ont., August 22, 1905, Ellis, P.M.)

Wrongful Abandonment of Employment.

G. M., an English emigrant, was charged before the polic magistrate of Deseronto, Ont., with having entered into an agreement with the Rathbun Company of Deseronto, to perform work and service for the said company at Deseronto, under which he received from the Rathbun Company, as an advance of wages, the sum of $5.30 in a railway ticket for his transportation from Montreal to Deseronto, and with having, without the consent of the Rathbun Company, left its employment before the cost of such transportation had been repaid, contrary to the provisions of the Act respecting

Masters and Servants, R.S.O., 1897, ch. 157, as amended by 1 Edw. VII., ch. 12, Sec. 14. G. M. pleaded guilty. The magistrate adjudged that the prisoner should be fined $5 and costs, and that if the amounts were not paid forthwith, he should be committed to the common jail at Belleville for ten days.

(Gaulin vs. Murden, tried before Police Magistrate Bedford, of Deseronto, Ont., on August 21, 1905.)

Sunday Labor.

Since the decision of the Privy Council in connection with the Lord's Day Act, a number of decisions have been rendered showing that the present condition of the law on the subject is somewhat uncertain.

On September 18, one W. S., a restauranter, was prosecuted at Hamilton for selling ice cream soda on Sunday, and after trial was found guilty and sentenced to $5. The following was the judgment rendered in the matter:—

Under the Sunday Act, no person can on the Lord's Day exercise his ordinary calling except in conveying travellers or the mail, in selling drugs and medicines or in performing other works of necessity or charity. To feed people on Sunday in a victualling house has been held to be a work of necessity, and is therefore not prohibited. It is argued that as supplying the public with food in a victualling house is a work of necessity, everything connected with that occupation is also a necessity. It is also contended that the supply need not necessarily be of food, but of everything incident to the business of a victualling house. As ice cream and ice cream soda, the sale of which is attacked in this case, are part of the usual stock of supplies of a restaurant, it is contended that on Sunday a restaurant keeper may lawfully sell them.

The modern term restaurant is considered equivalent to victualling house. Reference to the Imperial and other dictionaries will establish this fact. In the Imperial Dictionary the definitions are as follows: Restaurant—A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments, a house where cooked food and liquors are sold, an eating house. Victualling house—A house where provision is made for strangers to eat, an eating house. The same test must be applied whether the establishment be called restaurant or victualling house. Looking at the Act, the only test applicable is "necessity." If the keeper of the premises is selling meals he is performing a work of necessity under the decisions.

A meal means food and drink. But it is said to quench thirst is as much a matter of necessity as to satisfy hunger. If the keeper can sell food as a necessity, why can he not sell drink? Drink in the shape of liquor is regulated by the Liquor Acts, and need not be considered. Drink, not in the shape of liquor, need not necessarily be taken with food.

Admitting this to be the case, can the articles, the sale of which is complained of here, be said fairly to be a necessity? That they are grateful and comforting does not mean that they are necessary, or that people require them. They are not meals in the fair ordinary sense of the word. On the whole I have come to the conclusion, that I am not called upon to change the view I have acted upon, and that is that where *bona fide* meals are supplied the Act does not prohibit. Where "soft drinks" alone or candies or light refreshments are furnished, the proprietor is infringing the Act, and is not within the exemption allowed by the Act. As this question is one of general social interest and has excited much public debate, I have

considered it proper to put on record the reasons for my judgment. They are founded on the Albertie case, which was not an appeal from me and with which I have nothing to do.

That case has been steadily acted upon since it was pronounced. The Sabine case does not conflict with it or extend it. I am obliged to convict on the well understood principle, that it is the duty of a magistrate to convict where he is satisfied that an offence has been committed. The quality of the offence is nothing to him, except in fixing the amount of the penalty. The declaration that there is an offence is a matter for the legislature. The duty of the magistrate is to deal with he law as it is laid down.

There, perhaps would not have been so much trouble over these cases this summer had it not been that so many statements were made in the public prints, that the Privy Council had decided that there was no Sunday Act in force in this Province. This impression is entirely erroneous. The public should govern themselves with knowledge of the fact that a Sunday Act is still in force, and enforceable.

The Act of the Province of Upper Canada, which is the same as that of the Province of Ontario, except on some points not in question in this case, is not repealed. Since the decision of the Privy Council that the Ontario Act was *ultra vires*, convictions have been frequently made under the Act of the Province of Upper Canada. The defendant is convicted under that Act, and is fined five dollars ($5 without costs).

(R. vs. Stinson, Hamilton, Ontario, September 18, 1905. Kingsford, P. M.)

Shortly before the above case was heard, a charge was laid against one B., at Cornwall, Ont., of building a fence, hauling in and unloading hay on Sunday. When the case came up for hearing, it was argued that the Lord's Day Act of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada did not place farmers in the class of persons prohibited from labour on Sunday, and that the Privy Council had declared the Ontario Legislature on this point *ultra vires*. After some argument and after the police magistrate had expressed concurrence in the foregoing views regarding the Lord's Day Act, the prosecution was withdrawn.

(R. vs. Bronson, Cornwall, Ont., August 2, 1905, Davis, P.M.)

The Lord's Day Act to which reference was made above, is chapter 104 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada.

In further connection with the subject of Sunday labour, the following case recently decided by a Divisional Court in England will be found of interest. This was a case stated by the magistrates for the County Borough of Blackburn, and raised a question as to Sunday trading. The facts were as follows:—

An information was preferred by R. Ward, a chipped potato dealer, against the appellant, W. Bullen, who carries on the same business, under section 1 of 29 Car. 2, c. 7, "for that he, the appellant, on January 22, 1905, the same being the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, he being then a chipped potato dealer, and above the age of fourteen years, did unlawfully do and exercise certain wordly labour, business and work in his ordinary calling upon the Lord's Day, the same not being work of necessity or charity," and the appellant was convicted and fined 1s. It was proved

before the justices that the appellant in the course of his business cut up and cooked or fried potatoes, sometimes alone and sometimes with fried fish, and that these articles had become a popular food with the working class people. The fried potatoes and fish were served on the appellant's premises as well as off, and were always sold warm. The customers when supplied off the premises often brought their own receptacles for the food, and were sometimes supplied in paper bags belonging to the appellant. On Sunday, January 22, the appellant was carrying on his usual business, there being customers both upon his premises eating the chipped potatoes and others who purchased articles of food and took them away in bags or basins, and some ate the same in the street near the appellant's shop. The appellant's premises were not licensed as a refreshment house under the Refreshment Houses' Act, 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 27). It was contended for the respondent that the appellant had unlawfully carried on and exercised his business on Sunday, contrary to the provision of the statute, and that such business was not a work of charity or necessity. The appellant contended that the business carried on by him on Sunday, January 22, came within the exception named in section 3 of 29 Car. 2, c. 7, and that his business was a cook-shop within the meaning of the section, and that his customers were such as could not otherwise be provided for. The words of the section are as follows: "Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to the prohibiting of dressing of meat in families, or dressing or selling of meat in inns, cookshops, or victualling houses, for such as otherwise cannot be provided." The justices held that the appellant's premises were not a cook-shop and that the business did not come within the exception, and they convicted the appellant, as stated above.

The Lord Chief Justice in giving judgment, said that he quite agreed with the contention put forward on behalf of the respondent that all they had to do was to interpret the statute quite independently of what they might think of it. So long as it was the law they were compelled to give as full a meaning to it as the words of the statute compelled them to. On the other hand, if a statute was couched in general language, then the court was entitled to give such a decision as the words of the Act admitted of, without imposing consequences which would be very serious. He should require very strict words to lead him to the conclusion that this was an offence within the meaning of the Act. He thought there was no evidence upon which the magistrates could come to a conclusion other than that this was a cook-shop or victualling house contemplated by section 3 of the Act. His lordship read section 1 of the Act creating the offence and the exemption contained in s. 3, and continuing, said it was pointed out in 1793 by Mr. Justice Buller in "Rex vs. Younger," that the words of the exemption were loose words, and not words which could be said to bear a definite and precise meaning beyond this, that they indicated an intention that this was a class of cooking which must be provided for people who could not do it for themselves. Whilst he did not think that what the appellant did here could be described as a work of charity or necessity, these words must not be disregarded. It was practically found by the case that these people cooked for the poorest class, who came and fetched the food in dishes, always warm, some eating it in the place and some in the street. It could not be said that this man was doing wrong because some people ate the food on the street on the way home instead of waiting until they arrived there. They had an enunciation of the law in "Rex v. Cox," and "Rex v. Younger," which showed that this statute did not mean to provide against the cooking of meat for poor people in a shop. Mr. Randolf had said that they must construe

meat as meaning flesh. It would be ridiculous for them to say that if the appellant had baked mutton it would not have been an offence, but if he had cooked an ell pie it would have been. He thought that the only evidence before the magistrate was evidence which brought the trade within the protection of section 3, and therefore the conviction ought not to have been made and must be quashed.

(Bullen vs. Ward, August 10, 1905, K.B. Div., 21, T.L.R., 753.)

Alien Labor Act.

The case of Rex vs. Breckenridge, being a case reserved by the Ottawa police magistrate, was argued before the Divisional Court at Toronto, on September 19. This was an appeal from conviction for unlawfully assisting in the importation of an alien into Canada under contract, and this case was noticed in the August number of the Labour Gazette, at p. 228. It was contended for the defence at the hearing before the Divisional Court that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew that the employee in question was a foreigner. It was further contended that the said employee not having been imported as a monthly labourer, the conviction was bad. At the conclusion of the argument, judgment was reserved.

Another prosecution under the Alien Labour Act was commenced at Toronto, on September 29, when James E. Merrick, secretary of the Employer's Association, was charged in the police court with bringing one John Papkoff from New York, under contract to work for the Toronto Lithographing Company, and Edward Forbes from New York to work for Rolph Clark, Limited.

Decisions Under Alien Labor Act.

During the month of October the alien labor law was interpreted by the courts on three occasions. The most important of the decisions was that of a Divisional Court rendered at Toronto in the case of Spittal vs. Breckenridge. This was a decision on a stated case submitted by O'Keefe, P.M., Ottawa, who had convicted the accused for a breach of the alien labor law in having brought E. L. Day from the United States to work for the International Harvester Company at Ottawa.

Under the Act it is necessary that the Attorney-General, or a county judge for him, should give written consent before the institution of proceedings for a breach of the Act. In the present case such a consent had been given by O'Meara, J., but the document in question merely stated a consent to the accused being prosecuted under the Alien Labor Act. It did not specify the name of the man whom the accused was charged with having brought into Canada nor the time or place of the alleged offence. The Divisional Court held that there was error in not particularizing and that consent should only be given after a thorough acquaintance with the facts of the case, which knowledge should appear on the face of the record. The conviction was accordingly quashed on this point—the merits of the case not being inquired into. As this was the first occasion on which the point had arisen, no costs were awarded.

(Spittal vs. Breckenridge, Toronto, October, 1905; Meredith, C.J., Anglin and Clute, JJ.)

Two other charges of violation of the alien labor law were also disposed of. That against J. G. Merrick, Secretary of the Employers' Association, was dismissed on the ground that there was no evidence against the accused to

substantiate the charge. The other case, against E. R. Close, manager of the Duncan Lithographing Company, was dismissed on the ground that the offence, if any, was committed by the company, and that inasmuch as the Act provides for the prosecution of a company, as well as an individual, the charge should have been brought against the company.

(R. v. Merrick, October 6th, 1905, Toronto Police Court.)

(R. v. Close, Toronto, October 20th, 1905, Toronto Police Court.)

Union Assessed for $7,500 Damages.

The case of the Metallic Roofing Company vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association, which has been before the courts since 1902, was decided recently in favor of the plaintiffs.

The case was an action for damages instituted by the company against the defendants for interfering with their business by publishing malicious statements regarding them, inducing men not to hire with the, and inducing plaintiff's customers to refrain from dealing with them.

There had been some difficulty in deciding who should be the defendants in the case, and it was not until the case had been before the courts for some time and a number of conflicting decisions rendered that it was finally decided that the proper parties to sue were the present respondents, viz., Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association and the Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association, and William Jose, Richard Russell, S. Cox, W. C. Brake, J. S. Chapman, J. H. Kennedy, J. S. Annable and all other persons constituting the said Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association. The case was tried finally before Mr. Justice McMahon with a jury, when the following questions were submitted to the jury—the answers to the same being here annexed:—

(1) Were the workmen of the plaintiff company wrongfully and maliciously coerced to leave their employment by the defendants or any of them?

A. Yes.

(2) If you answer the above question in the affirmative, state which of the defendants induced them.

A. By motion of Local No. 30, and endorsed by the International Association, the parent society.

(3) Did the defendants conspire by threats or intimidation to induce the plaintiffs' customers, who would otherwise have dealt with the plaintiffs, to refrain from dealing with them, and did they in consequence refrain?

A. Yes.

(4) Did any of the plaintiffs' workmen, who were members of the union, vote for the resolution to call out the union workmen from plaintiffs' shops?

A. We cannot tell from the evidence.

(5) Question not answered.

(6) If you find the plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages by reason of the defendants' acts, at what sum do you assess such damages?

A. $7,500.

The decision is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as it creates a precedent. The verdict being sustained means that the officers of the local union are responsible for the actions of its members, and that the general labor body is responsible for the actions of one of its parts. The trouble originally started through the company, after negotiations, refusing to sign an agreement making it a union shop. A strike was accordingly ordered, and the corresponding secretary of the local union sent letters to sheet-metal con-

tractors, saying that "on or after August 20, your men absolutely refuse to handle any product of the Metallic Roofing Company, of Toronto, as they are an unfair firm to organized labor. After a time, two of the strikers went back to work and were fined by the union. The company was also obliged to take back goods which union men had refused to handle. It was stated that the case would be taken further.

(Metallic Roofing Company v. Local Union No. 30, Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association, Toronto, October 25, 1905, McMahon, J.)

Discipline on Dominion Cruiser.

Fifteen sailors from the *Vigilant* were brought before Hunt, P.M., at St. Thomas, on October 18, charged with refusal to obey orders. They expressed their willingness to go back to work and obey orders, but the police magistrate, before permitting them to go, gave them a sharp lecture and imposed the costs of the proceedings.

Injunction Against Trade Unionists.

A little over two years ago a strike occurred in the Gurney Foundry Company. The methods adopted by the strikers at that time led to steps being taken by the company to secure an injunction against the strikers and others associated with them. This case has been pending since, and on September 7 a consent judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Magee, granting the injunction sought for. The defendants in the case were R. H. Emmett and J. H. Barnett of the Moulders' Union; C. Kernish, C. Curtain, A. Studholme of the Stove-Mounters' Union; J. Slack, J. Acheson of the Polishers' Union, and James Wilson. By the terms of the judgment, the defendants are restrained from publishing or circulating placards, hand-bills, etc., calling on the public to boycott the company, and also from interfering with and intimidating the plaintiffs' workmen or agents and wrongfully persuading them to break their contracts of employment with the plaintiffs, and wrongfully preventing, procuring or persuading workmen or agents from taking employment from the plaintiffs, and from wrongfully and maliciously watching and besetting the railway stations or the approaches to the company's factory for such purpose.

(Gurney Foundry Company vs. R. H. Emmett *et al.*, Toronto, September, 1905, Magee, J.)

Sunday Trading.

On October 26, at Hamilton, the firm of Harakas & Saemenes, who keep a confectionery store, and were charged with selling ice-cream on Sunday, were fined $5 by the police magistrate. His Honor held that in Canada it would not do for a confectioner to add quick lunches to his business for the purpose of selling ice-cream. It had to be shown that where the lunches were sold was a place open every day for the public and not just something to evade the law.

(R. vs. Harakas, Hamilton, October 25, Police Court.)

Sunday Papers.

The question of the sale of Sunday papers also came up in Hamilton during the last month. One B., a newsboy, was charged with a breach of

the Lord's Day Act in selling newspapers on Sunday in pursuance of his daily caling. After hearing evidence the police magistrate delivered the following judgment:—

"The defendant is accused of selling newspapers and thereby pursuing his ordinary calling on Sunday, August 6, 1905, contrary to the provisions of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, chapter 104, which enact that it is not lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer or other person whatsoever, on the Lord's day to sell, etc., etc.

"As regards the charge under consideration, defendant's counsel contends that the defendant is neither a merchant, nor a tradesman, and that to find him guilty he must be held to be one or the other.

"This is equivalent to saying that the statute should be interpreted as if the words 'or any person whatsoever' were absent therefrom or should receive no notice or consideration whatever. Now the decisions of the superior courts do not go so far as that. They give effect to these words, and from such decisions is evolved the doctrine of '*ejusdem generis*,' which, after all, is what the learned counsel relies on.

"We have only to ascertain, therefore, if any of the various decisions based on this principle of interpretation are analogous to and govern the case in question.

"To me it appears clear that the *res gestæ* of the several decisions cited and relied on by the defendant, is whether or not the accused person was of the kind or class of those persons designated in the statute, and a finding that defendant, by reason of his occupation and caling is '*ejusdem generis*' with a merchant or tradesman, will not be at variance with any one of such decisions.

"For instance, neither a coachman nor a barber, although both work and labor, is designated in the statute, and neither of them follows the same kind of occupation as any one of those designated, and the mere fact of their occupation requiring personal work or labor, does not constitute either a 'workman' or 'laborer' within the generally accepted meaning of these terms.

"But to say that a person whose regular and ordinary vocation is such as I find defendant's to be, namely, that of buying and selling magazines and newspapers on a comparatively large scale, is of the class or kind known as a tradesman or not, I think, be contrary to most men of ordinary sense and judgment would assent to, and in my opinion the defendant is a person '*ejusdem generis*' with 'tradesmen' and within the legal meaning and interpretation of the said statute.

"I therefore adjudge the defendant to be guilty of the charge laid against him and order him to pay a fine of $20 and the costs, and in default of distress that he be imprisoned in the common jail for the space of thirty days."

(R. vs. Birk, Hamilton, November 7, 1905, Police Court.)

The Sale of Cigars on Sunday.

In the case of the Empress Hotel in Toronto, Kingsford, P.M., has decided that the Lord's Day Act does not forbid hotelkeepers from selling cigars to their guests. His Honor held that, as they are allowed to carry on a hotel business on Sunday, their guests can buy cigars just as they buy meals or beds, but adds that this does not allow them to sell to the outside public.

(R. v. Skelsey, Toronto, November 24, 1905, Kingsford, P.M.)

Work of Necessity.

The case of the Lord's Day Alliance against O'B., foreman of the blacksmith shop in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway construction works at Goderich, was heard by the police magistrate on November 3rd. The alleged infraction of the Lord's Day Act consisted in completing some work in fitting up a steam-shovel after it had been replaced on the bank after the big landslide, a work which the contractor maintained was necessary for the safety of the shovel.

Judgment was rendered dismissing the action, each party paying its own costs.

(R. vs. O'Brien, November 10, 1905, Police Court, Goderich.)

Two printers were recently fined at Winnipeg on the charge of wrongfully and unlawfully following about one J. F. for the purpose of compelling him to abstain from doing something which he had a perfect right to do. It appears that there was a strike on, and one H. R. was employed on picket duty to dissuade men from working at the Stovel Company. J. F., an Englishman, had commenced work shortly before, and had been continuously followed about, and on one occasion claimed to have been assaulted. Under the circumstances established by the evidence, the police magistrate fined each of the accused $5 with costs.

(R. vs. Reynolds, October 30, 1905, Daly, P.M.)

Action Between Foundries.

In the action by the Gurney Foundry Company against the Western Foundry Company, the Official Referee, Mr. J. R. Cartwright, has delivered judgment in favor of the plaintiffs, and awarded them $2,000 damages. The case arose out of the fact that in 1903 both foundries were embarrassed by a strike in their moulding shops, and the Western Company were charged with having induced several of the Gurney Company's moulders, who were under a contract, to desert them. To recover for loss thus sustained the Gurney Company took action for $15,000.

(Gurney Foundry Co. vs. Western Foundry Co., Toronto, November 2, Cartwright, Referee.)

Union Funds.

In connection with the Metallic Roofing Company case referred to in the November number of the *Labor Gazette*, at page 598, application was made on October 28 for judgment on the verdict, and also by the defendants that the verdict be quashed.

McMahon, J., reserved judgment, and has now given judgment confirming the verdict, and restraining the Metallic Workers' Union from interfering with the plaintiffs. The text of the judgment, which is very sweeping in its terms, is as follows:—

"On the answers by the jury on questions submitted to them, I direct that judgment be entered for the defendants after thirty days for $7,500, with costs against the defendants individually and as representing all persons who, on August 7, 1902, constituted the association of persons known as Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association or Alliance, and declaring that the property of the said association of persons, known as Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association or Alliance, in the hands of said defendants, or any or either of them, or in the hands of any other person or persons or body corporate in trust or for use of the said Local Union No. 30, Amalga-

mated Sheet-Metal Workers' International Association, or to which the said two associations or persons, or either of them are beneficially entitled, are liable to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs against the defendants in action for damages and costs. And perpetually restraining the defendants and all persons members of the said two associations, their servants or agents from conspiring to injure the plaintiffs in their trade or business, or from using any threats or making or causing to be made any communications in writing or otherwise to the plaintiffs' customers or any of them, or to any other person or persons or body corporate to refrain from dealing with the plaintiffs. And also perpetually restraining the said defendants and all other persons who are or may be members of the said two associations from watching or besetting or causing to beset the plaintiff's works or any of them, or the approaches thereto, or the places of residence, or any place where they might happen to be of any workmen now or hereafter employed by the plaintiffs, for the purpose of persuading or preventing any such workman from working for the plaintiffs, and from procuring any persons who are or may be in the employ of the plaintiffs to commit any breach of their contracts with the plaintiffs, and from persuading any person or persons or body corporate from entering into any contract with the plaintiffs."

(Metallic Roofing Co. vs. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' Association, Toronto, November 11, 1905, McMahon, J.)

Injunction Against Strikers.

Mr. Justice Meredith has granted an interim injunction restraining the striking employees of the Hough Lithographing Company from interfering with the company's employees or inducing them to leave the firm's employ. The injunction is directed against thirteen defendants in an action now pending between the Hough Company and the Union.

(Hough Lithographing Company vs. Feather *et al.*, Toronto, October 30, 1905, Meredith, J.)

Alien Labor Case.

The second charge brought against Jas. E. Merrick, Secretary of the Employers' Association, for a breach of the Alien Labor Act, was sustained. The accused was charged with importing from the United States a German workman, under contract to work for the Rolph, Clark Lithographing Company. He was found guilty and fined $50 and costs.

(R. vs. Merrick, November 17, 1905, Toronto, Denison, P.M.)

Action to Account.

M. was an employee of C. and took action against his employer for an account of profits of an alleged partnership, and in the alternative for an account of profits under an alleged agreements made between plaintiff as employee and defendant as employer, by which the former became entitled to defined shares in the net profits of the business carried on by M.

At the trial it was held that the plaintiff was not a partner, and the defendant then offered evidence for the purpose of proving his allegation that the statement of net profits furnished by M. was false and fraudulent. Upon the evidence adduced the court held that actual fraud was established in respect of one item, namely, a charge made by M. of $2,500 per annum for five years' salary.

By express agreement with the plaintiff, M.'s salary was to have been $1,500 per annum. The fact that he had made this excessive charge of

$5,000, and withdrawn that sum from the net profits otherwise distributable was not disclosed by M. to the plaintiff. The statement furnished did not show it. The court directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for payment to him by the defendant and his proportion of the sum of $5,000 profits fraudulently taken by the defendant M. under the guise of salary, in addition to the sums to which the statement showed the plaintiff to be entitled.

(Cutten vs. Mitchell, Guelph, Ont., November 7, 1905, Anglin, J.)

British Columbia Case.

A miner, J. A., and the manager of the colliery company, were charged at Nanaimo, B.C., for breach of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the former by working underground in the Comox mines longer than eight hours, and the latter for allowing the miner to remain longer than eight hours. The miner was found guilty and fined $2.50, and the charge against the manager was also maintained and a fine of $5 imposed.

(R. vs. Anea and Mathews, Nanaimo, B.C., November 4, 1905, Abrams, P.M.)

(*Labor Gazette*, January, 1906.)

ILLEGAL TRADE COMBINES—INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF PLUMBERS' COMBINE AT TORONTO AND HAMILTON, ONT.,—DISCLOSURES AS TO TACK AND OTHER COMBINES.*

No proceedings relating to trade combinations in Canada have caused such widespread interest or revealed conditions of misrepresentation and fraud, so prejudicial to the general public as those which brought forth the series of disclosures made at Toronto and elsewhere during the months of October, November and December, 1905, as to the existence of illegal combinations among manufacturers, employers and workingmen for the purpose of restricting trade and enhancing prices. These disclosures came as the result of prosecutions commenced before the police magistrates at Toronto and Hamilton, Ont., and Mr. Justice Clute, in the High Court at Toronto, and from evidence taken before the Dominion Tariff Commission. As a result of these disclosures a number of prosecutions were made, and heavy penalties inflicted. Important seizures of documents revealing an apparent existence of other combines operating in Canada were also made and investigations commenced in regard to these. Most important was the fact that the several combines were shown to relate to supplies entering largely into common consumption and to such commodities as are included in the necessaries of life.* Important also, was the fact that the combines were shown to be not merely of local significance but that they were operating at several of the most important centres of population in Canada.

Perhaps the most startling feature of all was the evident conspiracy between an association of manufacturers and supply houses, an association of employers and an association of workmen, to combine with the view of jointly profiting at the expense of the public. What was also most surpris-

*Among commodities in the manufacture of which there was evidence tending to show that combines were in existence in Canada were the following:—Axes, churns, cordage, coiled wire, harness, handles, wheels, edged implements, springs, lanterns, stamped metal ware, sheet metal ware, saws, trunks, tacks, wringers, washing machines, woodenware, groceries, sugar, oatmeal, canned goods, hardware, lead pipe, plate glass, soil pipe, screws, tarred paper, bolts and wire nails.

ing was the revelation that operations so intimately connected with the general welfare should be conducted over the period of time which they were shown to have been carried on without the knowledge of the public.

The Law as to Combinations in Trade.

The sections of the criminal code of Canada (1892), relating to combinations in restraint of trade and of the Customs Act of 1897 in regard to the same matters, under which action has been taken in regard to the combines herein mentioned, are as follows. Their text will serve to show the nature of the offence which the law has established, and may assist in making clearer the nature of the proceedings which were taken.

Section 520 of the Criminal Code, 1892, reads:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, and, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combine, agrees or arranges with any other person or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company unlawfully, to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be subject to trade, or commerce, or to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof, or to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, or supply of any such article or commodity, or in the price of insurance upon person or property."*

Section 394 of the code reads:

Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who conspires with any other person by deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means, to defraud the public or any person, ascertained

*Section 22 of the Trade Union Act (R.S.C. c 131) provides that the purposes of any trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be considered unlawful in any way, so as to render members liable to prosecution for conspiracy or to render void any agreement or trust.

An Act pased in 1904 to amend the Inland Revenue Act and framed with the intention of preventing the sale or consignment of goods under restrictive conditions, reads as follows:

"(1) The Minister of Inland Revenue may declare forfeited any license authorized by this Act in any case where a person who, being a manufacturer of any class of goods subject to a duty of excise, either directly or indirectly—

"(*a*.) makes a sale of any such goods, or consigns them for sale upon commission, to another person, subject to the condition that the purchaser or the consignee shall not sell or deal in goods of a like kind produced by, or obtained or to be obtained from, any other manufacturer or dealer; or

"(*b*.) makes a sale of any such goods, or consigns them for sale upon commission, to another person, upon such terms as would, in their application, give more profit to the purchaser or the consignee if he should not sell or deal in goods of a like kind produced by, or obtained or to be obtained from, any other manufacturer or dealer.

"and the collector of inland revenue shall thereupon cause a notice of such forfeiture to be forthwith inserted in *The Canada Gazette*, and from and after the insertion thereof the license shall be null and void; and no new license shall be granted to such person, and no licenes shall be granted to any other person for carrying on any business in the premises occupied by him until the Minister of Inland Revenue is satisfied that the dealings above referred to have ceased.

"(2) The decision of the Minister of Inland Revenue as to whether any sale or consignment of goods is, or is not, subject to any such conditions, or upon any such terms, as is or are defined in subsection 1 of this section, shall be final."

or unascertained, or to effect the public market price of stocks, shares, merchandise, or anything else publicly sold, whether such deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretence as hereinbefore defined."

Section 18 of an amendment to the Customs Act passed in 1897 reads:

"Whenever the Governor-in-Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article, or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expence of the consumers, the Governor-in-Council may commission or empower any Judge of the Supreme Court or Excheque Court of Canada, or of any Superior Court in any Province of Canada, to enquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor-in-Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists.

"(2) The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred upon him by the Governor-in-Council for the purpose of such inquiry.

"(3) If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor-in-Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article."

Combine in the Plumbing Trade.

The most important disclosures were those made in connection with the combine existing in the manufacture and sale of plumbers' supplies and in the plumbing trade, in which combine three distinct associations were immediately concerned, namely, the Master Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters Co-operative Association of Toronto, Local No. 46 of the International Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers, and an association of the allied plumbers' supply houses, operating under the title of the Central Supply Association. It was the facts brought out in connection with the investigation into this combine which brought to light evidence indicating the existence of other combines.

Briefly stated, the combination proved in this case was in the nature of an understanding between (1) the business houses controlling supplies in the trade; (2) the Union of Journeymen Plumbers; and (3) the members of the Master Plumbers' Association, whereby under a system limiting the sale of supplies and of giving rebates on the part of supply houses, an undertaking of mutual service and employment on the part of the members of the Union and the Master Plumbers, and a system of pooling contracts and the imposition of surcharges on the part of the Master Plumbers, the members, through their associations, secured to themselves profits at the expense of the public.

As to the system of limiting the sale of supplies and the system of rebates on the part of the supply houses the agreement proved was as follows:

The several supply houses, associated together under the name of the Central Supply Association, agreed to furnish supplies to members of the Masters Plumbers' Association exclusively, on condition that the members of the Master Plumbers' Association would buy exclusively from them. After this was shown to render the Association liable to the penalties fixed

in the Customs Act, the Central Supply Association agreed, instead of selling exclusively to members of the Master Plumbers' Association, to enhance the prices of all supplies and allow a rebate exclusively to members of the Masters Plumbers' Association of 7½ per cent. on all purchases that might be made by them, all plumbers not members of the association being required the pay the enhanced price on supplies required. This rebate or "commission" to be payable very three months to the secretary of the Co-operative Association. The Supply Association also agreed to create and maintain a fund, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of all sales that might be made to the master plumbers and steamfitters in the city of Toronto who were not members of the Co-operative Association, which fund was to be as the disposal every 6 months of a joint committee.

Secondly, as to the nature of the agreement between the Masters Plumbers' Association and the members of the Local Union of Journeymen Plumbers, this agreement was in part as follows:—

"That no plumber, steamfitter or gasfitter shall perform any labor pertaining to his trade or put in any material supplied by, or work for any other than his employer who shall be a *bona fide* master plumber and a member of the Master Plumbers Gas and Steamfitters' Association."

"That the members of the Master Plmbers Gas and Steamfitters Association agree to employ none but members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers Steam and Gasfitters and Steamfitters Helpers in good standing."

Lastly, as to the system of pooling contracts and the imposition of surcharges on the part of the master plumbers. A member of the Master Plumbers' Association, on being requested to tender by a customer, at once reported the fact to the secretary of the Association. He, in turn, informed the other members of the circumstance. Any member of the Association thereupon desirous of tendering for the work notified the secretary, and, when the date for closing the tender arrived, those who wished to tender met in the secretary's office and submitted their figures, covering the probable expense of material and labor and an addition of 26½ per cent., as well as sometimes other additions. An average of all the estimates submitted on this basis was then struck, and the firm whose price was closest to the average was assigned the right to receive the contract. The firm which it was intended should receive the contract then tendered at the price agreed upon in this way, and false and fictitious tenders, varying slightly, but generally about 10 per cent. above the amount, were put in by the other firms so as to lead to the supposition that these tenders were honest and real. Of the 26½ per cent. added to the probable expense of labor and material, in fixing the basis on which the tender should be made, 5 per cent. was required by the rules of the Association to be paid into the funds of the Association by the successful tenderer. In many instances it was evidenced that, not content with the amount of profits secured and divided in this way, an additional sum, which was called a rake-off or a bonus, was added to the tender made, to cover what was called the time and trouble of the members of the Association assembling together in order to do what they had done, which amount was distributed in the form of I.O.U's. among the members tendering to be redeemed by the successful tenderer or offset by other I.O.U's.

Origin of the Proceedings.

The proceedings had their origin in a criminal prosecution instituted in Toronto, Ont., on April 13, 1905, against the firm of James Robertson & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, for refusing to sell to J. A. Ber-

ridge, an employing plumber of Toronto, certain supplies required by the latter in his business. The refusal of the firm was on the ground that Berridge was not a member of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Co-operative Association of Toronto, to whom alone, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association, the International Plumbers Union of Toronto and the Central Supply Association (of which the firm in question was a member), it was possible for the supply houses included in the agreement to furnish supplies. A prosecution was thereupon instituted by Mr. Berridge, on the ground that the action of the firm, in carrying out the terms of the agreement with the Master Plumbers' Association, was in the nature of a combination having the effect of unduly preventing and lessening competition in the sale and supplying of articles and commodities which were a subject of trade and commerce. The initial hearing of the case took place on April 18, at which it was held that a charge of this nature could be brought against an individual only and not against a company. The case was accordingly withdrawn and a new information laid against Richard Crashley, the employee of the company who had refused to sell the goods.

In the course of the proceedings before the police magistrate, charges and revelations of the most serious character were made with regard to the methods pursued under the terms of the agreement referred to and the defendant was committed for trial.

Proceedings During October.

Prior to the further prosecution of the above inquiry certain developments occurred during the month of October which had the effect of greatly enlarging the scope of the investigation and of revealing, to a degree that was previously unknown, the extent to which the public interest was concerned therein. On October 14 the Journeymen Plumbers' Union of Toronto, Ont., issued an order that the plumbers and steamfitters employed in three Toronto shops would go on strike until the proprietors thereof should associate themselves with the Master Plumbers' Association, from which they had recently withdrawn. The action of the union was stated to be at the instance of the Master Plumbers' Association, under the terms of an agreement existing between the association and the union containing the clauses above quoted. In protesting against the action of the association and the union, in this connection, various statements were made by the three complainants as to the unfair methods pursued by the association in letting contracts. Subsequently, on October 18, an information was laid by one of the employing plumbers affected and the mater was at once made the subject of legal investigation before the Police Magistrate of the city, the action being independent of any previous proceeding in the matter.

Investigation in the Police Court.

Shortly after the beginning of these proceedings before the Police Magistrate, a seizure was made of the books of the Masters' Association and the Plumbers' Union, and the evidence adduced therefrom and from witnesses subsequently examined was of the most serious character. It was brought to light that, having come to the conclusion during the previous spring that their proceedings were not within the law, the members of the former body had re-organized into a chartered co-operative association, in order that the casting of lots for contracts and the paying of dividends might

be legalized, each member obtaining one share valued at $100, free out of the balance carried over from the old association. All offers by possible customers had to be reported to the association, and terms of membership, as under the previous arrangement, forbade the taking of a contract without the addition of 2½ per cent, to the gross cost, as reported to the association, and the payment of 5 per cent. of the gross profits into the funds of the association. It was shown also that the Central Supply Association, at the instance of the Masters' Association, had stopped supplies to other than members of the association until an investigation had been made at the instance of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, under the Act above referred to, and it was represented that the duty fixed by the tariff on plumbers' supplies would be removed if all plumbers were not permitted to purchase whatever supplies they required. After this the Central Association for a time furnished supplies without discrimination. Later, however, a new plumbers' supply company was organized by the master plumbers; the Central Supply Association then agreed to allow members of the Master Plumbers' Association a rebate or "commission" of 7½ per cent. on all orders, this rebate being given only to firms belonging to the association. The full terms of the agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and the Union, whereby the employees of the master plumbers laying the information were ordered on strike, were also made public. In view of these and other revelations it was suggested indirectly by the Master Plumbers at this stage that, if legal proceedings were stopped, all costs to date would be paid by them, a perpetual injunction protecting the complainants in the matter of the supply of labor issued, no further interference with plaintiffs' business permitted and the association itself disbanded. This was not accepted, however, by the Crown, and the taking of evidence in full detail was proceeded with.

On November 14, after full examination of the papers and records seized at the headquarters of the Master Plumbers' Association and the Local Plumbers' Union, some 18 master plumbers were arraigned on the charge of conspiracy. The secretary of the association was the first witness examined and his evidence was of a most damaging character. Members of the Masters' Association and of leading supply houses were also summoned. The nature of the agreement between the Masters Plumbers' Association and the supply houses was investigated and the method of tendering above referred to was described in full detail. It was shown that the association had distributed in all about $20,000 among its members under the latter arrangements, and that $9,308.35 had been paid out during the 3 months ended April 30 alone. In addition a balance of $7,500 had been withdrawn from the bank and its whereabouts was unknown. All of this money was made up from the 5 per cent. drawback on contracts.

Seizure of Papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy.

From the information incidentally gathered in the course of taking the above evidence and from the examination of documents seized, it became apparent to the Crown Attorney that methods somewhat similar to those revealed in the case of the plumbing trade in Toronto were in existence in a number of other important branches of trade. In order to prevent the possibility of the destruction of evidence in this connection the proceedings in the police court were interrupted at this point for some days and a seizure and examination made of certain books, documents and papers, relating to the existence of combines, in the possession of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy, barristers, Toronto, a firm which, it was stated, had been largely concerned

in the organization of combines in different branches of trade. The action on the part of the Crown Attorney was entirely unexpected and resulted in the securing of a large quantity of documentary evidence pointing strongly to the existence of several very active combines controlling the supply of a number of the common necessaries of life. Information was thereupon sworn against Mr. James Hardy, of the above mentioned firm, and other persons unknown, for conspiracy in connection with the trade in enamelled ware, tacks, leather and other commodities. It was stated that, from evidence shown in the papers seized, from 40 to 70 combines had their headquarters in Toronto, and preparations were begun at once for the prosecution of the persons concerned in their operation.

Proceedings in the Assize Court.

Shortly after the beginning of the proceedings before the police magistrate above referred to an order was issued to the Crown prosecutor at the criminal assizes by the Attorney-General of the Province to indict the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters Co-operative Association, the Central Supply Association of Canada, Richard Crashley and others unknown, upon the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade, in addition to the criminal indictments previously brought by the Crown Attorney before the Police Magistrate against individual members for the same offence. Later, several additional indictments were preferred by the Crown prosecutor charging conspiracy by false pretences to defraud persons requiring plumbing work done and to injure the general public. The action was heard before His Lordship Mr. Justice Clute, being referred to the grand jury on November 7. In charging the grand jury His Lordship explained the clause of the Criminal Code under which the action was brought, referring at some length to the exact nature of the charge and the serious effect of a violation of the law in the manner alleged in the indictment. A true bill was returned by the grand jury on the following day and the taking of evidence was proceeded with without delay, the defendants electing to be tried without a jury. The trial was extended over some four weeks, final judgment being delivered on December 9. The evidence adduced was along similar lines to that which had been previously given in the police court regarding penalties, bonuses, and other operations of the Masters' Association, the agreement between the Association, the Plumbers' Union and the Supply Houses, through which it was sought to cripple independent plumbers, the resulting elimination of competition, etc. Among the more important witnesses were the secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association, several members of the Association and representatives of different supply houses.

Judgment of Mr. Justice Clute.

The arguments of counsel, which in the case of the Crown prosecutor was extended over several hours, were heard on December 7 and on the following day His Lordship rendered his decision. In an address of some length the more important facts elicited by the evidence and the points raised by counsel were referred to, and the proceedings of the different associations since their organization passed in review. An analysis was also given of the agreement existing between the associations and of the system under which their business was conducted, the latter being characterized in most severe terms as a system of misrepresentation and fraud exceeding in criminality that of highway robbery itself. A fine of $5,000 was then imposed on each of the indicted associations. The full text of His Lord-

ship's decision on these counts, from which the reader will be able to obtain a concise and comprehensive review of the evidence taken during the trial, with a statement as to the exact nature of the offences proved, is as follows:—

His Lordship said:—

I think an offence has been proven against the defendants for conspiracy under section 520 of the Code, and I find the defendants guilty of the offence charged. As the matter may go to appeal, as there is a special provision for an appeal in this case, it may be desirable that I should mention some of the grounds which have led me to the conclusion that the defendants are guilty.

Status of Incorporated Companies.

A preliminary objection was taken by Mr. Watson that there could not be a conspiracy between two incorporated companies, and that that particular case was not in contemplation or governed by section 520 of the Code. I entirely disagree with that view. I think to take a view of that kind would destroy the intention of the Act, and be contrary to its clear intendment. Under section 3, sub-section T. of the Interpretation Act "Person" is defined to include amongst others "bodies corporate." I think that was the clear intention of the Legislature. So that I find first that there may be a conspiracy between two corporate bodies. But it is said in the second place that the incorporated company cannot be bound by any acts or circumstances which preceded its incorporation, and that the defendants, the Central Supply Association of Canada, Limited, not having been incorporated until September, 1905, all the evidence and facts prior to that can have no bearing upon that company, and that nothing appears since its incorporation which would amount to a trade combination within the Act. I do not take that view. I think the evidence clearly established that there has been a criminal combination within the Act since at least the year 1902, and that the defendants, the present Companies, are the successors to that criminal agreement and combination, have adopted it and have become responsible for it, and by their engagements have undertaken to carry out the engagements of the Association which previously existed, and that that also applies to the incorporated Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Co-operative Association, Limited.

History of the Association.

In order to understand in some degree what the relation of these two corporate bodies is to each other, what their object was in incorporation, and how they have attempted to carry out that object, it will be necessary to trace the history of the Associations of which they are the successors, whose rights and obligations they have distinctly assumed, and whose previous acts they have implicitly adopted by appropriating the funds which the previous Associations obtained, and by undertaking to carry out their obligations. Taking the Plumbers' Association first. That seems to have been instituted about 1895, but, without dealing with the earlier records and referring to the minutes as they appear subsequently to 1902, we find that a committee, as early as November 24th, 1902, reported with respect to prices, and that those prices at that time were nearly 100 per cent. or nearly double the prices which were paid to union men. It is impossible to read the minutes of the two Associations from that time down, one apart from the other, because they continuously have relation to each other, and relation to an agreement that undoubtedly existed between those Associations.

It will be idle to quote from the minutes the numerous passages that sustain that view. A few references may be made. Reference is made, as early as January, 1903, to non-union plumbers that are carrying on plumbing business without a proper business place. One of the members spoke with reference to his report and told the meeting that if it was possible they would have another meeting with the supply men before the next regular meeting. Communications were then read at a subsequent meeting from the various supply houses, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter at once, and a special meeting was called. All that would be unintelligible, perhaps, from the minutes themselves, were it not that what took place subsequently showed clearly what it had reference to. There was an arrangement, the exact nature of which is not disclosed, existing between the two Associations at this time, and the negotiations that took place had relation to the perfecting of that arrangement. The final agreement that was reached we have before us, that is called the agreement of 1903, agreed to on May 6th. (Exhibit 16.) Before referring to the terms of that agreement it may be convenient to look at the minutes as evidencing the fact that an agreement was understood before that but that its terms were not explicitly set out, had not perhaps been agreed to by all the members of the Supply Association; but on referring to the minutes of April 6th, 1903, I find it is stated that a discussion arose that all members were not charging the twenty per cent. increases as we had agreed to. It was generally discussed and a conclusion reached that until we got our secretary and got all new members to properly understand what we were trying to do it would be hard to get it in every instance. Then on April 27th it was moved and seconded "that the time for sending in the notices of jobs to the secretary start on May 4th, and that on and after that date all notices be handed in to the secretary in accordance with the new rule; that a circular be issued to all the members stating that his office would be open on and after May 4th, and that they would call on him to receive the book and instructions, and then a very important clause in regard to tenders, that members notify the secretary of all tenders submitted by them prior to May 4th; and May 6th, the date when it is said the agreement came into force, we find that it was decided to have only necessary typewritten copies of price lists for supply houses, and that lists be not printed until further additions, that the secretary prepare lists of members and mail to each supply house that had signed the agreement, and calling their attention to the fact that the agreement went into effect on May 6th, and on motion of Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the report was adopted and the committee discharged." That is the committee that had had in charge the negotiations which resulted in the agreement which was finally assented to on May 6th.

Nature of the Agreement.

That agreement provides, amongst other things, and sets forth that, whereas negotiations have been under way for some months between parties hereto with a view to improving the condition of the trade generally and to protect the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association by giving the Association a preference over non-members and all plumbing and steamfitting goods purchased from the undersigned firms. In other words here is a plain intimation of the object of the negotiations that had had taken place between these two Associations, and that object was simply the carrying out of what had previously existed in less perfect form for some time, probably for over a year prior thereto, as evidenced from the minutes of both of those Associations. The agreement provides that "the members of the

Master Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association will endeavor to buy all goods for their work from, and will give the preference on all purchases where prices are equal to, the jobbing and supply houses signing this agreement, that the undersigned supply houses will not sell to the general public plumbing goods, steam, hot-water or gas fittings, but when prices are asked from them they may quote parties wanting an idea of cost not less than 25 per cent. over the Association prices, and that the undersigned supply houses will not sell plumbing goods or steamfitting, hot water or gas fittings, except steam and pipe fittings, to the trade generally except at an advance of 20 per cent. upon the prices quoted to members of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters Association, and that they will give the said plumbers in good standing, unless otherwise notified by the Association, a preference of 20 per cent. on all purchases made by the said members better than the figure at which they will sell a like quantity and quality of similar goods to persons in the trade who are not members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Association." It is interesting to notice how that was received by the Association. It was evidently a matter of considerable time before the agreement evidenced by the one read was reached, and I find in the minutes of May 21st that communications were received from the Robertson Company, the Ontario Lead & Wire Co., the Webb Manufacturing Co., acknowledging receipt of a copy of the agreement and of the price list. The agreement went into effect and was acted upon by both parties until the 26th October, 1904. Reference is constantly made in the minutes showing the endeavor to enforce that agreement, and the difficulty that was had from time to time to enforce it, and the complaints that were made and the excuses that were given, but, speaking generally, it was fairly successfully enforced, and I find as a fact that the effect of that agreement was a contravention of section 520 of the Code.

But it is said that that agreement was abrogated in October, 1904. Therefore it is necessary to see what was done on that occasion. Turning to the minutes of October 26, 1904, we find an extraordinary state of affairs. The first thing that takes place is: "Clause 1 was then read which was to the effect that every member by solemn oath renew his obligation and allegiance to the Association promising fidelity and faithful obedience to the by-laws." Clause 2 "That the agreement or understanding between manufacturers and supply men and our Association as to giving preference to members of our Association be abrogated, and that the manufacturers and supply men be given a free hand. Each member present signified his individual intention to purchase goods of manufacturers and supply men who sell to fellow members of this Association in Toronto and vicinity." It may be noticed here that after this agreement was abrogated a new method was adopted, and that was the method which is not clearly, but still, in the light of what took place, intended by the latter part of clause 2 which states, "That each member present signified his individual intention to purchase goods off manufacturers and supply men who sell to fellow members of this Association in Toronto and vicinity." What I have read is treated as a by-law, and at that same meeting provision is made, "That for every evasion or infraction of these by-laws the penalty be imediate expulsion." I do not think there is a shadow of doubt what the meaning of that was, and it was understood as evidenced by what is said and by their subsequent action that each member there understood it to mean that the members of the Plumbers' Association were to buy from the supply men exclusively as far as that was possible, and that the supply men were to limit their sales to them, because at the same meeting it was moved and seconded that lists of manufacturers

and supply men in accord be published and sent to each member. What does that mean? What can it mean except the supply men that were in accord with the Plumbers' Association would sell to them only, and they buy from the suppl · men only. It was further passed at the same meeting "That a list of the members be published and a copy sent to each of the manufacturers and supply men and also to each of our members," and it states that the following members, naming them, were present and took the obligation—a very large number being present to take that obligation. The supply lists were published and sent as provided by the resolution. They were followed by directories which were published and sent out accordingly, and we find in these lists and directories indication was given to the trade of the supply houses, with whom the plumbers are to deal and the names of the plumbers who are to buy. In other words the lists in the hands of the members of the supply houses would indicate to them those who were in good standing, and by the stars opposite the names those who are not members or not in good standing in the Plumbers' Association, to whom goods were not to be sold, and we find that that system was endeavored to be rigidly carried out. Of course for the purpose here it is not necessary that it should be shown it was carried out or it was put in force—the mere combination was sufficient; but, as a mater of fact it was so enforced, and so rigidly enforced that numbers of plumbers who were not members of the Association found it impossible to obtain goods except by a roundabout way through other members of the Association or by importing them from the United States. I find as a fact that the effect of these proceedings, which were carried on by these two Associations down to the time of incorporation, was a contravention and was a continuance of that combine and agreement in contravention of the Act. Then in the spring, I think it was in April of 1905, the Plumbers' Association became incorporated, and the name then adopted was the name of the defendant, and at the time of the incorporation all the assets, property, was transferred from the Association to the incorporated company and the members who became the incorporators were the members of the old Association. In other words the Plumbers' Association was the identical organization, including the same members, with the same objects and adopting the same methods, and was absolutely continuous with the old unincorporated Association, and I find as a fact that they did adopt and continue all the methods which had been adopted by the old Association to carry out the combination and scheme which was then in existence between them and the Supply Association.

Action of the Government.

The Supply Association continued unincorporated until September 6th, but proceedings were taken for that incorporation in August. The letters from the solicitors and the minutes in their books clearly show the object of such incorporation, I think. Something had occurred to disturb the felicity of these two companies in the spring. When it was found that certain plumbers could not obtain goods in the market because of this combination, representations were made to the Minister of Customs, and it became necessary then to represent and to make it appear that sales could be made and were in fact made to any person legitimately in the trade. At first the Supply Association only attended. This gave offence to the Plumbers' Association, and a subsequent interview was obtained, and the result of that interview appears to have been entirely satisfactory; but there was the shadow hanging over them, the danger was manifest. It became perfectly apparent that if it were known to the Government that matters were as they were

there was danger that what is known as the "Dumping Clause" might be, so far as they were concerned, withdrawn and goods permitted to come in from the United States with the duty removed. How was that to be got around? What was to be done so that a way out for a conscience accustomed to what had occurred in these Associations might be able to represent and say without manifest falsehood that they could sell to any plumber and so evade the law? I find that the scheme adopted, the plan introduced and carried out, and carried out, as it appears to me, clearly for that purpose, was that the Plumbers' Supply Association should be incorporated, that they should pass a resolution which was known as the "Chicago Trade Resolution," that that should be put forward that they would sell to all legitimate plumbers, and that that representation should stand them in stead in case there was any difficulty in regard to the customs. But when that was made known to the plumbers, the plumbers would have none of it unless something was done to still secure them the advantage which they had enjoyed of being the persons, or the principal persons to whom the Supply Company would sell and so negotiations commenced. During all this time I find that the existence of this combination continued, and that it was being observed as well as it could be under the circumstances, that both parties relied upon it, and that while under a pretence for the use at Ottawa that they were selling to everyone equally, as a matter of fact the very firms that were engaged in this business, and who formed the Association of Plumbers' Supplies, were refusing applications of persons who sought to purchase their goods because they were not members of the Plumbers' Association. Then it was thought that if an arrangement could be made by which the Supply Association could become incorporated it could do what the individual members dare not do less they lost the right of having American goods shut out by reason of the tariff, and in that way they might be able to compass their purpose and still satisfy the Plumbers' Association, still retain the plumbers for their best customers, and the Plumbers' Association still look to them to sell only to them. How was that carried out? The scheme was ingenious; but, having a knowledge of the facts that had preceded and what followed, it was perfectly clear as to their intendment.

Agreement as to Rebate.

An agreement between the defendants, known as Exhibit 47, was prepared with great skill and care, and was approved of by a resolution of both companies, and that provided and declared:—

"The Supply Association agrees to pay to the Co-operative Association a commission of 7½ per cent. on all purchases that shall be made by members of the Co-operative Association from members of the Supply Association, this commission to be payable every three months to the secretary of the Co-operative Association, the first payment thereof to be made in four months from the date hereof and to be for the first three months."

Clause 2 provided:—"The Supply Association agrees to create and maintain a fund equal to five per cent. of the amount of all sales that shall be made to the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters in the City of Toronto who are not members of the Co-operative Association, which fund shall be at the disposal every six months of the joint committee hereinafter provided for."

The meaning of that is that while the Supply Association was not manufacturing, did not own any goods, was not in the business, they undertook to make this arrangement by which the price being equal to all a rebate should be given back to the members of the Plumbers' Association who were in good standing, just as effectually as in the earlier agreement provision

had been made that any outsiders should be quoted 25 per cent. extra price, any members who were not in the union 20 per cent. Here the minutes show in the course of the negotiations which took place which resulted in the agreement and this understanding, that the plumbers claimed 15 per cent., that after a good deal of negotiations the amount was finally got down to 7½ per cent., but the object and the meaning was the same, and to show that was so the fifth clause provided: "The Co-operative Association agrees to use its utmost endeavors to procure its members to give members of the Supply Association the option of meeting any *bona fide* quotations that may be made by other proposing vendors which are more than 7½ per cent. lower in the aggregate than prices quoted by members of the Supply Association the secretary of the Supply Association to be satisfied by the Co-operative Association that such quotations are *bona fide*. If after —— days from notice of such quotations the members of the Supply Association shall fail to meet them, the obligation of the Co-operative Association in respect to such quotations shall be deemed to have been satisfied."

6. "If any member of the Co-operative Association shall fail or omit to purchase all his goods, less said exemptions, from members of the Supply Association, or shall fail or omit to give members of the Supply Association the option above mentioned of meeting quotations made by other proposing vendors, the Co-operative Association shall not be entitled, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, to receive from the Supply Association any commission in respect to any sales which shall be made to such member of the Co-operative Association by any of the members of the Supply Association, but if such member of the Co-operative Association shall thereafter desire to purchase his goods, less said exemptions, from members of the Supply Association and to give to them such option, the Co-operative Association shall, upon satisfactory terms to be arranged by the said standing committee, be entitled to the commission in resepect of sales made to him thereafter."

Then follow a number of other provisions. The meaning of it all was that, while the Supply Association was pretending that they were putting all master plumbers upon an equal footing, they were distinguishing by giving a direct advantage of 7½ per cent. to all master plumbers who were in good standing in the Association, and in addition thereto paying to them 5 per cent. of sales to outsiders. That agreement was ratified, using that word in the minutes, at the meeting of the two Associations; and so far an understanding and agreement was complete; but I point out that I regard that not in itself as constituting the combination and the agreement, but only as evidencing the method which they adopted at this time of putting in force and perfecting the agreement which was continuous, and which had existed during the time I have mentioned before. That brought the parties down nearly to the time when they ceased operations for reasons that were unavoidable, but during that time, and within six weeks of the seizure of the books it is perfectly manifest that the Supply Association was still carrying out through their members the combination which had all along existed of favoring the members in good standing in the Plumbers' Association and refusing to sell supplies to those plumbers who were not members of the Association. This agreement, then existing and continuous, was one that I think had the necessary effect of being an infringement and an offence against the Statute, and I think that the Central Supply Association are responsible for all that was done by the Plumbers' Association in order to carry out their common purpose, and that while they may not have had knowledge of the methods of tendering, for instance, they in effect were

responsible for that to the extent that that aided the Plumbers' Association and themselves in the more effectually carrying out the intention with which they started.

CHARACTER OF OPERATIONS OF MASTER PLUMBERS.

A reference perhaps may be made to that. One hardly knows how to express one's self in the face of the disclosures such as we had in regard to that matter. A number of hitherto reputable firms meeting around a table and, under the pretence of sending in invited tenders deliberately adopt a method by which, apparently, without the slightest compunction, they took from the public, that portion of the public who happened to be interested, money to which they had no possible claim, no more claim than by any person meeting another in the street and by force robbing him of what he had. Indeed, I think of the two offences the robbery is the least offensive.

Here they adopted a system of misrepresentation and fraud in order to induce persons inviting tenders to believe that the tenders were reasonable and fair, when from first to last for at least the last two or three years it was admitted in the box that not one single honest tender had come from that Association. The system was this, that, having come with an estimate which they saw fit to make of the probable expense of material and labor, and having added to that twenty-six and a half per cent., and sometimes other additions (which I will refer to presently), they put in what was called a tender, not intending that they should go before the architect, not intending that they should be in any competition with any others who had made a similar estimate, but having arrived at these sums an average was struck, and that was suposed to represent nearly the amount for which the successful tender would be allowed; and then false and fictitious tenders were put in, varying slightly but generally about ten per cent. above that amount, so as to lead to the supposition that these tenders were honest and real; and in many instances it was evidenced that, not content with these, they put in an additional sum, which was called a rake-off or a bonus, to cover forsooth what was called the time and trouble of these gentlemen assembling together in order to do what they had done, and these sums were distributed among themselves. I can call it by no other name than so much plunder. Then it was provided that if anyone claimed the person seeking a tender to be his customer he should have in a sense the first right, but if his tender was higher than the average he would have to make an allowance to the other person as a sort of solatium for having lost what he would otherwise have been entitled to: and out of these tenders five per cent. was charged in each case for the Association. We had here in court some thousands of cases where these cards were put in. Cards were furnished showing the name of the architect, address of owner, class of work, where it was situated, when the tenders were closed, and by whom notified and the address. That was the system, utterly destroying competition, utterly doing away with anything like a fair price. It was shown in one case the difference between the average tender and an outside real tender amounted to nearly $6,000. But no matter whether it amounted to more or less the system was a fraudulent system. It was a combination carrying out their idea of limiting the trade to themselves, the members of the Plumbers' Association, and compelling, by the power which they had, the Plumbers' Supply Association to confine their trade exclusively to them. And not content with what they might do in one city or town, the ramifications of this method extended throughout Ontario and throughout Canada, and while the similar Associations in the United States, from which the idea came, were not affiliated with the

defendants in the strict sense of the word, I think they were in such close touch with those Associations that they attended their principal meetings, and they found the American Association ready to assist them at any time they required assistance, either in keeping out goods or in any other way that might render the working of their system more perfect. There have been numerous exhibits placed before the court, in the way of letters and agreements and correspondence in addition to the evidence, showing how this scheme and combination was carried out. It is useless to embody them in what I have to say. They may be more readily referred to in case the matter should come up hereafter, but I think there can be no doubt that the object of these two Associations, now called incorporated Associations, was one and the same; it was to do the very thing that this Statute was intended to prevent, and by this combination I find that the effect of that was to unduly limit the supplying or dealing in the articles or commodities mentioned, and that it did restrain and injure trade and commerce in relation to such articles and commodities as they either manufactured or sold, and that in fact it did unduly prevent and lessen the manufacture and production of such commodities, and that it unreasonably enhanced the price. There was no competition in price. These manufacturers got together and they fixed their own prices, and they with the persons who would sell their goods, and who were the only persons to sell their goods. They met from time to time and they revised their price list, and they sold these goods at just what price they pleased, only limited by the danger of putting the price so high that importations might come from the United States. There was no pretence at an honest competition, and I find that they did prevent and lessen competition in the production and in the barter and in the sale, and in the supplying of articles and commodities forming their business. I therefore find the defendants guilty, and I impose as a penalty $10,000, $5,000 on each of the defendants.

Fines Imposed on Individuals.

On the day following the rendering of the above decision, fines, ranging from $250 to $500, were imposed by His Lordship on 8 master plumbers. In the case of four the indictment was conspiracy with members of the local Plumbers' Union, and a plea of leniency was made by the defendants' counsel on the ground that the course they had pursued was upon legal advice of the highest standing and that they had repaid the I.O.U's. which came to the knowledge of the Associations to the two persons to whose contracts they were added. His Lordship, in reply, pointed out that for offences of the kind charged the penalty was imprisonment for 2 years or a fine not to exceed $4,000, or to be lesse than $200. The defendants, it was stated, had deliberately and continuously broken the law and no persons guided by conscientious honesty could have acted as they did. The fact that the offence was a new one, His Lordship stated, was his reason for his leniency in the matter, but his action was by no means to be considered as a precedent. In the cases of the four other individuals indicted for conspiring jointly, similar fines were imposed, one of the defendants being allowed to go on suspended sentence for reasons given by the Crown Attorney.

The aggregate of the fines imposed on individuals was $2,100.

The trial of Richard Crashley was left over to the January assizes.

Further Proceedings in the Police Court.

After the interruption of proceedings in the police court, necessitated by the seizure and examination of the papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy,

as above described, the taking of evidence before the Police Magistrate was resumed on November 29, the three master plumbers, whose secession from the Association had led to the events which caused the exposure of the combine and its operations, were examined at length. The proceedings in the police court at this stage were concurrent with those before Mr. Justice Clute in the Assize Court. Over 100 members of the Masters' Association were summoned to appear as defendants on the reopening of the trial. It was stated in the evidence that the successful tenderers for a certain job in connection with the School of Practical Science, Toronto, paid the combine $2,000 by way of a bonus. Much light was thrown also on the relations existing between the Union and the Masters' Association. As the outcome of the proceedings, seven members of the Master Plumbers' Co-operative Association and four members of the local Plumbers' Union were committed for trial at the Assizes, each being held in a surety of $200 for his appearance for trial when called upon.

Further informations for conspiracy were laid during the following week, as evidence was accumulated by the Crown. On December 20 the decision of Mr. Justice Clute in the Assize Court having intervened, a new phase in the proceedings began with the hearing of evidence against these members of the Master Plumbers' and Central Supply Associations who had not already appeared in the proceedings of the Assize Court. The secretary of the Master Plumbers' Association was the first witness called, for the purpose of discovering what members of the Association had assumed the obligation of the Association and had taken an active interest and participated in the bonuses. A number were committed for trial, including members of the Master Plumbers' Association, of the Central Supply Association and of the local union. Later, counsel for the defendants asked for the return of certain papers filed in court so that money obtained from builders as a result of the bonusing system might be returned. An order was thereupon given that the Association be furnished with a copy of the I.O.U. list in court.

An investigation into a charge of conspiracy in respect to the Isolation Hospital contract, Toronto, was then commenced by the magistrate, the charge being that, by deceit, falsehood and other fraudulent means, the defendants, numbering some 21 master plumbers, had conspired to defraud the municipality out of $500. Restitution to the city treasurer was made of the sum mentioned subsequent to the laying of the charge. Other charges of a like nature were brought against twenty plumbers for having, in July, 1904, obtained $1,200 from Warwick Bros. & Rutter Co.; against six master plumbers of Guelph for having obtained $800 from the Homewood Sanitarium in June, 1904, and against thirteen master plumbers for having obtained $400 from the Toronto Bedding Co. A number of commitments were made by the magistrate in the above cases, and the cases will be heard again at the January assizes.

Investigation into Alleged Tack Combine.

In the closing weeks of the month an investigation was begun before the Police Magistrate into the operations of combines in various branches of trade, evidence as to the existence of which had been found by the Crown Attorney, among the papers of Messrs. Jenkins and Hardy. The first Association to be proceeded against was an alleged combination of tack manufacturers, the information with regard to which was laid on December 18, against James Hardy and Thomas Jenkins, and a large number of manufac-

turing firms, that, in the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904, they had conspired to unduly limit the facilities for producing, manufacturing, supplying and dealing in tacks. As many witnesses had to come from a distance the trial was not begun until December 28. No decision had been arrived at up to the close of the month, the evidence relating in chief to the formation of the organization in 1892, its objects and operations in enhancing prices.

Alleged Combine in Spool Cotton.

An information charging conspiracy against Robert E. Somerville, of the Central Agency, Toronto, was sworn out on December 16, and a seizure of records and papers made relating to the existence of a combine controlling the spool cotton business in Canada. This, and a large number of other trade associations will, it is understood, be made the subject of investigation by the Crown Attorney in due course.

Investigations Conducted at Other Points.

Direct charges with regard to the operations of combines in the plumbing trade were made at Ottawa, London, Galt, Guelph, Berlin, Brantford, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton and other cities. At London a brief investigation led to the disorganization of the local Master Plumbers' Association. At Ottawa it was stated that a combine had been organized which had forced two firms to suspend business, these firms having withdrawn from the Association and attempted to do business independently. At Hamilton sixteen plumbers were charged before the police magistrate on November 30, under the clause of the Criminal Code against combinations in restraint of trade. At the first hearing of the case the secretary of the Association admitted that the Association had disbanded some two weeks previously, after the beginning of the proceedings at Toronto, and that the books of the Association had been destroyed. It was stated that the initiation fee of the Association had been $100, and that the system with regard to the letting of contracts was very similar to that followed in Toronto, the tenders for each job being submitted by the members to the secretary, who averaged the prices and awarded the contract to the member tendering nearest to the average 26½ per cent. being added to the price, of which 5 per cent. went to the Association and the balance divided among the members. There was $2,700 in the treasury when the Association was dissolved. An agreement similar to that between the Plumbers' Union and the Master Plumbers' Association of Toronto was also shown to have been in existence.

Alleged Combine in Grocery Supplies.

Criminal proceedings were also instituted at Hamilton in the closing week of November against the Dominion Wholesale Grocers' Guild, which has its headquarters in that city, as a result of a statement made before the Tariff Commission during the previous week, to the effect that the Grocers' Wholesale, Limited, had been refused goods by the Redpath Sugar Refining Company on the ground that the latter's output was controlled by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild. Seizure of the Guild's books and papers was withheld on the undertaking by the latter that no documents would be removed from the office pending a settlement of the investigation. It was also stated that the Guild had demanded from various starch manufacturers, canners of vegetables, etc., that they should decline to do business with the Grocers'

Wholesale Company on the ground that the latter was not a member of the Guild. A representative of the company further stated that the company had applied for admission to the Guild and had been refused. In rebuttal it was stated by representatives of the Guild that the Wholesale Grocers' Company did not conduct a wholesale business but was an association of retailers. Proceedings in these cases and the institution of similar proceedings at other points were delayed until the conclusion of the investigation at Toronto, in order that documents having a bearing thereon might be made available. On December 26, the trial of the plumbers at Hamilton was recommenced, but no decision had been reached at the close of the month.

THE LAWS RELATING TO LABOR.

Chronology of Ontario's Labor Laws.

Apprentices and Minors' Act. Passed, 1871. Amended, 1874. Cap. 161, R.S.O., 1897.

Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897. Cap. 153, R.S.O. 1897.

Master and Servant Act. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1886. Cap. 157, R.S.O., 1897, 1904.

Immigration Aid Societies' Act. Passed, 1873. Cap. 212, R.S.O., 1897, 1904.

Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Workmen. Passed, 1873. Cap. 159, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Innkeepers. Passed, 1874. Amended, 1882. Cap. 187, R.S.O., 1897, 1904.

Act Respecting Public Meetings. Cap. 230, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Threshing Machines. Passed, 1874. Cap. 265, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Co-operative Associations. Passed, 1880. Amended, 1884. Cap. 202, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Safety of Railway Employees. Passed, 1881. Cap. 207, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways. Passed, 1881. Cap. 266, R.S.O., 1897.

Bureau of Industries. Established, 1882.

Act Respecting Pawnbrokers. Passed, 1884. Cap. 188, R.S.O., 1897.

Factories Act. Passed, 1884. Amended, 1887, 1889, 1895. Cap. 246, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1901, 1902, 1904.

Act Respecting Wages. Passed, 1888. Cap. 156, R.S.O., 1897, 1899.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Passed, 1886. Amended, 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899. Cap. 160, R.S.O., 1897.

Lord's Day Observance Act. Passed, 1885. Cap. 246, R.S.O., 1897.

Shops Regulation Act. Passed, 1888. Amended, 1889-1897. Cap. 257, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1900, 1901, 1904.

Persons from Public Buildings. Passed, 1888. Cap. 263, R.S.O., 1897.

Trades Disputes Act. Passed, 1890. Amended, 1894, 1897. Cap. 158, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1902.

Woodmen's Lien Act. Passed, 1891. Amended, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899. Cap. 154, R.S.O., 1897.

Miners' Act. Passed, 1892. Cap. 36, R.S.O., 1897.

Matters under Municipal Act. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1905.

Insurance by Trade Unions. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1897. Cap. 203, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting School for Artisans Passed, 1892. Amended, 1895. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Lien for Wages on Street Railways. Passed, 1895. Cap. 208, R.S.O., 1897.

Labor on Public Works. Passed, 1896. Amended, 1897. Cap. 155, R.S.O., 1897, 1900.

Act Respecting Liability of Directors' Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Sec. 85, Cap. 191, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Liability of Mining Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Cap. 197, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Technical Schools. Passed, 1897.

Act Respecting Immigration of Children. Passed, 1897. Cap. 262, R.S.O., 1897.

Resolution Respecting Fair Wages on Public Works. Passed, 1900.

Act Creating Bureau of Labor. Passed, 1900.

SYNOPSIS OF THE LABOR LAWS OF ONTARIO.

The Mines Act.

R.S.O., 1897, chap. 36, provides that no boy under the age of fifteen years shall be employed in or allowed to be, for the purpose of employment, in any mine to which this Act applies, below ground. The Act applies to all mines, quarries and pits, and oil, gas and salt wells, and other openings from which ores and minerals of any kind or class are raised or taken, and to all furnaces or works for smelting or otherwise treating rocks, ores or clays, sands, oils, brines or other minerals for any economic object.

No boy or young male person of the age of fifteen and under the age of seventeen shall be employed or allowed to be for the purpose of employment in any mine to which this Act applies below the ground on Sunday or for more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or more than eight hours in any one day.

Any appliance used for the purpose of entrance to, or communication to or from any part of the mine, and which is operated by steam or other mechanical power, or by animal or manual labor, must be in charge of a male of at least twenty-one years of age. Where the motive power is supplied by an animal, the driver of such must be at least sixteen years of age.

No wages shall be paid to any person employed in or about any mine, etc., at or within any public house, beer shop or place for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Each owner is required to make returns to the Bureau of Mines each year of the number of employees, their ages and hours of labor, the rate of wages of each class, together with weights and estimates of values of minerals, dressed and undressed, etc., and may be required by the Bureau of Mines to make such returns monthly or quarterly.

Provision is also made for proper ventilation, also care of explosives used in or about mines, etc., also for the appliances of safety in the operation of the shafts, cage, etc. Accommodation is also required near the entrance of the mine for the conveniently drying and changing of clothes of those employed in or about the mine, etc.

Provision is made for the reporting of any accident in writing within twenty-four hours of the concurrence of such accident, giving full particulars thereof.

Mechanics' and Wage-Earners' Liens.

R.S.O., 1897, cap. 153, provides protection to wage-earners and contractors for loss on account of labor or material furnished in the erection of buildings or the construction of machinery.

The Act not merely recognizes the new form of liability, but provides the means of establishing and enforcing claims arising under it. The original Act has been several times amended, with a view to make it more simple and perfect in its working. The Act also provides that the liens for wages shall, to a certain amount, have a priority over all other liens, and over any claims by the owner against the contractor, on account of failure to complete his contract.

In 1890 an Act was passed to simplify procedure for enforcing mechanics' liens. One clause provides that without issuing a writ of summons or taking any other preliminary proceedings, the plaintiff may file a statement of claim in the office of a master or official referee having jurisdiction in the county wherein the lands are situate. It is also provided that any number of lien holders may join in one action. The ruling certificate of the master or official referee, when filed in the proper office, shall become a judgment of the High Court, when the sum is $400.00 or over, of the County Court when less than $400.00, but over $100.00, and of the Division Court when the sum is less than $100.00. The fees payable for entering such certificate as a judgment are as follows: In the High Court, $1.60, in the County Court, 80 cents, in the Division Court, 50 cents.

A further amendment provides that a device by any owner or contract, or which shall be adopted in order to defeat the priority of wage-earners for their wages under the several Acts relating to mechanics' liens, shall, as respects such wage-earners, be null and void.

A further provision regulates that in the case of wages due to any mechanic or other person in respect of work referred to in the 4th section of the Mechanics' Lien Act, the jurisdiction of a police magistrate in a city under the Act respecting master and servant shall extend wages for thirty days or for a balance equal to the wages for thirty days, though the same or the balance thereof exceed the sum of $40.00 in the said section mentioned.

It is also provided that where no specific rate of wages has been expressly agreed to between the parties, the city police magistrate may order payment of the wages, reckoning the amount thereof according to the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance, and any order of a city police magistrate for the payment of such wages as aforesaid shall be payable forthwith.

Woodmen's Liens.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 154.—This Act applies to the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoulin, Thunder Bay, and Rainy River, and to the provisional County of Haliburton, its purpose being to protect the wages of all engaged in those localities, in cutting, skidding, felling, hauling, scaling, banking, driving, running, rafting or booming any logs, or timber, and any work done by cooks, blacksmiths or others, usually employed in connection therewith, giving them priority of right for wages above all other claims, except such right as the Crown may have upon logs or timber for, or in respect of any dues or charges, or which any timber slide company, or owner of slides and booms, may have thereon or in respect of tolls.

This Act also provides that no payment of wages shall be made or offered to any person for any labor or services performed upon, or in connection with any logs or timber in the said districts or provisional county, by any cheque, order, I.O.U., bill of exchange, promissory note, or other undertaking other than a bank note, or bill drawn upon or payable at or within any place or locality not within the Province of Ontario. A violation of this provision incurs a penalty of not less than $5.00 or more than $20.00, recoverable by summary proceedings before a stipendiary or police magistrate or justice of the peace, under the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

Labor on Public Works.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 155.—This Act secures payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works. Any foreman, workman or laborer, or by any team employed on the work, giving notice not later than two months after the wages are due to the member of the Executive Council entering into the contract, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, or having the supervision of the execution of the contract where the same is made, may cause such claim to be paid to the extent of any moneys or securities at the time of the filing of the said claim in the hands of the Crown for securing the performance of the contract.

The Act also provides that the said member of the Executive Council may, in writing, require every contractor or sub-contractor to forward a list each month, showing the names, rate of wages, amounts due and unpaid for wages for labor done, such list to be attested on oath.

Failure to comply with this demand incurs a penalty of not less than $10 or more than $100 for every day during which default continues.

Wages.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 156.—An Act respecting wages—applies to wages or salary, whether payable by the day, week, piece, job or otherwise. When an assignment is made for the general benefit of creditors, the assignee shall pay in priority to the claims of the ordinary or general creditors of the person making said assignment, the wages or salaries of all persons in the employment of such person at the time of making such assignment or within one month before the making thereof, not exceeding three months' wages or salary, and such persons shall be entitled to rank as ordinary or general creditors for the residue, if any, of their claims. This provision also applies to the liquidation in distributing the assets of a company under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, also to the sheriff who has made seizure, under the Creditors' Relief Act, also under the Act respecting Absconding Debtors, and also applies to the administration of the estate of deceased person. This Act is not intended to apply to an assignment made under the provision of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to or respecting bankruptcy or insolvency.

By an amendment of 1899, it was also provided that where an estate was not sufficient to meet priority of claims for wages or general debtors, that the priority extends to the wage-earner over all others excepting the cost of liquidation.

It is also provided that the executor, liquidator, administrator, or other person engaged in winding up the estate, may forthwith, upon such estate coming into his hands, pay all claims for wages, without being chargeable, in case it shall in the end appear that said estate was insufficient to cover such payment, provided that he has acted in good faith, and had reasonable ground to believe that the estate would be sufficient.

The Trades Arbitration Act.

To Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes Between Master and Workmen, R. S. O., 1897, chap. 159.

This Act provides that any number of masters and workmen in any city, town, township or village in Ontario, may mutually agree to the formation of a board of arbitration for the purpose of settlement of any industrial disputes that may arise at any time between them in their relations as employers and employees.

The masters and workmen shall jointly sign a memorandum, whereby it is mutually agreed to establish such board; such memorandum to be filed with affidavits verifying the signatures thereto in the registry office of the registry division within which the masters and workmen reside. The board shall consist of not less than two masters and two workmen, not more than ten masters and ten workmen and a chairman, and the number to constitute the board other than the chairman shall be inserted in the memorandum, but no member of the board shall adjudicate in any case in which he or any relation of his are one of the parties.

The board shall have the power to appoint their own chairman and two clerks, one for the masters and the other for the workmen's portion thereof. The board is given all the powers conferred upon arbitration by the Arbitration Act, R. S. O., 1897, chap. 140, s. 10.

Any award made by the board is final and conclusive between the parties thereto, without being subject to review of challenge by any court or authority whatsoever.

A committee of the board, to be denominated the committee of reconciliation, shall be appointed by the board, consisting of one master and one workman, who shall sit at such times as shall be appointed, and shall be renewed from time to time as occasion may require; and all cases or questions of dispute which are submited to the board by both parties thereto shall, in the first instance, be referred to the committee, who shall endeavor to reconcile the parties in difference. When such reconciliation is not effected, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the board, to be disposed of as contested matter.

An Act Respecting Master and Servant.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 157.—Provides that no voluntary contract or services or indentures entered into by any parties shall be binding on them or either of them for a longer time than a term of nine years from the day of the date of such contract. Where an agreement is entered into between the master and servant, by which a definite share of the profits or proceeds of a business is allotted to a servant, either in lieu of or additional to his salary, wages or other remuneration, and such agreement not creating any relation in the nature of a partnership, such agreement shall be deemed lawful, provided that in such case the servant must accept the statement of the said master as to proceeds involved in the agreement, and shall not have power to examine accounts of said master.

An agreement, whether verbal or written, entered into between master and servant, for the performance of any duty or service whatsoever, shall be binding, but a verbal agreement shall not exceed the term of one year.

The Act also provides that no tavern keeper or boarding house keeper shall keep the wearing apparel of any servant or laborer in pledge for an expense incurred to a greater amount than $6, and shall surrender immediately any goods kept by said tavern or boarding house keeper under

such circumstances upon the tender of said $6 or less sum due. This does not apply to other property of the servant or laborer.

Any agreement, verbal or written, between any person, and any other person not a resident of Canada, for the performance of labor or service in the Province of Ontario, shall be void and of no effect as against the person only migrating or coming. This foregoing provision does not apply to teachers, professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to such skilled workmen not procurable in Canada.

Proceedings may be taken under this Act for the collection of wages within one month after the engagement or employment has ceased, or within one month after the last instalment of wages under the agreement of hiring has become due. Where proceedings are taken under this Act before a police magistrate, and payment of wages is ordered by him to be made by the master or employer to the servant or laborer, and the same are not paid within the time limited by the order, the same proceedings may be taken by the person claiming the benefit of the order as may be taken by a party having an unsatisfied judgment or order in the Division Court for the payment of any debt, damages, or costs, as respects the examination of the judgment debtor touching his estate and effects, the means he has of discharging his liability, and the disposal he has made of any property, and the police magistrate shall have the like power and authority to enforce payment of the debt as are possessed by the Division Court judge in like cases. The police magistrate may also, if he thinks fit, name in the order for payment of wages such time, not exceeding twenty-one days, as to him may seem just and reasonable for the payment of the same and costs, and in case of non-payment within such time, the complainant shall be entitled to take forthwith the proceedings for enforcement provided by the Division Courts Act with respect to judgment debtors.

In the case of wages due and no specific rate has expressly been agreed upon between the parties, the police magistrate has the power to fix the rate on the basis of the current rate of wages in the city in like cases, or according to what may appear to be a just and reasonable allowance.

Every agreement or bargain, verbal or written, expressed or implied, entered into, having for its object the waving of the provisions of this Act is declared null and void and of no effect as against any workman, servant, laborer, mechanic or other person.

By an amendment of 1904—a clause exacting repayment of advances—paid to employee—prior to commencing employment and inflicting penalty for leaving before such advances were repaid—was repealed.

Trade Disputes.

R. S. O., 1897, cap. 158.—An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for settling industrial disputes.

The preamble to the Act recites: There is reason to believe that the establishment of councils of conciliation and arbitration for the friendly settlement of disputes between employers and employees, would conduce to the cultivation and maintenance of better relations and more active sympathies between employers and employees, and would be of benefit in the public interest by providing simple methods for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, from which industrial operations and the welfare of the country generally may suffer injury.

The Act applies to any person or body of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, employing not less than ten workmen in the same business in which the trade dispute has arisen, and their employees.

A claim or dispute under this Act shall include any disagreement between any employer and his employees in respect of any of the matters following:

1. The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether such disagreement shall have arisen with respect to wages, or to the hours of time of working.

2. Damage alleged to have been done to work, or delay in finishing the same; not finishing the same according to agreement; or dispute respecting materials supplied to employees or alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable.

3. The price to be paid for mining any material or substance mined or obtained by mining, hewing, quarrying or other process; or the allowances, if any, to be made for bands, refuse, faults, or other cause whereby the mining of the material substance is impeded.

4. The performance or non-performance of any stipulation or matter alleged to have been in the agreement, whether in writing or not.

5. Insufficient or unwholesome food supplied to employees where there is an agreement to victual them, or to supply them with provisions or stores of any kind.

6. Ill-ventilated or dangerous workings or places in mines, or unwholesome or insanitary rooms or other places of accommodation, in which work is being performed, or want of necessary conveniences in connection with such rooms or places.

7. The dismissal or employment under agreement of any employee or number of employees.

8. The dismissal of any employee or employees for their connection with any trade or labor organization.

Duties, etc., of the Registrar.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar under this Act to deal with all applications coming within the meaning of the Act; to keep a register in which shall be entered all particulars of cases referred to the Council of Conciliation, and the settlement thereof. The Registrar shall have the power to summon witnesses and issue notices in connection with the sittings of each Council of Conciliation.

Council of Conciliation.

Such council as above mentioned, shall consist of four councillors, two to be nominated by each of the parties in dispute; each nomination in writing to be lodged with the Registrar.

The council shall deal with cases in which the parties of the dispute jointly agree to refer the claim or dispute to the Council of Conciliation for settlement. Upon receipt of application the Registrar shall refer same to the Council, and under the Act shall carry out directions of the Council in the endeavor to affect a settlement of the dispute or claim.

Either party of the dispute or claim may, for the purpose of this Act, be represented by one or more persons, not exceeding three, authorized by such party as manager or managers in that behalf, and such party shall be bound by the acts of this representative or representatives; where the party number fewer than twenty, the manager must be authorized in writing, signed by the members of the party, to act for and on their behalf. Where the party number twenty of more, the manager may be elected in such manner as the members of the party think proper

The statements of those thus agreeing to refer their dispute to the Council of Conciliation, should be forwarded to the Registrar before the meeting of the Council. When the parties of the dispute or claim have nominated their conciliators, the Registrar shall, by notice in writing, convene a meeting of the conciliators, mentioning time and place of meeting, the same being selected with due regard to the convenience of all concerned. The Council of Conciliation shall transmit to the Registrar a report setting forth the result of the reference. In case such report is to the effect that the Council has failed to bring about any settlement or adjustment of the dispute or claim, the Registrar shall transmit a copy of the report to each party of the dispute or claim; whereupon either party may require the Registrar to refer the dispute to the Council of Arbitration for settlement.

Council of Arbitration.

There shall be two Councils of Arbitration, one for the settlement of disputes and claims between railway companies (including street railway companies), and their employees, both in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways, and a Council of Arbitration for the settlement by award in respect of disputes and claims other than between railway companies and wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic.

Each council shall consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recomendation of the employees, and one to be appointd by him on the recommendation of the employers. The third member to be appointed shall be President of the Council, and may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the two members already appointed, within twenty-one days of their appointment. Failing in this, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint as President of the Council an impartial person, not likely to be biased in favor of or against employers or employees. The same person may be President of both Councils.

As soon as practicable after the appointments have been made, the names of the members of the Council shall be notified by the Registrar in the Ontario Gazette. The Lieutenant-Governor may cancel the appointment of any member on the recommendation of the authority by which his oppointment was recommended. The term of office of a member of a council shall be two years; and at the end of every term of two years, a fresh appointment of members shall be made in manner aforesaid. Every member shall be eligible for reappointment.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employers.

For the person to be recommended by the employers every employer in the Province, having at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote; every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, representing the interests of employers, each member of which has at least ten persons in his employment, shall be entitled to one vote.

Every Board of Trade in the Province, legally constituted, shall be entitled to one vote for a representative of the employers in each Council.

Qualification of Voters in the Interest of Employees.

For a person to be recommended by employees in matters not belonging to railways, every trades and labor council, every district assembly of the Knights of Labor, every federated council of building trades, every lawfully incorporated trades union, every organization of wage-earners of an indus-

trial calling primarily constituted for, and actually and *bona fide* operated for the regulation of the wages and hours of labor as between employers and employed, shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative associations or societies formed under the Revised Statutes respecting Co-operative Associations.

For choosing the person to be recommended by employees of railway companies as a member of the Council of Arbitration in matters belonging to railways, every organization in the Province, whether incorporated or unincorporated, exclusively representing the interest of wage-earners employed in respect of railway construction or traffic on railways shall be entitled to one vote; but this shall not be deemed to include co-operative societies or associations.

The Registrar shall give notice in the Ontario Gazette, calling on all organizations and persons entitled to vote for a member to be recommended to either Council, or claiming to be so entitled to communicate with him on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, and every second year thereafter. Such notice is to be inserted for at least four weeks before the said day in each of the said years.

The Registrar shall forthwith, after the 1st day of August aforesaid, prepare a list of the persons and organizations appearing to be entitled to vote for a person to be recommended for appointment to each of the said Councils respectively, and may refer any doubtful claim to the Minister of Agriculture for his advice or direction.

Each list so to be prepared, shall give the last known postoffice address of every person and organization entitled to vote as employers and employees respectively, for the said Councils, respectively, and shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, and shall be open to inspection at any time by any person without fees, in the office of the Registrar, during office hours.

Between the 1st and 30th days of September, 1898, and between the same days of every second year thereafter, the Registrar shall transmit by post to the address of each person and organization entitled to vote, a voting paper; and such voting paper may be in the following form:

Voting paper of (naming the person or organization).

A. B. (person recommended), is hereby recommended to be appointed a member of the Council of Arbitration for disputes between railway companies and their employees (or in matters not relating to railway disputes), under the Ontario Trades Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration Act, on behalf of the employers or employees, as the case may be).

(Signed).

The voting paper of any person entitled to vote under this Act as an employer shall be signed by himself or by some duly authorized person; and the voting paper of any organization entitled to vote shall be signed by the president or vice-president of the organization, or, in the absence of such president or vice-president, by any office-bearer of the organization other than the secretary thereof, and shall be countersigned by the secretary or the acting secretary, or, in the absence of such secretary or acting secretary, by any two members not being office-bearers. The voting papers of a Board of Trade shall be under the corporate seal of the Board.

The voting paper shall be forwarded to the Registrar in a stamped envelope, addressed to the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration, Toronto, and endorsed, "Voting paper under the Ontario Trades Dispute, Conciliation and Arbitration Act."

Every voting paper shall be forwarded by mail or otherwise to the Registrar, before the 15th day of October, in the year in which the voting is to be

held, and no voting paper received after said date shall have any effect or validity.

After the 15th day of October, the Registrar shall count the recommendations of employers and employees for each council, and shall forward same to the Minister of Agriculture, with report thereon; and the Minister of Agriculture shall publish in the *Ontario Gazette* the names of the persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor upon such recommendations to be members of each Council; and also the names of, and the number of votes of the five persons who shall receive the greater number of votes for each council on behalf of employers and employees, respectively.

In case either employers or employees, or both, fail to recommend any person to represent them on either or both the councils, as provided for in this section, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

The mayor of any city or town, upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened, or has actually occurred within the municipality, shall at once notify the Registrar thereof in writing, stating the name of the employer, the nature of the dispute, and the number of the employees involved, as far as his information will enable him to do so.

Upon being notified that a strike or lock-out is threatened or has taken place, it shall be the duty of the Councils of Arbitration, under this Act, to communicate with the parties concerned as soon as practicable, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement, and if deemed best, to enquire into the causes of controversy, it shall proceed as provided in this Act in the case of a reference.

The Council of Arbitration shall sit and conduct its proceedings as an open court, and in making its decision shall be governed by the principles of equity and good conscience. The President shall for the purpose of preserving order during any sitting of the Council, have all the powers of a judge of a High Court of Justice, save that he shall not have the power of committing for contempt.

Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and may hold meetings at any time and at any place in the Province of Ontario.

The Council may order that an examination or investigation may be held before any one member of the Council, but such member shall report to the Council, and his decision shall not be considered binding until approved of by the Council or a majority thereof.

The report of award of the Council shall be made within one month after its hearing of a reference, and shall be by, and under the hands of, a majority of the members of the Council.

The report of award, or a copy thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the Registrar, and shall be open to inspection during office hours without charge.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

For the purposes of this Act the Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration shall have power (*a*) to visit the locality where the dispute has arisen and hear all persons interested who may come before them; (*b*) to summon witnesses and to administer oath, or to take the affirmations of any person attending as a witness before the Council. On refusal of any person to attend as a witness, application may be made in a summary way to a Justice of the Peace for an order compelling such attendance.

No fees shall be paid to the Registrar by any party in respect of any proceedings under this Act.

Every member of such Council shall be remunerated as follows:

Preliminary meetings	$3 00
Whole-day sittings	4 00
Half-day sittings	2 00

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT RESPECTING COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION AND OF ARBITRATION FOR SETTLING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, S.O., CAP. 22, 1902.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Trades Disputes Act is amended by adding the following sub-sections:

(4) If any difference shall arise between any corporation or person employing ten or more employees, and such employees, threatening to result, or resulting in a strike on the part of such employees, or a lock-out on the part of such employer, it shall be the duty of the Registrar, when requested in writing to do so by five or more of said employees or by the employer, or by the mayor or reeve of the municipality in which the industry is situated, to visit the place of such disturbance and diligently seek to mediate between such employer and employees.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to promote conditions favorable to a settling by endeavoring to allay distrust, to remove causes of friction, to promote good feeling, to restore confidence and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement, and to promote agreements between employers and employees with a view to the submission of differences to conciliation or arbitration before resorting to strikes or lock-outs.

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES, R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 160.

This Act applies to all wage-earners while engaged in their daily occupation for injuries received by reason of any defect in the condition of arrangement of the ways, works, machinery, plant, buildings or premises connected with, intended for or used in the business of the employer, or by reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, who has had any superintendence entrusted to him, or who has the charge or control of any points, signal, locomotive, engine, machine or train upon a railway, tramway or street railway.

If the injuries received result in the death of the workman, his legal representative, or those entitled in case of death, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer, as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work.

Work Done Under Contract.

Where the execution of any work is being carried into effect under any contract, and personal injury is sustained by any workman, through any defect or negligence, as mentioned above, the person for whom the work is done shall be liable to pay compensation for the injury as if the workman had been employed by him, and for that purpose shall be deemed to be the employer of the workman within the meaning of this Act.

Personal injury caused to workman employed on or about any railway.

Such injury shall be deemed to have been caused by reason of a defect within the meaning of the clause numbered 1 of section 3 of this Act.

The amount recoverable under this Act, shall not exceed a sum equivalent to the earnings during three years previous to the injury received, in like

employment within this Province, or the sum of $1,500, whichever is the larger sum, and such compensation shall not be subject to any deduction or abatement, save as is specially provided for in section 12 of this Act.

When compensation is awarded in the case of the death of a workman, through an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment, the amount recovered may be divided between the wife or husband, parent or child, of the deceased, as the case may be, in such shares as the Court or Judge may direct, or if tried by jury, as the jury may determine.

No action shall be maintainable against any employer, unless notice that the injury has been sustained is given within twelve weeks of the accident, and the action is commenced within six months of the occurrence of the accident, or in case of death, within twelve months from the time of death; in the latter case, the want of such notice shall be no bar to the maintenance of such action, if the Judge be of opinion that there was reasonable cause for want of such notice.

Notice under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury, the date on which it was sustained, and the amount of compensation claimed, and shall be served on the employer, either at his residence or place of business. The notice may also be served by post in a registered letter, and may be deemed to have been served when the letter containing the notice would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

If the defendant in any action intends to reply for his defence on insufficient notice, or on the ground that he was not the employer of the workman injured, he shall, not less than seven days before the hearing of the action, give notice to the plaintiff of his intention to rely on such defence.

In the trial of an action for the recovery of compensation under this Act before a Judge without a jury, one or more assessors may be appointed by the court or judge, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation. In any such action a party who desires assessors to be appointed shall, ten clear days before the trial, file application stating the number of assessors he proposes to be appointed, and the names, addresses and occupations of the persons who have expressed, in writing, their willingness to act as assessors. If the applicant has obtained the consent of the other party to the persons named being appointed, he shall file such consent with his application.

This Act, by an amendment of 1899, gives the choice of settlement of claims for injuries, under the Act, by either action or arbitration, subject to appeal by either party to the High Court of Justice.

Apprentices and Minors, R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 161.

Any parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, if the minor consent, if the minor is a male not under the age of fourteen years, or a female not under the age of twelve years, and without consent if he or she is under such age, constitute to be the guardian of the child, any trustworthy person who is willing to assume the duty of a parent toward the child, but the parent shall remain liable for the performance of any duty imposed by law, in case the guardian fails in the performance thereof.

The guardian shall thereupon possess the same authority over the child as he or she would have were the ward his or her own child, and shall be bound to perform the duties of a parent toward such child.

Rights and Liabilities of Minors.

No minor who is dependent upon charity for support shall be removed from any charitable institution or from the control of any private person who is charitably taking care of the minor, by the father or mother or guardian, against the will of the head of such charitable institution or of such private person, without an order from the Judge of the High Court, or from the Judge of the County Court, or the Mayor or Police Magistrate of the city or town where the minor is; and the judge or other person so empowered may refuse to grant the order unless he is satisfied that the removal will tend to the advantage of the minor. When a minor, who has no parent or legal guardian, enters into an engagement to perform any service, he shall be liable upon the same, and shall have the benefit thereof as if he were of legal age.

Apprenticing Minors.

A parent, guardian or other person having the care of a minor, or any charitable society authorized to exercise the powers conferred by this Act, may, with the consent of the minor, if a male not under the age of fourteen years, bind him as an apprentice by indenture to any respectable master, mechanic, farmer, or other person carrying on a trade or calling for a term not to extend beyond the minority of the minor; or in the case of a female not under the age of twelve years, may, with her consent, bind the minor to any respectable person carrying on a trade or calling, or to domestic service with any trustworthy person,for a term not to extend beyond the age of eighteen years.

When the father of an infant child abandons and leaves the child with the mother, the mother, with the approbation of two Justices of the Peace, may bind the child as an apprentice to any person as mentioned in the last section, until the child attains the age of twenty-one years in the case of a male, and eighteen in the case of a female, and an indenture to that effect under the hand and seal of the mother and countersigned by such justices, shall be valid, but no child, having attained the age of fourteen years, shall be so apprenticed, unless he or she consents.

In a city or town, the Mayor, Judge of the County Court or Police Magistrate, and in a county, the Judge of the County Court of the County, may put and bind for a like period to any person mentioned in the several sections of this Act, with the consent of such person and of the minor (or if such minor is a male under the age of fourteen years, or a female under the age of twelve years, then without the consent of such minor), any minor who is an orphan or who has been deserted by his or her parents or guardian, or any minor who is dependent upon charity for support; and such apprentice and the master of such apprentice shall be held in the same manner as if the apprentice had been bound by his or her parents.

All wages reserved by any indenture or otherwise to be paid for the services of any minor, shall, if not payable to the parent, be either payable to the minor or to some person for the benefit of the minor.

If the master of an apprentice dies, the apprentice, if a male, shall be transferred to the person who continues the establishment of the deceased and such person shall hold the apprentice on the same terms as the deceased, if living, would have done.

A master may transfer his apprentice, with his consent, to any person who is competent to take or receive an apprentice, and who carries on the same kind of business.

Every master shall provide his apprentice with suitable board, lodging and clothing or such equivalent therefor as is mentioned in the indenture, and shall also properly instruct him in his trade or calling.

Every apprentice shall faithfully serve his master and obey all his lawful and reasonable commands, and shall not absent himself from his service without his consent.

An indentured apprentice leaving his employment is liable to the penalties of the Act, if apprehended in the Province of Ontario, up to three years of his desertion.

An Act Respecting Innkeepers, R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 187.

Every innkeeper, boarding-house keeper and lodging-house keeper shall have a lien on the baggage or property of his guest for the value and property of his guest for the value or price of any food or accommodation furnished, and in addition to all other remedies provided by law, shall have the right, in case the same remains unpaid for three months, to sell by public auction the property of such guest, on giving one week's notice by advertisement in a newspaper of the intended sale, stating the name of the guest, the amount of his indebtedness, and giving a description of the property to be sold and shall pay over the surplus of such sale (if any) to the person entitled thereto, on application being made by him therefor.

Where an innkeeper, etc., or livery stable keeper has by law a lien on a horse or other animal for the price of any food or accommodation supplied to such animal or care bestowed therein, he shall have the right, in addition to the other remedies provided by law, if such price remains unpaid for the space of two weeks, to sell by public auction such horse or other animal, on giving two weeks' advertisement in a newspaper, stating (if known) the name of the person who brought such horse or other animal to the inn, etc., the amount of the indebtedness, and the name of the auctioneer, and giving the description of the horse or other animal, and after the sale the innkeeper, etc., shall pay over the surplus (if any) to the person entitled thereto on application being made by him therefor.

No innkeeper shall be liable to make good to any guest any loss or injury to goods or property to a greater amount than the sum of $40.00, except in the following cases:

Where such goods or property have been stolen, lost or injured through the wilful act, default or neglect of such innkeeper, or any servant in his employ; where such goods or property have been deposited expressly for safe custody with such innkeeper.

Pawnbrokers, R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 188.

The Act defines any person who takes and receives, by way of a pawn, pledge or exchange any goods for the repayment of money lent thereon, shall be deemed a pawnbroker within the meaning of the Act.

Any prson carrying on the trade of pawnbroker shall have license issued by the treasurer of the municipality in which he is carrying on the business. Any person carrying on the business of pawnbroker without a license shall forfeit $50.00 for every pledge he takes, recoverable with costs before police magistrate.

Each pawnbroker is required to exhibit a sign with the word pawnbroker thereon, under a penalty of $40.00.

Each pawnbroker is required to have painted or printed in a conspicuous place in his shop, the rates of profits he is allowed to charge under the Statutes of Canada, which rates are as follows:

R.S.C., Cap. 128, provides that every pawnbroker may take the following rates above the principal sum advanced before he is obliged to re-deliver the goods pawned, that is to say, upon every pledge upon which there has been left out exceeding 50c. the sum of one cent for any time not exceeding one month, and the same for every month afterwards, including the current month, in which the pledge is redeemed, although such month has not yet expired; and so on progressively, and in the same proportion for every sum of fifty cents up to twenty dollars.

When the sum lent exceeds twenty dollars, the pawnbrokers may take up all beyond the amount after at the rate of five cents for every four dollars by the month, and so on in proportion for any fractional sum.

Such sums respectively, shall be in lieu of and taken as full satisfaction for all interest due and charges for warehouse room.

On all pledges where the sum lent exceeds $1.00 the pawnbroker is required to make entry of such in a book kept for the purpose, giving a description of the goods received, in pledge, the sum lent thereon, the date and the name and address of the person making the pledge and whether he is a house-keeper or lodger.

When the amount lent is above $2.00 a separate book must be kept for purpose of entry, the pledges received to be numbered in consecutive order in the book. The pawnbroker shall issue to the person making the pledge, a note or memorandum written or printed, containing a description of the goods pawned, and money advanced thereon, the date and name and address of the person making the pledge, and whether a housekeeper or lodger. On the back shall be printed or written the name and address of the pawnbroker.

For such ticket or memorandum he will be allowed to charge the following rates:

If the sum lent is under $1.00, the ticket shall be free.

If the sum lent is over $1.00 and under $2.00, the charge shall be one cent.

If the sum lent is over $2.00 and under $5.00, two cents may be charged.

If the sum lent is over $4.00 and under $20.00, three cents may be charged.

When the sum lent is over $20.00 and upwards seven cents may be charged.

No goods pledged can be sold by the pawnbroker until one year has expired after the pledge of such goods. If the amount lent exceeds $2.00 the sale must be by public auction, and must be exposed to the public view. And a description of the goods, the date of the pledge, etc., published on two separate days in a public newspaper at least two days before the sale.

Should the goods be sold for more than was due thereon, and in case of demand within three years after the sale, the over plus, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the person on whose account the goods were pawned.

No pawnbroker shall:

1. Purchase, receive or take any goods in pledge from any person who appears to be under the age of fifteen years, to be intoxicated with liquor, nor

2. Purchase or taken in pawn, pledge or exchange the ticket or memorandum of any other pawnbroker.

3. Employ any servant or any other person under sixteen years of age to take any pledge.

4. Receive any goods by way of pawn, pledge or exchange on any fast or Thanksgiving day appointed by authority, or on Sunday, or any other day before 8 o'clock in the morning, nor after 8 o'clock in the evening, except on

Saturday and the evening preceding Good Friday and Christmas Day. On such days he may keep open his place of business until 10 o'clock p.m.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS OF COMPANIES FOR WAGES. R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 191.

The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, servants and apprentices thereof for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed for the company; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS OF MINING COMPANIES FOR WAGES. R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 197.

All mining companies in force in Ontario, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.

The directors of a company shall be jointly and severally liable to the laborers, etc., for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services performed; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor unless the company has been sued therefor within one year after the debt became due, nor yet before an execution against the company has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part; and the amount due on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs against the directors.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 202.

Any seven or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of carrying on any trade, labor or business, whether wholesale or retail, except the working of mines, minerals, or quarries, and except also the business of banking and insurance, and the business of a loan corporation within the meaning of the Loan Corporations Act, may make, sign and acknowledge before a Notary Public or Justice of the Peace, in duplicate, and file in the office of the Registrar of the Registry Division in which the business of the association is intended to be carried on, a certificate in writing on the form set forth in the schedule of this Act, or of the same effect together with a copy of the rules agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the association, signed by such persons respectively.

Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate by the name therein described, with power to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of the business.

No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the members or the public; and the word limited shall be the last word in the name of any association registered under this Act.

A member of an association incorporated under this Act may have shares therein to the amount mentioned in any by-law of the association, provided the same does not exceed $1,000,000.

The liability of the shareholders shall be limited, that is to say: No shareholder shall be in any manner liable for or charged with the payment of any debt due by the association, beyond the amount of his share, and having fully paid up the amount of his share shall not be subject to any further liability.

Every person appointed to an office touching the receipt, management, or expenditure of money, or with the receipt of goods, ware or merchandise, for the purpose of the association, shall before entering upon the duties of his office, give such security as is deemed sufficient by the trustees, which security shall be renewed from time to time as the amount of the business, or other circumstances, may, in the discretion of the trustees be rendered necessary.

The business of the association shall be a cash business exclusively; no credit shall be either given or taken, and no officer, member or servant of the association shall have power to contract any debt in its name, except in respect of rent of the premises required for the business, the salary of clerks and servants, and such like contracts, necessary in the management of the affairs of the association; everything shall be bought and sold for cash only.

INSURANCE BY TRADE UNIONS. R.S.O., 1897, CAP. 203.

Where a friendly society registered under this Act has its head office elsewhere than in the Province of Ontario, the Grand or other Provincial body, or the Lodges situated in the Province may file with the Insurance Registrar, an application for Provincial incorporation, setting forth the facts of the case, and the proposed corporate name and head office, and the purpose and rules of the society; also the names of those persons who are to be its first trustees, and stating the mode in which their successors are to be elected; also furnishing such other information as the Registrar requires.

Upon due application made the Registrar may name a day for the hearing of the application, and such public hearing of the application shall be given in The Ontario Gazette, and otherwise, as the Registrar directs.

If, upon the hearing, it appears to the Registrar that such incorporation ought to be granted, he shall have authority to certify in duplicate, or in as many parts as may be required, under his hand and the seal of his office, that he finds entitled to incorporation under the name and for the purposes specified in the certificate, the persons mentioned therein.

One of the original parts of the certificate shall be filed in the office of the Provincial Registrar, together with such other documents as the Insurance Registrar by his certificates requires to be filed; and from the day of such filing the persons mentioned in the Insurance Registrar's certificate and their associates and successors shall henceforth be a body corporate and politic, and shall have the powers, rights and immunities vested by law in such bodies.

Upon due application the Insurance Registrar shall have authority to admit to registry as a friendly society the body so incorporated.

Upon like proceedings taken as enacted in the first section under this Act, incorporation may be granted in either of the two following cases:

Where any trade or labor union, or trade or labor organization, purposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively, for any of the insurance benefits enumerated in and permitted by clause 3 of section 62, or contracts to furnish tools or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to the said members.

Where any organization of persons resident in Ontario, consisting of not less than twenty-five members and managed and operated as a friendly society under rules conforming to this Act purposes to contract with its own members exclusively for sick benefits, not exceeding five dollars a week and a funeral benefit of not more than one hundred dollars, or either of such benefits.

The body so incorporated may upon due application, be admitted to register as a friendly society; but unless and until so registered, the corporation

shall not undertake, nor agree to offer to undertake, any contract insuring the said or other insurance benefits.

Where any society, association, union, organization or lodge already incorporated under a prior Act of this Province becomes incorporated under this Act, such prior incorporation shall be deemed to have been merged in and superseded by the said latter incorporation.

In addition to friendly societies standing duly registered as such, at the passing of this Act, the following shall be admissable to registry on the Friendly Societies Register:

Societies incorporated from time to time by virtue of sections 33, 34, 36, 37 and 38 of this Act;

Any corporation not provided for elsewhere herein which has, by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, an insurance and provident society or association, or an insurance or guarantee fund in connection with the corporation, may upon due application for registry under this Act, be registered on the Friendly Society Register.

Provided that where any *bona fide* trade union or labor organization provides by its constitution, by-laws or rules for the assistance, relief or support of its members, the Registrar may, by writing, under his hand and the seal of his office, declare the organization exempt from the operation of this Act; and such certificate shall remain valid until by like writing revoked; and the organization so exempted shall not be subjected to any penalty imposed by this Act;

Any corporation in Ontario which at the passing of this Act has under authority of an Act of Canada created a fund for paying a gratuity on the happening of death, sickness, infirmity, casualty, accident, disability or any change of physical or mental condition, shall, upon due application for registry hereunder, be entitled to be registered on the Friendly Society Register:

Any association of the civil servants or employees of the Dominion of Canada incorporated by virtue of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, may, upon due application, be admitted to registry.

RAILWAY COMPANIES—BY-LAWS AFFECTING EMPLOYEES. R.S.O. 1897, CAP. 207.

Every railway company shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations to be observed by the conductors, engine-drivers and other officers and servants of the company, and by all other persons and companies using the railway of such company and such regulations with regard to the construction of the carriages and other vehicles, to be used in the trains of the railway of the company, as are requisite for the perfect carrying into effect of the provisions of this part of this Act and the orders and regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Any railway company, may, by a by-law, impose upon any officer, servant or person who, before the contravention of such by-law has had notice thereof, and is employed by the company, a forfeiture to the company of not more than thirty days' pay of such officer or servant, for any contravention of such by-law, and may retain such forfeiture out of the salary or wages of the offender.

The notice of the by-law, or of any order or notice of the Commissioner of Public Works, may be proved by proving the delivery of a copy thereof to the officer, servant or person, or that he signed the copy thereof, or that a copy thereof was posted in some place where his work or his duties, or some of them were to be performed.

Such proof, with evidence of the contravention, shall be a defence to the company in any action for the recovery from it of the amount so retained. The Electric Railway Act, R.S.O. 1897, cap. 209, contains four sections (137-140) exactly similar in terms to the above.

STREET RAILWAYS—LIEN FOR WAGES. R.S.O. 1897. CAP. 208.

Every mechanic, laborer or other person who performs labor for wages upon the construction or maintenance of the railway or the works connected therewith, shall have upon the said railway and other property of the company a lien for such wages not exceeding the wages for thirty days, and the said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcing liens for wages by the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act.

IMMIGRATION AID SOCIETIES. R.S.O. 1897, CAP. 212.

The Minister of Agriculture shall from time to time divide the Province of Ontario into immigration districts, either by counties, ridings, municipalities, as seems to him most expedient; and in each of such districts there shall be an immigration office and an immigration agent; and such division and any future alteration thereof, shall be notified in The Ontario Gazette as the immigration district of the place where the immigration office is kept.

In each of such districts an Immigration Aid Society may be formed and constituted under this Act, for the purpose of assisting immigrants to reach Ontario from Europe and elsewhere; and of obtaining employment for them on their arrival in the Province; and of enabling persons in the Province; in want of laborers, artizans or servants to obtain them by such immigration; for every such society shall consist of not less than twenty-five persons, whether resident or not in the immigration district, agreeing to form such society and to subscribe among them, as the capital of the society, not less than $500.00, in fifty shares of $10.00 each, one-fourth of which, at least, shall be paid on subscribing the declaration of membership into the hands of a person agreed upon as their secretary-treasurer, by the persons present at the meeting at which it is agreed to form the society.

The Act also provides for the regulation and control of such societies under the inspection of a district agent, to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. Such societies have power to make loans to immigrants, and provision is made for their inspection by the Minister of Agriculture.

AN ACT RESPECTING MUNICIPAL MATTERS. R. S. O., 1897, CAP. 223.

This Act provides that the hours for the nomination of candidates for the offices of aldermen in cities may, by by-law be fixed at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and for polling from nine in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening. This latter provision applies only to cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over. A by-law to extend the time of holding the election until seven o'clock in the evening must be passed before the fifteenth day of November of the year in which such by-law is to take effect. In all other cases the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open till five in the afteroon and no longer.

Powers of Police Commissioners as to Livery Stables, etc.

The Board of Commissioners of Police shall, in cities, license and regulate second-hand shops and junk stores, and the owners of livery stables and

of horses, cabs, carriages, carts, trucks, sleighs, ominbuses and other vehicles regularly used for hire within the said city and shall establish the rates of fare to be taken by the owners or drivers of such vehicles for the conveyance of goods or passengers from any point within the city to any point not more than three miles beyond the limits of such city, and may provide for enforcing such rates.

The Board of Commissioners of Police in any city may pass by-laws defining areas or districts in the city within the limits of which no livery stable, sale, or boarding stable in which horses are to be kept for hire or for express purposes shall be established or maintained.

The Board of, etc., in any city shall pass by-laws regulating the hours of labor of persons employed in livery or boarding stables, or as drivers of cabs, carriages or sleighs kept for hire within the city, and also the hours of labor of persons employed by owners of horses, carts, etc., kept for hire within the city, and for licensing drivers of cabs within the said city.

The Board, etc., shall also regulate and control children engaged as:

(a) Express or despatch messengers;

(b) Vendors of newspapers and small wares;

(b) Bootblacks.

The Board in any city, and the council in any town, may regulate and prohibit the playing of bands and of musical instruments on any street, highway, park or public place in the city, but this shall not apply to any military band attached to any corps of the militia of Canada when on duty under command of its regular officer.

Protection of Workmen and Others on Buildings.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, townships, cities, towns and villages for inspecting and regulating the construction and erection of hoists, scaffolding and other constructions used in erecting, repairing, altering or improving buildings, chimneys or other structures; and for making all necessary regulations for the protection and safety of workmen and other persons employed thereon; and for appointing inspectors of scaffolding.

Egress from and Construction of Buildings.

By-laws may be passed as above for regulating the number of doors on churches, theatres, halls or other buildings used for worship, public meetings or places of amusement, and the street gates leading thereto; and the construction and width of stairways, in churches, etc., and in factories, warehouses, hotels and boarding houses; and also the size and number of doors and other means of egress from all hospitals, schools, colleges and other buildings of a like nature, and also the structure of stairs and railings in all such buildings, and the strength of beams, walls, and joists and their supports, and for compelling the production of plans for inspection and for enforcing the observance of such regulations.

For preventing the obstruction of the halls, aisles, passage-ways, etc., in any such buildings or leading thereto during the occupation of the same by any public assemblage.

Hoists and Elevators.

For licensing and inspecting elevators and hoists for passengers or freight, used by the public or by employees, and for imposing and enforcing

penalties for the infringement of such by-laws, and for prohibiting and preventing the use of elevators and hoists contrary to the provisions of such by-law. But the provisions in this clause contained shall be subject to the Ontario Factories Act and of any other Act making provisions applicable to elevators and hoists.

By the Councils of Cities, Towns and Villages.

For regulating the construction of cranes, hoists and elevators, and for determining the manner in which elevators in buildings shall be constructed and worked, and for providing for the inspection of all cranes, etc., but none of the provisions of such by-laws shall be inconsistent with the Ontario Factories Act so far as the same provides for the regulation or construction of cranes, etc.

Cab Stands and Booths.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for authorizing and assigning stands for vehicles kept for hire on the public streets and places; and for the erection and maintenance of covered stands for booths on streets, etc., and for the protection or shelter of the drivers of such vehicles. Provided that no such booth shall be placed upon any sidewalk without the previous consent of the owner or lessee of the property fronting or adjoining such stand or booth.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities, etc., for building, equipping and maintaining and operating street railways in, along and over such streets of the city or town and subject to and upon such terms as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may approve; and for leasing the same from time to time on such terms as may be determined on; and for levying an annual special rate to defray the yearly interest on the expenditure therefor, and to form a yearly sinking fund for the payment of the principal within a time not exceeding thirty years.

A municipal corporation which builds, constructs, owns or manages a street railway shall have and exercise the same rights and powers and be subject to the same liabilities as street railways and companies under the Street Railway Act, except where the same conflict with or are repugnant to the rights, powers, liabilities or duties of a municipal corporation as provided by law.

Electric Street Railways.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of cities for compelling every electric railway company, operating its railway within the limits of such city, to provide proper and sufficient enclosed vestibules upon its enclosed vestibules upon its street car to protect the motormen and persons in charge of such care, from exposure to cold ,snow, rain or sleet, during the months of November, December, January, February and March in every year, while engaged in operating the cars.

Schools for Artisans.

By-laws may be passed by the councils of municipalities, counties, cities and towns for establishing schools for the training and education of artisans, mechanics and workmen in such subjects as may promote a knowledge of mechanical and manufacturing arts, and for acquiring such real property as may be requisite for such schools; and the erection and main-

tenance of suitable buildings thereon; and for improving and repairing such school buildings, and for disposing of such property when no longer required. Councils establishing such schools may appoint boards of trustees to conduct the schools, giving them such authority as the councils may deem expedient.

For making grants in aid of such schools, or to art schools, approval by the Department of Education, as they may deem expedient.

An Amendment to the Municipal Act of 1900.

Provides that in cities having a population of more than 15,000 the council may, by by-law, provide that the aldermen shall be elected by a general vote of the electors, and either by general vote, or in two electoral divisions with a population exceeding 40,000, one-half the number to be elected by each division, but such by-law shall not come into force until it has been first submitted to a vote of the electors, and the persons entitled to vote on such by-law shall be the persons entitled to vote at municipal elections. Upon a petition being presented by 400 of the electors, it shall be submitted at the next municipal election following, and such by-law being carried by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall come into effect at the next annual municipal election.

Section 24, Municipal Amendment Act, 1905.

Requires owners, contractors or master workmen, engaged in the erection or construction of buildings or public works to provide closet accommodation in connection with such building and public works.

Such a by-law may be repealed by a by-law to be submitted to the electors at any annual municipal election held not later than five years after its first coming into effect. The repealing by-law to be submitted to a vote of the municipal electors after being petitioned for by at least 400 of such electors. Where such vote has not been in favor of the election of mayor and aldermen by a general vote of the electors, and not by ward, a by-law bringing the Act into force may be passed by the council of the municipality before the first day of July next, without submitting the same to a vote of the municipal electors.

Public Meetings, R. S. O., 1897, Cap. 230.

The notice to be issued by the sheriff of any county, or by the mayor of any city or town, or by two or more justices of the peace, for calling any public meeting, shall be issued at least three days before the day on which such meeting is appointed to be held, and shall set forth the names of the requisitionists, or of a competent number of them. Also that the meeting is called within conformity of the provisions of this Act, and that such meeting, and all persons attending the same, will be within the protection of this Act, and that all persons are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Every person required by law, or who has in the usual way been appointed at such meeting to preside over the same, shall cause order to be kept at such meetings, and shall commence the proceedings of the meeting by causing the summons or notice calling the meeting, or the declaration whereby the same is declared to be a public meeting, under the protection of this Act, to be publicly read. The person who presides over such public meeting shall cause any person who attempts to interrupt or disturb such

meeting to be removed to such a distance from the same as may effectually prevent such interruption or disturbance, and may adjudge any person who makes such an attempt guilty of such attempted disturbance, upon which conviction any justice of the peace may, by warrant under his own hand, forthwith commit such person to the common gaol of the county or district, for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours from the time of commitment signed, and until the lawful costs of the constable and gaoler for the arrest, transmission and detention of such person are paid or satisfied.

Every action to be brought against any person for anything by him done under authority of this Act, must be brought within twelve months next after the cause of such action accrued.

THE ONTARIO FACTORIES ACT.

Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 256, as amended to 1904.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Ontario Factories Act." R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 1.

2. Where the words following occur in this Act they shall be construed in the manner hereinafter mentioned, unless a contrary intention appears:

1. "Factory" shall mean:

(*a*) Any building, workshop, structure or premises of the description mentioned in Schedule A to this Act, together with such other building, structure or premises as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to time adds to the said Schedule; and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation published in the Ontario Gazette, add to or remove from the said schedule such description of premises as he deems necessary or proper;

(*b*) Any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein or within the precincts of which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing or finishing, or in any process incidental to the preparing manufacturing, or finishing of any article, substance, material, fabric or compound, or is used to aid the manufacturing process carried on there;

(*c*) Any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place wherein the employer of the persons working there has the right of access and control, and in which, or within, the precincts of which any manual labor is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes, or any of them, that is to say: the making of any article or part of any article; the altering, repairing, ornamenting or finishing of any article; or, the adapting for sale of any article;

Provided that where not more than five persons are employed in any place coming within the foregoing definition of a factory, and that where children, young girls or women are employed at home, that is to say in a private house, place or room, used as a dwelling, wherein neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, and wherein the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, the provisions of this Act shall not apply.

A part of a factory may, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be a separate factory; and a place used as a dwelling shall not be deemed to form part of a factory for the purposes of this Act.

Where a place situate within the close or precincts forming a factory is solely used for some purpose other than the manufacturing process or

handicraft carried on in the factory, such place shall not be deemed to form part of that factory for the purposes of this Act, but shall, if otherwise it would be a factory, be deemed to be a separate factory, and be regulated accordingly.

Any premises or place shall not be excluded from the definition of a factory by reason only that such premises or place are or is in the open air. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 2, (1); 52 V. c. 43, s. 3 (1-2).

Where any owner, occupier or tenant of any premises, building, workshop, structure, room or place, who has the right of access thereto, and control thereof, lets or hires out or contracts for work or labor to be done therein by any other person, and such other person engages or employs therein any workman, child, young girl, or woman, in or for the carrying out or performing of such work or labor, or any part thereof, every such workman, child, young girl or woman shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be considered and taken as being in the service and employment of said owner, tenant, or occupier, and in computing the number of persons employed in any place in order to ascertain if such place comes within the definition of a factory according to the meaning and intent of this Act, every such workman, child, young girl or woman shall be taken into account. 52 V. c. 43, s. 3 (4).

2. "Inspector" shall mean any one of the inspectors appointed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the authority and for enforcing the provisions of this Act. 2 Edw. VII, c. 36, s. 2 (2).

3. "Employer" shall mean any person who in his own behalf, or as the manager, superintendent, overseer or agent for any person, firm, company or corporation, has charge of any factory and employs persons therein.

4. "Week" shall mean the period between midnight on Sunday night and midnight on the succeeding Saturday night.

5. "Child" shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years.

6. "Young girl" shall mean a girl of the age of fourteen years, and under the age of eighteen years.

7. "Woman" shall mean a woman of eighteen years of age and upwards.

8. "Parent" shall mean a parent or guardian of, or a person having the legal custody of, or the control over, or having direct benefit from the wages of a child or young girl.

9. "Court of summary jurisdiction" shall mean the Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate, as the case may be, to whom jurisdiction is given by this Act to hear and determine prosecutions under this Act.

10. "Mill-gearing" shall comprehend every shaft, whether upwright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 2 (2-10); 52 V. c. 43, s. 2.

3. No child shall be employed in any factory, except in the business of canning or desiccating fruits and vegetables ,and the work incidental thereto, as provided for in section 5 of this Act. 58 V. c. 50, s. 2.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time by Order in Council, notice of which shall be published in The Ontario Gazette, prohibit the employment of girls under the age of eighteen, and the boys under the age of sixteen in factories, the work in which is deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be dangerous or unwholesome. 58 V. c. 50, s. 12.

5. Boys and girls under fourteen years of age may be employed during the months of June, July, August, September and October in any year in such gathering in and other preparation of fruits or vegetables for canning or desiccating purposes, as may be required to be done prior to the operation of cooking or other process of that nature requisite in connection with the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables. The place, room or apartment in which such boys or girls may be so employed shall be separate from any other wherein the cooking or other process aforesaid, or the canning or desiccating of said fruits or vegetables is carried on. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 6 (6); 52 V. c. 43, s. 4 (2-3); 4 Edw. VII, c. 26, s. 6.

6.—(1) If a person is found in a factory, except at meal times or while all the machinery of the factory is stopped, or for the sole purpose of bringing food to the persons employed in the factory, such person shall, until the contrary is provided, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to have been then employed in the factory.

(2) Yards, playgrounds and places open to the public view, waiting rooms, and other rooms belonging to the factory in which no machinery is used or manufacturing process carried on, shall not be taken to be any part of the factory within the meaning of this section.

(3) Where a child or young girl is, in the opinion of the court, apparently of the age alleged by the informant, it shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child or young girl is not of that age. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 3.

7. A child, young girl or woman who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made, or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein shall, save as is otherwise provided by this Act, be deemed to be employed in such factory within the meaning of this Act, and for the purpose of this Act an apprentice shall be deemed to work for hire. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 4.

(1) Young girls and women in factories shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled or plaited and fastened securely to their heads, or confined in a close-fitting cap or net so as to avoid contact with working machinery or shafting or material being handled. It shall be the duty of managers, superintendents, foremen and others in charge to see that employees are fully notified of the provisions of this section. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 1.

8. It shall not be lawful to employ in a factory any child, young girl or woman so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so employs any child, young girl or woman shall, upon summary conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence has been committed, for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine of not more than $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs then to imprisonment as aforesaid. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 5.

9. To employ in a factory any child or any young girl or woman shall be deemed to be not lawful, and so that the health of such child, young girl or woman is likely to be permanently injured, if in that factory there is any contravention of the following provisions of this section, that is to say:

1. It shall not be lawful for a child, young girl or woman to be employed for more than ten hours in one day, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labour per day has been made for the sole purpose of giving a shorter day's work on Saturday

The hours of working in any one day shall not be later than half past six o'clock in the evening, unless a special permit in writing is obtained from the Factories Inspector. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 2.

2. In every factory the employer shall allow every child and every young girl and woman therein employed not less than one hour at noon of each day for meals, but such hour shall not be counted as part of the time herein limited as respects the employment of children, young girls and women.

3. If the inspector so directs in writing, the employer shall not allow any child, young girl or woman to take meals in any room wherein any manufacturing process is then being carried on. And if the inspector so directs in writing the employer shall, at his own expense, provide a suitable room or place in the factory, or in connection therewith, for the purposes of a dining and eating room for persons employed in the factory. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 6 (3-5).

10.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, women may, during the months of July, August September and October in any year, be employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day in any factory wherein the only work or operations carried on relate to and are exclusively such as may be necessary for the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables, and the preparation thereof for being so canned or desiccated; but no woman shall be so employed during the said months to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day for more than twenty days in the whole, and in reckoning such period of twenty days, every day on which any woman has been so employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon shall be taken into account.

(2) Where under the provisions of this section, any woman is employed on any day to a later hour than seven o'clock in the afternoon, she shall, on every such day and in addition to the hour for the noon-day meal provided for by section 9 of this Act, be allowed not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon. 52 V. c. 43, s. 10.

11.—(1) Subject to any regulations which may be made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for the Inspector on due proof to his satisfaction of such accident, occurrence, custom or exigency of trade, to give permission for such exemption from the observance of the foregoing provisions of the Act as will, in his judgment, fairly and equitably to the proprietors of, and to the women, young girls and children in such factory, make up for any loss of labour from such accident or occurrence, or meet the requirements of such custom or exigency of trade;

(*a*) Where any accident which prevents the working of any factory happens to the motive power of any machinery; or

(*b*) Where from any other occurrence beyond the control of the employer, the machinery, or any part of the machinery, of any factory cannot be regularly worked; or

(*c*) Where the customs or exigencies of certain trades require that the children, young girls or women working in a factory, or in certain processes in a factory, shall be employed for a longer period than as herein above provided.

(2) In the case of the inspector permitting such exemption,

(*a*) No woman, young girl or child shall be employed before the hour of six o'clock in the morning and after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening; and

(*b*) The hours of labour for women, young girls and children shall not be more than twelve and a half in any one day, nor more than seventy-two and a half in any one week, and

(*c*) Such exemption shall not comprise more than thirty-six days, in the whole, in any twelve months; and in reckoning such period of thirty-six days, every day on which any child, young girl or woman has been employed overtime shall be taken into account; and

(*d*) During the continuance of such exemption there shall, in addition to the hour for the noon-day meal provided for by section 9 of this Act, be allowed to every woman, young girl or child so employed in the factory on any day to an hour later than seven of the clock in the afternoon, not less than forty-five minutes for another or evening meal between five and eight of the clock in the afternoon; and

(*e*) In every factory to, or with respect to, which any such permission for exemption is so given, there shall, in compliance with the provisions of section 34 of this Act, be affixed a notice specifying the extent and particulars of such exemption. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 8; 52 V. 43, ss. 5 and 6. or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is by the employer in a register, which shall be in such form as may be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 9.

12. When under the exemptions allowed herein any child, young girl or woman is employed in any factory on any day for a longer period than is allowed herein, the duration of such employment shall be duly recorded by the employer in a register, which shall be in such form as may be required by any regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 9.

13. Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women are to be employed shall be made in such form as may be required by the regulations made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall be signed by the inspector and by the employer, and shall be hung up during the period affected by such notice in such conspicuous place or places in the factory as the inspector requires. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 10.

14.—(1) A child shall not be allowed to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while the same is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power.

(2) A young girl or woman shall not be allowed to clean such part of the machinery in a factory as in mill-gearing, while the same is in motion for the purpose of propelling any part of the manufacturing machinery.

(3) A child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other machinery power.

(4) A child, young girl or woman allowed by an employer to clean or work in contravention of this section, shall be deemed to be employed by him contrary to the provisions of this Act, and to have contravened said provisions. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 7.

15.—(1) (*a*) The owner of every factory shall provide a sufficient number and description of privies, earth or water-closets and urinals for the employees of such factory, including separate sets for the use of male and female employees, and shall have separate approaches to the same, the recognized standard being one closet for every 25 persons employed in the factory.

(*b*) The owners of every factory shall be held responsible for the remedying of any effluvia arising from any drain, or defective plumbing, and for any repairs required to keep the building in a safe and habitable condition.

(*c*) The owner of every factory shall arrange for a supply of pure drinking water available for each tenant in the factory.

(2) The owner of every factory who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with the above requirements or conditions, after being notified

in writing in regard to the same by the Factories Inspector, shall, because thereof, be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 3.

16.—(1) *(a)* The employer of every factory shall keep the factory in a clean and sanitary condition, and free from any effluvia arising from refuse of any kind.

(b) The employer of every factory shall keep privies, earth or water-closets and urinals in good repairs and in a sanitary condition, and shall be held responsible for keeping closets separated for male and female employees.

(c) The employer of every factory shall heat each compartment used by him and regulate the temperature so as not to be injurious to the health and comfort of the employees, and to be consistent with the work performed therein, but in no case shall the temperature be less than 60 degrees Fahrenheit unless specially authorized by the Inspector in writing.

(d) The employer of every factory shall be held responsible for ventilating the factory in such a manner as to keep the air reasonably pure, and so as to render harmless, as far as reasonable practicable, all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

(e) The employer of every factory shall not allow overcrowding while work is carried on therein, so as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, the standard to be allowed being 300 cubic feet of room space for each employee.

(f) The Inspector of Factories shall have power in his discretion to require the employer to provide a sufficient number of spittoons and place the same in different parts of the factory, and keep the same clean.

(g) In every factory where any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent if such inhalation can by mechanical means be prevented or partially prevented, the inspector may, subject to such regulations, if any, as may be made in that behalf, direct that such means shall be provided within a reasonable time by the employer, who in such cases shall be bound so to provide them.

(h) The employer of every factory shall provide a supply of wholesome drinking water and proper drinking cups for employees, which must be at least eight feet distant from water-closets and urinals.

(2) Where grinding, polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop the preceding clause *(g)* shall apply irrespective of the number of persons employed herein.

(3) The employer of every factory who for thirty days refuses or neglects to comply with the above requirements or conditions after being notified in writing in regard to the same by the Factories Inspector shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the provisions of this Act. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 4.

17. Where two or more persons occupy or use the same room or premises for carrying on any work or business within themeaning of this Act, and employ in the aggregate six persons or more, no one of such persons employing so many as six, each of the several employers shall be held responsible for providing proper and sufficient water-closets, and the other requirements set forth in sections 15 and 16 of this Act; which said sections shall apply to each and every of such employers as if they were partners in all the work or business of the said room or premises. 58 V. c. 50, s. 4.

18. The inspector may, for the purposes of the next preceding three sections, take with him into any factory a physician, health officer, or other officer of the local sanitary authority. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 13.

19. It shall not be lawful to keep a factory so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered, or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so keeps a factory shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed, for a period of not more than twelve months, or to a fine of not more than $500 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 14.

(*a*) It shall not be lawful to have a bedroom or sleeping place on the same floor of a building as a shop, bake house or factory, nor to have a bedroom or sleeping place in the same building as a shop, bake house or factory without the written consent of the inspector.

(*b*) It shall not be lawful to have a stable under the same roof as a factory, unless there is between the stable and factory a sufficient brick or other partition wall, approved by the inspector, separating the one from the other. 3 Edw. VII, c. 7, s. 45.

20.—(1) In every factory,

(*a*) All dangerous parts of mill gearing, machinery, vats, pans, caldrons, reservoirs, wheel-races, flumes, water channels, doors, openings in the floors or walls, bridges, and all other like dangerous structures or places shall be as far as practicable securely guarded. 58 V., c. 50, s. 3.

(*b*) No machinery other than steam engines shall be cleaned while in motion if the inspector so directs by written notice.

(*c*) The openings of every hoistway, hatchway and well-hole used for power elevators shall be at each floor, including the basement, provided with and protected by good and sufficient trap doors or self closing hatches, or by gates closing automatically, which gates shall not be less than five feet six inches high, and may be in sections, if desired. The sides of the shaft on all floors, including basement, not guarded by gates, shall be protected by enclosures at least six feet high, approved by the inspector. Where the elevator is enclosed in a tower having walls over six inches thick, it may be provided with an extra operating rope outside the tower. In every case the elevator must be provided with a lock to secure the operating rope. In case of elevators operated by hand power the gates must not be less than three feet in height, and must be automatic closing gates, and the sides not protected by gates must be protected by enclosures not less than four feet in height, approved by the inspector. A clearly painted sign marked "Dangerous," having letters not less than four inches in height, must be affixed or stencilled on the bottom rail of every gate, where it will be plainly visible from the outside. The top of every elevator platform shall be provided with a sufficient guard to protect the occupants, approved by the inspector. 4 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 5.

(*d*) All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper, rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 15 (2-4).

(*e*) Any other particulars which any inspector from time to time considers dangerous, and in regard to which he gives notice to that effect to the employer shall likewise as far as practicable, be secured or securely guarded. 58 V., c. 50, s. 6.

(*f*) Inflammable material, such as coal oil or petroleum, benzine and naphtha, and explosives of all kinds, shall be kept stored when not in

actual use in a building separated form the other parts of the factory, or in a fire-proof compartment of the factory approved of by the inspector. 1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 2.

(*g*) No boiler shall be used that is not insured in some boiler inspection company duly authorized in the Province for that purpose, or that has not been inspected within one year by a competent inspector, such inspector to be a man who has had charge of a boiler and engine for a period of not less than five years, or who holds a certificate as a stationery engineer, and the manager or proprietor shall, whenever so requested by the inspector, produce for examination the insurance policy or the certificate of inspection. 1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 2.

(2) A factory in which there is a contravention of this section or of the regulations made for the enforcement of this section, shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully, and so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 15, *last part*.

21.—(1) In every factory,

(*a*) There shall be such means of extinguishing fire as the inspector, acting under the regulations made in that behalf, directs in writing;

(*b*) The main inside and outside doors shall open outwardly, and any door leading to or being the principal or main entrance to the factory or to any tower stairways, or fire-escapes therein, or belonging thereto, shall not be bolted, barred, or locked at any time during the ordinary and usual working hours in the factory. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 16 (1, 2).

(2) The owner of every factory over two stories in height, and where deemed necessary by the inspector, the owner of every factory over one storey in height, shall within six months of the time of passing of this Act, provide the said factory with one or more systems of fire escapes as follows, and shall keep the same in good repair:

(*a*) A sufficient number of tower stairways with iron doorways within reach of or having easy communication with all the working rooms of the factory; or

(*b*) A sufficient number of iron or other uninflammable fire escapes on the outside of the building, such fire escapes to consist of stairways with railing or in case the special approval of the inspector is given in writing then of iron ladders, and every such stairway or ladder shall be connected with the interior of the building by iron or tinned doors or windows with iron shutters, and to have suitable landings at every story, including the attic, if the attic is occupied as a workroom, and the said stairways to start at a distance of not more than eight feet from the ground or pavement; or to be

(*c*) Any other system of fire escape that may be sanctioned under this Act by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Factories Inspector.

(3) The owner or proprietor of any factory refusing or neglecting to provide the means of safe exit in case of fire prescribed in this section shall upon conviction thereof incur and be liable to a fine of not more than $500 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, be liable to imprisonment within the common gaol of the county for a period of not more than twelve months. 1 Edw. VII., c. 35, s. 3.

(4) A factory or workshop in which there is a contravention of this section shall be deemed to be kept unlawfully and so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 16 (3).

22. In case of a fire or accident in any factory occasioning any bodily injury to any person employed therein, whereby he is prevented from working for more than six days next after the fire or accident, a notice shall be sent to the inspector in writing by the employer forthwith after the expiration of the said six days, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 58 V., c. 50, s. 7.

23. In case of an explosion occurring in the factory, whether any person is injured thereby or not, the fact of such explosion having occurred shall be reported to the inspector in writing by the employer within twenty-four hours next after the explosion takes place. And if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 58 V. c. 50, s. 8.

24. Where in a factory any person is killed from any cause, or is injured from any cause, in a manner likely to prove fatal, written notice of the accident shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours after the occurrence thereof, and if such notice is not so sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 58 V. c. 50, s. 9.

25. Where in a factory the owner or hirer of a machine or implement moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, in or about or in connection with which machine or implement children, young girls or women are employed, is some person other than the employer as defined by this Act, and such children, young girls or women are in the employment and pay of the owner or hirer of such machine or implement, in any such case such owner or hirer shall, so far as respects any offence against this Act, which may be committed in relation to such children, young girls or women, be deemed to be the employer. R.S.O. 1897, c. 208, s. 20.

26.—(1) The provisions of this Act which relate,

(*a*) To the cleanliness or to the freedom from effluvia, or to the overcrowding or ventilation of a factory; and

(*b*) To children, young girls and women being during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory employed in the factory or being allowed to remain in any room; and

(*c*) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed, save and except where such notice is a notice of the name and address of the inspector; and

(*d*) To the sending notice of accidents;

shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house, room, or place which, though used as a dwelling, might by reason of the work carried on there be a factory within the meaning of this Act, and in which neither steam, water nor other mechanical power is used, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

(2) The provisions of this Act which relate,

(*a*) To children, young girls and women being during any part of the times allowed for meals in a factory, employed in a factory or being allowed to remain in any room; and

(*b*) To the affixing of any notice or abstract in a factory or specifying any matter in the notice so affixed, save and except where such notice is a notice of the name and address of the inspector;

shall not apply to a factory which is conducted on the system of not employing children or young girls therein, and the occupier of which has served on the inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory upon that system.

(3) Where an employer has served on an inspector notice of his intention to conduct his factory on the system of not employing children or young

girls therein, the factory shall be deemed for all the purposes of this Act to be conducted on the said system until the employer changes it, and no changes shall be made until the employer has served on the inspector notice of his intention to change the system, and until the change a child or young girl employed in a factory shall be deemed to be employed contrary to the provisions of this Act; a change in the said system shall not be made oftener than once in every three months, unless for special cause allowed in writing by the inspector. 52 V. c. 43, s. 8.

27. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any person being a mechanic, artisan or labourer, working only in repairing either the machinery in, or any part of, a factory. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 23.

28. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time, for the purposes of carrying out this Act—

1. Make such rules, regulations and orders for enforcing its provisions, and for the conduct and duties of the inspector, as may be deemed necessary:

2. Appoint the inspectors who shall be paid such salary or compensation as from time to time may be appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature. 2 Edw. VII., c. 36, s. 3.

29. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a female inspector for the purpose of carrying out this Act, in addition to the other inspectors by law directed. 58 V. c. 50, s. 10.

30.—(1) The inspector shall for the purposes of the execution of this Act, and for enforcing the regulations made under the authority thereof, have power to do all or any of the following things, namely,

(*a*) To enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day or night any factory and any part thereof when he has reasonable cause to believe that any person is employed therein, and to enter by day any place which he has reasonable cause to believe to be a factory;

(*b*) To require the production of any register, certificate, notice or document required by this Act to be kept, and to inspect, examine and copy the same.

(*c*) To take with him in either case a constable into a factory in which he has reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty.

(*d*) To make such examination and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act are complied with, so far as respects the factory and the persons employed therein;

(*e*) To examine either alone or in the presence of any other person, as he thinks fit, with respect to matters under this Act, every person whom he finds in a factory, or whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be, or to have been, within the two preceding months employed in a factory, and to require such person to be so examined, and to sign a declaration of the truth of the matters respecting which he is so examined:

(*f*) For the purpose of any investigation, inquiry or examination made by him under the authority of this Act, to administer an oath to and to summon any person to give evidence;

(*g*) To exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

(2) The employer and his agents and servants shall furnish the means required by the inspector as necessary for any entry, inspection, examination, inquiry, or the exercise of his powers under this Act in relation to such factory.

(3) Every person who wilfully delays the inspector in the exercise of any power under this section, or who fails to comply with a requisition or summons of the inspector in pursuance of this section, or to produce any certificate or document which he is required by or in pursuance of this Act to produce, or who conceals or prevents a child, young girl or woman from appearing before or being examined by the inspector, or attempts so to conceal or prevent a child, young girl or woman, shall be deemed to obstruct an inspector in the execution of his duties under this Act; but no one shall be required under this section to answer any question, or to give any evidence, tending to criminate himself.

(4) Where the inspector is obstructed in the execution of his duties under this Act, the person obstructing him shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30; and where an inspector is so obstructed in a factory, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30, or where the offence is committed at night $100. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 2.

31.—(1) The inspector, before entering, in pursuance of the powers conferred by this Act, without the consent of the occupier, any room or place actually used as a dwelling, as well as for a factory, shall on an affidavit or statutory declaration of facts and reasons, obtain written authority to do so from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or such warrant as is hereinafter mentioned, from a Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate

(2) The affidavit or statutory declaration above mentioned may be inspector or produced in evidence, in all respects the same as an information on oath before a Justice.

(3) A Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate, if satisfied by information on oath, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any enactment of this Act is contravened in any such room or place as aforesaid may, in his discretion, grant a warrant under his hand, authorizing the inspector named therein, at any time within the period named therein, but not exceeding one month from the date thereof, to enter, in pursuance of this Act, the room or place named in the warrant, and exercise therein the powers of inspection and examination conferred by this Act, and the fines and provisions of this Act, with respect to obstructions of the inspector, shall apply accordingly. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 26.

32. Every inspector under this Act shall be furnished with a formal certificate of his appointment, under the hand and seal of the Minister of Agriculture, [or other member of the Executive Council to whom the duty of the administration of this Act may from time to time be assigned under *The Act respecting the Executive Council*, and on applying for admission to a factory shall, if required, produce to the employer the said certificate. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 27; 52 V. c. 43, s. 9.

33.—(1) Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, serve on the inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situated, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the firm under which the business of the factory is to be carried on, and in default shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30.

(2) In every factory the employer shall keep in the form and with the particulars prescribed by any regulation made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in that behalf, a register of the women, young girls and children employed in that factory, and of their employment, and of other matters under this Act; and shall send to the inspector such extracts from any register kept in pursuance of this Act as the inspector from time to time

requires for the execution of his duties under this Act, and in default thereof such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 28.

34. There shall be affixed at the entrance of a factory and in such other parts thereof as the inspector directs, and be constantly kept so affixed in the form directed by the inspector and in such position as to be easily read by the persons employed in the factory—

1. Such notices of the provisions of this Act, and of any regulations made thereunder as the inspector deems necessary to enable the persons empolyed in the factory to become acquainted with their rights, liabilities and duties under this Act.

2. A notice of the names and address of the inspector;

3. A notice of the clock (if any) by which the period of employment and times for meals in the factory are regulated;

4. Every other notice and document (if any) required by this Act to be affixed in the factory.

In the event of a contravention of any provision or requirement of this section in a factory the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $20. R.S.O., 1887, c. 208, s. 29. *See* sec. 11 (2*e*).

35. A notice of the name and address of the inspector shall, in compliance with such directions as the inspector may give under the provisions of section 34 of this Act, be affixed in every factory. 52 V. c. 43, s. 11.

36.—(1) Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document under this Acts may be in writing or print, or partly in writing or partly in print.

(2) Any notice, order, requisition, summons and document required, or authorized to be served or sent, for the purposes of this Act may be served and sent by delivering the same to or at the residence of the person on or to whom it is to be served or sent, or where that person is an employer, within the meaning of this Act, by delivering the same, or a true copy thereof, to his agent or to some person in the factory of which he is employer; it may also be served or sent by post by a pre-paid letter, and if served or sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed and put into the post: and where it is required to be served on or sent to an employer it shall be deemed to be properly addressed, if addressed to him at the factory in respect of which he is employer, with the addition of the proper postal address, but without naming the person who is the employer. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 30.

37. Every person who wilfully makes a false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document required by this Act to be left or served, or sent, or who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration under this Act, or who knowingly makes use of any such false entry or declaration, shall upon conviction thereof, be liable to imprisonment in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine of not more than $100, with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment as aforesaid. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 22.

38. The parent of any child or young girl employed in a factory in contravention of this Act shall, unless such employment is without the consent, connivance or wilful default of such parent, be guilty of an offence in contravention of this Act, and shall for each offence on summary conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not more than $50 and costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be impri-

soned in the common gaol of the county wherein the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 17.

39. If any of the provisions of this Act, or of any regulations, rules or orders made under the authority thereof by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by any inspector are contravened, and no other penalty is herein provided for such contravention, the employer guilty of such contravention, shall on summary conviction thereof incur and pay a fine of not more than $50 with costs of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county within which the offence was committed, for a period not exceeding three months. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 31.

40. If a factory is not kept in conformity with this Act, the Court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to, or instead of inflicting a fine, penalty or other punishment upon the employer, may order certain means to be adopted by the employer, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory into conformity with this Act; the Court may also, upon application, enlarge the time so named, but if, after the expiration of the time as originally named or enlarged by subsequent order, the order is not complied with, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $10 for every day that such non-compliance continues. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 32.

41. Where the employer is charged with an offence against this Act he shall be entitled, upon information duly laid by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court or tribunal at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if after the commission of the offence has been proved the employer proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and that the said other person had committed the offence in question without the knowledge, consent or connivance of him the employer, the said other person shall be summarily convicted of such offence and the employer shall be exempt from any fine, penalty or punishment. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 33.

42. Where it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at the time of discovering the offence that the employer had used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Act, and also by what person such offence was committed and also that it was committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer and in contravention of his orders, then the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance, without first proceeding against the employer. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 34.

43. Where an offence for which an employer is liable under this Act to a fine has in fact been committed by some agent, servant, workman or other person, such agent, servant, workman or other person shall be liable to the same fine, penalty or punishment for such offence as if he were the employer, R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 35.

44. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger fine, penalty or punishment than the highest fine, penalty or punishments fixed by this Act for the offence, except—

1. Where the repetition of the offence occurs after an information has been laid for the previous offence; or,

2. Where the offence is one of employing two or more children, young girls or women, contrary to the provision of this Act. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 36.

45. All fines or penalties in money imposed or recovered under or in pursuance of this Act, shall be paid by the convicting Justices or Police Magistrates, as the case may be, to the inspector, who shall forthwith pay the same over to the Treasurer of the Province to and for the use of the Province. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 37.

46. All prosecutions under this Act may be brought and heard before any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the county where the penalty was incurred or the offence was committed or wrong done, and in cities and towns, in which there is a Police Magistrate, before such Police Magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by this Act the procedure shall be governed by The Ontario Summary Convictions Act. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 39.

47. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under this Act:

1. The information shall be laid within two months, or where the offence is punishable at discretion by imprisonment, within three months after the offence has come to the knowledge of the inspector. 58 V. c. 50, s. 11.

2. The description of an offence in the words of this Act, or in similar words, shall be sufficient in law.

3. Any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany the description of the offence in this Act, may be proved by the defendant but need not be specified or negatived in the information, and if so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matters so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant.

4. It shall be sufficient to allege that a factory is a factory within the meaning of this Act, without more.

5. It shall be sufficient to state the name of the ostensible employer or the title of the firm by which the employer employing persons in the factory is usually known.

6. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this Act, either originally or on appeal, shall not be quashed for want of form, and a conviction or order made by a Court of summary jurisdiction against which a person is authorized by this Act to appeal, shall not be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise, either at the instance of the Crown or of any private person, into the High Court except for the purpose of the hearing and determination of a special case. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 38 (2-6).

48. On the trial of any complaint, proceeding, matter or question under this Act, the person opposing or defending, or who is charged with any offence against or under any of the provisions of this Act, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence in or with respect to such complaint, proceeding, matter or question. 52 V. c. 43, s. 12.

49. Such annual or other report of the inspector as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly. R.S.O. 1887, c. 208, s. 40.

50. Unless, and until otherwise ordered or directed by any regulation in that behalf made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

(*a*) The registrar mentioned in and required by section 33 of this Act shall, so far as the same relates to children and young girls, be according to form A in Schedule B to this Act; and, so far as the same relates to women, be according to form B in the said Schedule;

(*b*) The register mentioned in and required by section 12 of this Act shall be according to form C in said Schedule;

(*c*) On the first page of any register kept by an employer pursuant to this Act, or to any rule, order or regulation made in that behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be printed the form D in the said

Schedule, or one to the like effect; and the same shall be properly filled up and signed by the inspector and the employer, when such register is commenced to be kept;

(*d*) Notice of the hours between which children, young girls or women are to be employed in any factory, as required by section 13 of this Act, shall be according to form E in said Schedule;

(*e*) Notice to an inspector, under sections 22 to 24 of this Act may be in the form of F of said Schedule.

(*f*) Notice to an inspection under section 26 of this Act may be according to such of the forms G and H of said Schedule as the case requires; and

(*g*) Notice to an inspector, under section 33 of this Act, may be in the form I of the said Schedule. 52 V. c. 43, s. 14.

51. The owner, proprietor or manager of any factory hereafter established and to which this Act applies, shall not begin operations until he shall have received from the Factories Inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the same and any such person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the penalties provided for in section 19 of this Act. 1 Edw. VII, c. 35, s. 4.

AMENDMENT, 1905.

Where an Inspector appointed under the Ontario Factories' Act is called as a witness he shall be entitled, acting thereon by the direction and on behalf of the Attorney-General, or of a member of the Executive Council, to object to giving evidence as to any factory inspected by him in the course of his official duty.

INDUSTRIES INCLUDED UNDER FACTORIES ACT.

Agricultural Implement Factories.
Apple Evaporator Factories.
Artificial Flower Factories.
Auger Factories.
Axle and Spring Factories.
Bakehouses and Bakeshops.
Baking Powder and Yeast Factories.
Barb Wire Factories.
Barrel Factories.
Basket Factories.
Bell Factories.
Billiard Table Factories.
Binder Twine Factories.
Bird Cage Factories.
Biscuit Factories.
Blacking Factories.
Blanket Factories.
Boat and Canoe Factories.
Boiler Factories.
Bolt and Nut Factories.
Book-binding Factories.
Boot and Shoe Factories.
Box Factories.
Brass Foundries.
Breweries.
Brick Yards.
Broom Factories.
Bruch Factories.
Buffalo Robe Factories.
Bustle and Hoopskirt Factories.
Button Factories.
Canning Factories
Cap Factories.
Carpet Factories.
Carriage Factories.
Carriage Goods (iron) Factories.
Carriage Woodwork Factories.
Cartridge Factories.
Car Shops.
Cement Works.
Chain Works.
Chamois Factories.
Cheese Box Factories.
Chemical Works.
Chewing Gum Factories.
Chicle Works.
Child's Carriage Factories.
Cider Factories.
Cigar Factories.
Cereal Food Factories.
Cigar Box Factories.
Clay Pipe Factories.
Clock Factories.
Clothing Factories.
Coal-hoisting Plants.
Coffin Factories.
Condensing Cream and Milk Factories.
Confectionery Factories.
Coopers' Workshops.
Cork Factories.
Corset Factories.
Corset and Hoopskirt Steel Factories.
Cotton Factories.
Cutlery Factories.

Distilleries.
Domestic Utensils Factories.
Dress Shield Factories.
Drop Forging Factories.
Dye Works.
Edge Tool Factories.
Electric Machinery Factories.
Electrotype Foundries.
Elevator Factories.
Emery Wheel Factories.
Enamelling Works.
Envelope Factories.
Extracts and Essential Oil Factories.
Excelsior Factories.
Featherdown Factories.
Felt Factories.
File Works.
Fire Works Factories.
Flax Mills.
Flour Mills.
Foundries.
Fringe and Tassel Factories.
Fruit Dessicating Factories.
Furniture Factories.
Furriers' Workshops.
Galvanized and Pressed Ironwork Factories.
Gas and Electric Light Works.
Glass Works.
Glove Factories.
Glucose Factories.
Gun and Small Arm Factories.
Hair Factories.
Hair Cloth Factories.
Hames Factories.
Hammer Factories.
Hat Factories.
Hinge Factories.
Horn Comb Factories.
Hobby Horse Factories.
Hosiery Factories.
Iron Bridge Works.
Jams, Jellies and Pickle Works.
Jewellery Factories.
Kaoka Factories.
Knitting Factories.
Knitting Machine Factories.
Knitting Needle Factories.
Lace Factories.
Lamp Goods Factories.
Last Factories.
Laundries.
Laundry, Bluing and Washing Crystal Factories.
Lead Pipe and Shot Factories.
Leather Goods Factories.
Linen, Cotton and Jute Bag Factories.
Lithographers' Workshops.
Lock Factories.
Locomotive Works.
Machine Shops.
Machine Screw Works.
Mantel Piece Factories.
Marble Works.
Match Factories.
Matting Factories.
Mattress Factories.
Meat-packing Houses.
Metallic Shingle Factories.
Mica Works.
Mill Furnishing Factories.
Millinery Workshops.
Mirror Factories.
Moccasin Factories.
Nail Works.
Necktie Works.
Oil Mills.
Oil Refineries.
Oilcloth Factories.
Organ Factories.
Organ Reeds Factories.
Ornamental Moulding Factories.
Overgaiter Factories.
Paint Works.
Paper Bag Factories.
Paper Box Factories.
Paper Collar Factories.
Paper and Pulp Mills.
Pumping Stations.
Parafine Factories.
Patent Medicine Factories.
Photographic Supplies Factories.
Piano Factories.
Piano and Organ Keyboard Factories.
Picture Frame Works.
Pin Factories.
Planing Mills.
Plated Metal Works.
Polish Factories.
Plush Factories.
Potteries.
Printing Ink Factories.
Printing Offices.
Pulp Factories.
Pump Factories.
Quilting Factories.
Rag-sorting Workshops.
Rattan Goods Factories.
Reaper Knife Factories.
Regalia Factories.
Repair Shops.
Rivet Works.
Rolling Mills.
Rope Works.
Rubber Factories.
Sadlery Hardware Factories.
Safe Works.
Salt Drying Works.
Sash and Door Factories.
Saw Factories.
Saw Mills.
Scale Works.
Seed-sorting Works.
Sewer Pipe Factories.
Sewing Machine Works.
Shirt Factories.
Shoddy Factories.
Shovel Factories.
Show Case Factories.
Silk Factories.
Silk Ribbon Factories.
Silverware Factories.
Skate Works.
Soap Works.
Soda Water Factories.
Spice and Coffee Mills.
Spoke and Hub Factories.
Spool Factories.

Stained Glass Factories.
Starch Factories.
Stave Factories.
Stay Factories.
Steel Wire Factories.
Straw Works.
Sugar Refineries.
Suspender Factories.
Syrup Factories.
Tanneries.
Tent and Awning Factories.
Terra Cotta Works.
Thread Spooling Factories.
Tin Stamping Works.
Tobacco Factories.
Toy Factories.
Trunk Factories.
Tub and Pail Works.
Type Foundries.
Typewriter Factories.
Umbrella Works.
Varnish Works.
Velocipedes and Bicycle Factories.
Veneer Factories.
Vinegar Works.
Waggon and Sleigh Factories.
Wall Paper Factories.
Watch Case Factories.
Wax Paper Factories.
Wheel Factories.
Whip Factories.
Wholesale Packing Houses.
Window Shade Factories.
Wire Goods Factories.
Woodenware Factories.
Wood Pulley Factories.
Wood Screw Factories.
Woollen Factories.
51 V. c. 43, Schedule A; 58 V. c. 50, s. 13.

REGULATION OF SHOPS. R.S.O. 1897, CAP. 257.

An Act Respecting Shops and Places Other than Factories.

No child, young girl or woman shall be employed in or about the shop on any day of the week, other than Saturday or the day next before a statutory holiday, before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, or after the hour of six o'clock in the evening.

Saturday labor shall not commence before the hour of seven o'clock in the morning nor continue after the hour of ten o'clock in the evening.

There shall be allowed for each child, etc., so employed not less than one hour for the noonday meal, and not less than forty-five minutes for the evening meal.

If any child, young girl or woman is employed in a shop on the day next a statutory holiday until ten o'clock in the evening, in that case such child, etc., shall not be employed after six o'clock in the evening on Saturday of the same week.

Nothing in this section contained shall apply or be in force as to any shop, from the 14th day of December to the 24th day of December inclusive, in each year.

In any shop where females are employed the employer shall at all times provide and keep therein a suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female and shall permit her to use such chair when not necessarily engaged in her work.

Any person offending against the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $10.00, nor more than $25.00, with the cost of prosecution, and in default of immediate payment of such fines and costs, to be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county for not less than one month or more than three months.

The provisions of this Act relating to the sanitary conditions of shops, and the means of extinguishing fire, etc., are practically the same as the provisions of the Factories Act in this respect.

The inspector shall have the right to exercise such powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Bake Shops.

All bake shops to which this Act applies shall be constructed as to lighting, heating, ventilating and draining in such a manner as not to be injuri-

ous to the health of any person working therein, and shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, so as to secure the production and preservation of all food products therein in a good and wholesome condition.

Every bake shop shall be supplied with a proper washroom, closet and other conveniences necessary for the health and comfort of the persons employed therein.

The sleeping places of the employees shall be entirely separate from the bake shop and no person shall be allowed to sleep in such shop.

No employer shall allow or require any employee to be in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor to work more than twelve hours on any day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, except by permission of inspector.

No employer shall knowingly require or permit any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with consumption of the lungs or with scrofula, or with any venereal disease, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean and healthy condition, while engaged in the manufacture, handling or sale of such food products.

Any employer who violates any of the provisions of this Act which relates to bake shops shall for the first offence pay a penalty of not less than $20.00, besides costs thereof, and not more than $50.00; and for the second offence shall pay a penalty of not less than $50.00, besides costs, and not more than $100.00 and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county in which the offence is committed for a period not less than thirty days, or more than six months, and be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the magistrate, and for the third and subsequent offences shall be imprisoned in gaol for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, to be kept at hard labor at the discretion of the magistrate.

An Act to Amend the Ontario Shops Regulation Act.

S.O., 1960, Cap. 43, provides that every person contracting for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, overalls, cloaks, cap, drawers, blouses, waists waist bands, underwear, neckwear, shirts, or any parts thereof, or any other garment or article of clothing, or giving out for improvement, manufacture or alteration, incomplete material from which the said articles or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly, or partially altered or improved, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses, serially numbered, of all the persons to whom such work or material is given to be made, altered or improved, or with whom he may have contracted to do the same; and such register shall at all times be kept prominently posted up in the office of the person thus giving out such articles for manufacture, alteration or improvement.

Every article thus made, altered or improved, as aforesaid, shall bear upon a label attached thereto the register number or the name and address of the person to whom the same was given for manufacture, alteration or improvement, and any false statement upon such label shall render the person making the same liable to the penalties provided by this Act for making false entry in any register, notice, certificate or document.

No person shall knowingly sell or expose for sale any of the articles mentioned in this section and made in any dwelling house, tenement house or building in the rear of any tenement, etc., without a permit from the inspector, stating that the place of manufacture is thoroughly clean, and otherwise in good sanitary condition. Such permit shall state the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed upon the said premises, and shall not be granted until an inspection of the premises is made by the inspector.

When any article mentioned under this section is found by the inspector to be made under unclean or unhealthy conditions, or upon any unregistered premises, he shall seize and impound the same, and affix thereto a label bearing the words "unsanitary" printed on a tag not less than four inches in length.

The owner of such article shall, after it has been disinfected, be entitled to have the same returned to him, upon first paying the costs of such seizure and disinfection.

If the inspector finds evidence of unhealthy conditions, or of infectious or contagious disease present in any workshop, tenement or dwelling, where any of the articles herein mentioned are manufactured, etc., he shall forthwith report the same to the local Board of Health, and the Board shall issue such an order as the public health may require, or may condemn or destroy all such infectious and contagious articles or any articles manufactured under unsanitary conditions, as aforesaid.

Immigration of Children.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 262, provides that no child shall be brought or caused to be brought into the Province of Ontario by any Society or agent or by any person other than the parent of the child, or person standing in *loco parentis* to such child, from any port in Great Britain or Ireland unless a certificate has first been obtained from an examiner stating that he has satisfied himself that the child named in the certificate has not been convicted of any crime, nor displayed any criminal tendencies, and that in other respect he is a child who may lawfully be brought into the Province.

Every society or agent shall maintain a careful supervision over every child caused by them to be brought into the Province, until such a child attains the age of eighteen years, and shall provide a permanent home or shelter, to which such child may be returned after being placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice, if the person with whom the child has been placed is unable or unwilling to retain the custody of the child; and the addresses of such shelter shall be specified in every agreement made with persons receiving children into foster homes or as apprentices, and every such person shall, when so required by the society or agent, furnish full particulars as to the health, conduct, progress and welfare of such child.

Any complaints received that a child placed out in a foster home, or as an apprentice is being ill-treated or overworked, etc., shall be immediately investigated by the society or agent, and the necessary steps taken to protect the child from future ill-treatment or neglect.

Every society or agent having the custody of any child brought into the Province shall be entitled to send such child to the public or separate schools of the municipality in which the child resides, in the same manner as the child of any ratepayer.

If any child hereafter so brought into the Province of Ontario, within three years thereafter, becomes dependent on public or private charity, the society or agent, if so ordered by the inspector, shall pay to the Province or to any person maintaining the child, the cost of the maintenance of the child, and may be required to return the child to the place from which he came into this Province.

Any society or agent who brings into the Province any child, who from defective intellect or disease or physical infirmity, or any other defect, is unable to follow any trade or calling, or any child of known vicious tendencies, or any child who is known to be an habitual criminal, or whose parents

have been criminals, lunatics or idiots or weak minded or defective constitutionally, or confirmed paupers or diseased, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 or less than $10, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for any period not exceeding three months.

Horse Power for Threshing Machines.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 265, provides that all persons owning or running any threshing machine, wood-sawing or other machine, which is connected to a horsepower by means of a tumbling rod or line of shafting shall cause each of the knuckles, couplings and joints, etc., of such tumbling rod or line of shafting to be safely boxed or secured while running, with wood or leather or metal covering, in such manner as to prevent injury to persons passing over or near such tumbling rod, etc., and shall cause all oiling cups attached to arbors or journals to which driving belts are attached, to be furnished with tubes of tin or other material, which shall extend above the belt so as to prevent damage from oiling when the machine is in motion; and shall further cause a driver's platform to be placed on any horse-power used for driving machinery, of such size as to cover the gearing and to prevent accident to any person from contact with said gearing.

Any person who refuses to comply with the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $20, over and above the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol for a period of not less than two or more than twenty days.

Technical Schools.

R.S.O. 1897, Cap. 301, provides that the trustees of any high school or board of education may, by resolution passed at a special meeting, called for the purpose, establish a technical school, or may change any high school already established into a technical school, providing that such resolution shall not take effect until ratified by by-law of each municipality composing the high school district, and also by the county council (if any) required by the High School Act to contribute the equivalent of the legislative grant towards the maintenance of such high school.

The provisions of the High School Act shall apply to technical schools, subject to any regulations of the Education Department, with respect to fees, etc.

Technical Schools for Adults.

It shall be lawful for the municipal corporation of any city or town to appropriate such sums of moneys as may be deemed expedient for the establishment of a technical school for adults within the meaning of this Act.

The general management of the schools for adults shall be vested in and exercised by a board of management, to be appointed as provided in section 9 of the Public Libraries Act. In cities and towns where there is a Public Library, technical schools for adults shall be under the control of the board of such library.

Employment of Prisoners.

R.S.O. 1897. Cap. 316, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time direct the employment upon any work or duty, the nature of which is to be specified, beyond the limits of any common gaol,

of any prisoner who is sentenced to hard labor under the authority of any statute of Ontario, or for breach of the by-laws of any municipal corporation in this Province. Every prisoner shall during such employment be subject to the rules and regulations of the gaol so far as applicable. No prisoner shall be so employed, save under the strictest care and supervision of officers appointed to that duty.

An account shall be kept of the amount earned by the labor of prisoners, and shall be divided between the Province and the county in proportion to the amount contributed by them respectively towards the maintenance of such prisoners.

ON APRIL 4th, 1900, THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this House all Government contracts shall contain such conditions as will prevent abuses which may arise from the sub-letting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto; and it is hereby resolved that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by a grant of provincial public funds, and that the aforesaid policy shall be forthwith applied to every department of the public service, and to all parties now performing services for the Government. That this House is further of the opinion that in all appropriate cases the legislation of this House should be in harmony with this resolution.

S.O. 1900, Cap. 14. An Act Respecting the Bureau of Labor.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. There shall be attached to the Department of the Commissioner of Public Works a bureau, to be styled "The Bureau of Labor."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Secretary of the said Bureau and may also appoint such other officers as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the Bureau.

3. It shall be the object of the Bureau to collect, assort and systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labor throughout the Province—co-operation, strikes, or other labor difficulties, trades, unions, labor organizations, the relations between capital and labor, and other subjects of interest to workingmen, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of the Province, as the Bureau may be able to gather.

An Act Respecting Aid to Certain Railways, S.O. 1901, Cap. 22.

Contains clauses for the protection of workmen engaged thereon, as follows:

8. The workmen, laborers or servants employed on or about the construction of the said railway, each of them shall be charged fair and reasonable prices for any board, provisions, clothing and other necessaries of life

and reasonable comfort, supplied by the company, their agents or any person or persons authorized by the said company to supply such goods and accommodation, and upon the breach of any of the provisions of this section or in the event of exorbitant charges being made by the railway company, their agents or other person or persons authorized by the railway company, there may be deducted and retained from moneys payable in respect of such unearned subsidy, or hereafter to be granted subsidy, such amount as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may think proper.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may instruct the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health to enforce such reasonable sanitary regulations on the works and in the camps connected therewith during the construction of the said railways, as may be deemed necessary to maintain proper sanitary conditions and accommodation, and contractors shall have at such camps a tent and store, where in case of emergency a patient suffering from a contagious disease may be isolated at once, so as not to endanger the men in the camp.

18. All the provisions of the "Act to secure payment of wages for labor performed in the construction of public works," of the "Act respecting subsidies to railways and to encourage the manufacture of railway steel and iron in the Province," and of "The Ontario Railway Act," shall apply to the subsidies granted by this Act, and the wages paid on any of the said works shall be such as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the respective districts where such railways are to be constructed.

AN ACT RESPECTING SANITARY REGULATIONS IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES.

S.O. 1901, Cap. 34, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make regulations applicable only to those parts of the Province which are without municipal organization.

(1) Respecting any particular industry, and the conditions under which the same may be carried on, for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease.

(2) For the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps, mining camps, and railway construction, and other places where labor is employed.

(3) For providing for the inspection of houses and premises.

(4) For providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labor in lumber and mining camps and railway construction and other works where labor is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

S.O. 1901, CAP. 36. AN ACT TO AMEND THE ONTARIO SHOPS REGULATION ACT.

1. Section 13 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections:

(3) The owner of every shop shall be held responsible for the providing of the sanitary conveniences provided under sub-section (2) of this section, and on failure or refusal to provide the same within two months after receiving written notice from the inspector, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not more than $500; or in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than twelve months.

(4) Where grinding polishing or buffing is carried on in any shop, the provisions of section 16 of the Ontario Factories Act shall apply to such shop.

2. Section 39 of the Ontario Shops Regulation Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

39. No person shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, to be computed as commencing on Monday and ending on Saturday, both days inclusive, except by permission of the inspector given in writing to the employer; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake shop.

Barber Shops.

3. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following as sections 45 and 46:

45. No employer shall require, permit or suffer any employee in any barber shop to work on Sunday, and no proprietor of any barber shop shall open his barber shop or permit the same to be opened to the public or carry on any business or work therein at any time between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night.

46. Any employer or any proprietor of a barber shop who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than $20, besides costs, and not more than $50, besides costs, and in default of payment of the same, shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than thirty days and of not more than six months.

REPORT

OF THE

Ontario

Game Commission

FOR THE YEAR

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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TORONTO

To His Honour WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honor to present to your Honour the report of the Ontario Game Commission for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

Toronto, February 20th, 1906.

REPORT OF THE

BOARD OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

The Honourable J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, Toronto:

SIR,—The Board of Game Commissioners for the Province of Ontario have the honor to present their Report for the year 1905.

The Board was established in 1892 and an unbroken series of annual reports since that year shows a persistent effort to fulfil their statutory duty to take measures for the protection of the game of the Province.

A comparison of the recommendations of the Board with the legislation passed from year to year indicates that it may fairly be claimed that it is in a considerable measure due to their labors that the game laws of the Province will bear comparison with those of any Province or State on this continent, and contain substantially all generally accepted measures for the protection of game.

The main features of the present law having been in force for a considerable number of years and the present appearing to be an opportune time to take stock of the situation, the Board has, during the past year, endeavored to make a special investigation of the conditions prevailing in different parts of the Province with regard to game of all kinds. Three public meetings have been held, at Toronto on July 24th and 25th, 1905, at Windsor on September 17th, 1905, and at Ottawa on January 10th, 1906. Enquiries have also been made individually by the Commissioners, both personally and by correspondence, with a view to obtaining as much information as possible. Many petitions have also been submitted, which, together with the evidence taken at the public meetings and the information gathered from all sources, have been carefully considered.

The result of this investigation has been to make it plain that the game of the Province is not sufficiently protected at the present time. No species of game is increasing and many are in danger of extinction. The supply is nowhere nearly so great as the capacity of the land to support it without damage to crops or other interests. The question of the permanent preservation of game, both as an object of interest and sport, and as an extremely valuable asset of the Province, is therefore one of grave concern, and requires immediate consideration.

It is frequently stated that the law is all right and that the only thing wanted is that it should be more vigorously enforced. Undoubtedly much may be done by a more liberal expenditure in this direction, but the fact that the existence of game in almost every Province and State of this continent is threatened to about the same extent, points to the existence of gener-

ally unfavorable conditions and to the necessity of a thorough examination of the whole subject, and of the principles upon which an effective game law should be based, with a view to such measures as may provide adequate protection before it is too late.

A comparison of the law and of the conditions existing in this country and in the United States with older and more settled countries will be both useful and instructive.

In England and in many parts of Europe where there is a dense population and little or no wild land, game is many times more plentiful than on this continent. In many parts of England the right to take game is the most important element in the value of the land, and almost everywhere such rights are of very considerable value and are annually sold for large sums of money. The sale of game is freely allowed and there are very few restrictions as to the mode of taking it. The general principles of the game laws in force in England are the same as in this country, and close seasons are provided to about the same extent, protecting the game during the breeding season. Penalties for trespass are perhaps more stringent, but they do not differ very greatly from those in force on this continent, although they are no doubt more stringently enforced. Upon the whole, however, there is nothing in the English game law which would appear, at first sight, to account for the more successful preservation of game there, as compared with an apparent failure in this country, notwithstanding what would, at first sight, appear to be much more favorable conditions.

On this continent, and particularly in this Province, the population is much less dense, there are numerous tracts of wild land which for the most part are still part of the public domain, our law provides many restrictions as to sale and as to methods of taking game; and yet game is everywhere diminishing, some species becoming extinct.

The reason for this very striking difference is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that in England land is for the most part held in large tracts, and the owner finds it worth while to protect and preserve the game, not only for his personal pleasure, but as adding largely to the value of his property. Each landowner, therefore, voluntarily restricts the amount of game taken upon his property, and makes and alters from time to time such rules as he pleases as to the mode of taking it. He has regard to the conditions prevailing each season and takes care that a sufficient supply is kept up.

On this continent, on the other hand, the land is held in small parcels and owners have not yet learned to combine for the preservation of game. They place no value upon it, but treat it as something which every sportsman is welcome to take if he can. Upon the public domain the same rule prevails with the result that as the population increases and annual improvements make firearms more deadly, the game is not able to hold its own. It is as if, upon a large English estate with an abundant stock of game, a landowner were to allow all his friends to shoot without restriction and without limiting the bag, throughout the open season. The result of so foolish a policy would certainly be to destroy the game upon that estate within a season or two. In our case a like result is not less inevitable because the vast extent of our wild lands and the comparatively small population delays it for a number of years.

The conclusion of the Board upon the whole situation is that, for effective game preservation, a law merely establishing close seasons for the protection of game in the breeding season is entirely insufficient. The law must also contain such provisions as will effectively restrict the amount of game taken each year, just as a landowner in England limits the total bag on his preserve each year. Not that such restrictions should be the same here as

are ordinarily enforced in England. On the contrary, the entirely different conditions prevailing here will probably be found to require very different measures to bring about the same result.

Game laws being necessarily restrictions and prohibitions of acts in themselves both lawful and natural, the first question to be considered is whether public opinion, based on sound public policy, demands adequate protection for game.

The Commissioners answer this question unanimously and emphatically in the affirmative. It cannot be too strongly insisted that the game law of this Province is in no respect class legislation. Game and wild animals and birds of all kinds are objects of interest to many who are not sportsmen. To the landowner as adding value to his property, and as an article of food, game has not such importance as it ought to have, and as the Commissioners believe it may yet have, with reasonable encouragement and proper protection.

Of great importance, also, is the interest of the Province, that is to say of the people as a whole, in the game as attracting tourist travel. The money spent in the country by visitors coming here for the purpose of hunting, shooting and fishing, can only be measured by hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and the amount is capable of being multiplied many times over by increasing the attractions. The mere market value of game as an article of commerce is a trifle compared with the amount of money expended in pursuit of it.

The consideration of the nature and extent of the restrictions which ought to be enforced, brings into view conflicting interests. Sportsmen, market hunters, tourists and those catering to their respective wants, advocate various protective measures, each seeking to restrict the activity of the others in the destruction of game.

It is too commonly considered that the game law is entirely for the benefit of sportsmen and that the remedy for a failing supply of game is to cut short the open season and limit the "bag." Sportsmen are sometimes inclined to disregard the rights of those who can only obtain game by buying it, and ask that the law should prohibit the sale of game altogether. The great majority of our citizens are not sportsmen and have neither the time nor the opportunity for hunting and shooting every season. They are entitled, so far as is consistent with the preservation of game, to an opportunity to purchase it in the market. Sportsmen are entitled, subject to the same limitation, to a reasonable opportunity to take each species of game in each season, and public interest demands that regard should also be had to the advantages of attracting tourist travel and visiting sportsmen.

As the law is not for the benefit of any particular class, it follows that all those who are interested ought to submit to reasonable restrictions in the common interest. As a general proposition this is universally assented to, but the Board has found that diverse interests nevertheless lead to conflicting opinions upon almost all provisions of the existing law, and upon all proposed amendments. It is therefore advisable, if possible, to formulate principles by which the comparative value of the present law and proposed amendments can be tested.

The Board is of opinion that as between conflicting proposals the best is that having in the greatest measure the following characteristics: —

(*a*) That is should be capable of being effectively enforced;

(*b*) That it should be such as to limit the aggregate amount of game killed in each year, while affording a reasonable opportunity for taking it throughout the open season;

(*c*) That it should not encourage, or make difficult, the detection of violations of other provisions of the law;

(*d*) That so far as possible, having regard to the above, the burden of the restriction should be borne by all who share in the benefits of the law.

Provisions of the law restricting modes of hunting and taking game give rise to continual controversy, and it is frequently argued that this or that method should be prohibited as unsportsmanlike. The Board is of opinion that such questions should be decided in accordance with the considerations above stated. If it is desired to prohibit any given act or method the question is, first, can the prohibition be enforced? Secondly, if so, will it substantially effect the desired object, *i.e.*, to limit the destruction of the game in question? Thirdly, will it encourage, or can it be used so as to form a cover for other violations of the law? Fourthly, is it fair to all interests? If it is unduly destructive, or if it leads to wounding or disturbing other game, it is objectionable under both the second and fourth heads. As to whether it is unsportsmanlike or not, there is no certain test. The term "unsportsmanlike" is frequently used to express the dislike of an individual sportsman to practices which in other places and under other conditions are generally approved. What is regarded as "sportsmanlike" in one place is often strongly reprobated in another country, or even in another part of the same country. In the opinion of the Board the only proper method of dealing with the game law is to regard it from a business point of view as a means of maintaining the value of an important asset of the Province, and to keep constantly in view the object aimed at, which is to maintain such conditions as will protect and preserve the game.

The Board is unable to recommend an amendment limiting the bag of feathered game, either for the day or for the season. It appears to be impossible to devise any workable law in this respect which could not be easily evaded and violated by any person so disposed. Such provisions would simply protect the game for the benefit of law-breakers, and under present conditions would probably not greatly lessen the total bag of any species in any season.

Even if it were thought that such a law could be enforced, it is impossible to suggest definite limits that would be reasonable under all circumstances. For example in the case of partridge, a reasonable bag in the more settled parts of the Province would be quite unreasonable in the case of sportsmen travelling long distances to spend a few days in the northern districts. Again, in the case of duck, how are we to limit a daily bag for a shooter, who for days at a time, with plenty of game in sight, may not have been able to kill more than two or three birds in a day, and then perhaps upon a change of weather has a chance to kill a number of duck, which would be altogether too many if killed every day, but which make no more than a moderate average.

Upon the whole situation, and having regard to the principles above laid down, the Board is of opinion that the radical defect of the existing law consists in the provisions for allowing game to be kept in cold storage during close season. This not only leads to the destruction of greater quantities of game of all kinds during the open season, but operates as a standing encouragement to those persons who are willing to take the risk of killing game out of season, knowing that they can sell it.

It is not more reasonable that a dealer and his customers should buy and sell game throughout the year than that sportsmen should be allowed to hunt.

The Board regrets that it does not appear to be possible for this Province by any legislation, or by any expenditure of money, to bring about a material increase in the numbers of migratory game.

Woodcock have almost disappeared; snipe, wild duck, and water fowl of all kinds have gradually decreased in numbers during recent years, while some species such as wood duck are apparently about to become extinct. For this our neighbors to the south must bear the responsibility. An examination of the laws of the different States will show that the open season covers practically the whole period during which the birds are found within the different jurisdictions, while in this Province there has been for many years effective protection, not only during the breeding season, but also for a portion of the time in which shooting might reasonably be allowed. Cold storage and the enormous demand of the markets of the great cities also form a destructive influence with which no efforts of ours can pretend to cope.

It is to be regretted that no attempt has been made to take advantage of the standing offer of this Province to co-operate with the United States for the protection of migratory game. (63 Victoria, c. 49, s. 7.)

The Board is of opinion that if present conditions are permitted to prevail for many years, irreparable damage will be done, but that the future of the migratory game of the continent may even yet be assured by two years of effectively enforced protection, which should include a total prohibition of sale.

The Board is fully alive to the fact that the game law has not been properly enforced, and that it is not only useless to enact a satisfactory game law unless it is to be carried out, but that failure to enforce it operates entirely in favor of law-breakers and tends to make even persons heartily in favor of the law tolerant of such violations as may come to their notice.

The first requisite is the formation of a healthy public opinion in favor of the strict enforcement of an effective game law and the Board hopes that progress has been made in this direction by the public meetings held during the past year, the especial object of which has been, while obtaining as much information as possible, to satisfy all parties interested that the whole question has been thoroughly considered, with due regard both to the object to be attained and to the rights and interests of all persons concerned.

At the same time the Board wishes to emphasize the fact that the recommendations of this Report as to the organization for enforcing the law cannot be carried out without much more liberal expenditure than has been allowed for this purpose during the past. This Department was established in 1892 as a spending Department of the Government with a small annual allowance. Year by year the revenue derived from the issue of licenses, etc., has increased, but the expenditure allowed for enforcing the law has not increased in like measure. During the ten years ending December 31st, 1905, $85,535.18 has been expended in all expenses of the Department, including the cost of collecting of revenue and enforcing the law, while the total revenue during the same period has been $143,131.77, making a surplus contributed to general revenue of $57,596.59. During the past year the revenue has amounted to $26,685.10, while only $11,512.80 has been expended, leaving a surplus for the current year of $15,172.30. No argument is required to prove that it is unfair to those who have contributed this revenue that the game law should be laxly enforced against those inclined to break it. There is no reason why this Department should not ultimately produce a substantial revenue over and above all expenses, but the capacity of the game to produce a revenue is, as yet, undeveloped, and it cannot be developed except by much more liberal expenditure. From a plain, common sense, business point of view the Board strongly urges that for some years at least a policy of cutting down expenditure can only be described as penny-wise and pound-foolish. If the law is

not enforced it will be impossible to maintain the game, and the revenue will disappear.

After careful consideration the Board does not recommend that the present system of Wardens and Deputy Wardens be abolished. The Province is at present divided into seven districts under the Chief Warden and six Wardens, each of whom is responsible for one district.

The Board recommends that the Chief Warden be relieved of the charge of a district, and that at least four additional Wardens be appointed, who, with the Chief Warden, should form a headquarters staff to travel about the Province as ordered, wherever their services may be required. This would require five new appointments, including a resident Warden, for the district now attended to by the Chief Warden. It should also be understood that the resident Wardens should exchange districts, or assist in other districts when ordered.

The Board is of opinion that so far as possible Deputy Wardens should be paid by salary, the amount of which would necessarily vary in different localities according to the man employed and to the amount of time during which his services are required in each year.

On waters along the boundary between the Province and the United States, power launches are an absolute necessity if the law is to be enforced against poachers from the other side. Unless this is effectively done our own citizens cannot be expected to respect a law which is violated by foreigners with impunity.

County game protection associations should be encouraged, and moderate financial assistance should be given to associations taking active measures to enforce the law in their respective localities.

To provide a fund out of which this may be done and salaries paid to Deputy Wardens, the Board recommends that an annual fee of $1 should be charged for the privilege of carrying and using guns and rifles. This provision, however, should not apply to farmers, or farmers' sons, or to owners of rifles for use on rifle ranges. This question has been the subject of special enquiry at the public meetings held by the Board, and an opinion has been generally expressed in favor of such a license. It is thought that the great majority of sportsmen will cheerfully take out these licenses and pay the fee, if it is understood that the proceeds are to be devoted to special measures for enforcing the law, and not to be treated as a tax for increasing the general revenue.

The Board also recommends that a report on the value of the game to farmers be specially prepared and distributed throughout every county.

The Provincial parks, and particularly Algonquin Park, are not under the control of the same Department as fish and game, and while there are no doubt good reasons for this in connection with public lands and forests, the Board is of opinion that the protection of fish and game in these parks should be committed to this Department.

At the present time there appears to be an unnecessary waste of energy and money in connection with the separate organizations for enforcing the laws for the protection of game and fish respectively, and the Board is of opinion that better work could be accomplished if the Departments would work together, hold frequent consultations, and wherever possible unite the offices of Fishery Overseer and Deputy Warden.

After these general observations, it will be convenient to consider the amendments recommended by the Board in the order of the sections of the Act sought to be amended.

Close Seasons.

Deer, Moose and Caribou. The Board recommends a uniform open season from October 20th to November 19th, both dates inclusive, but licenses to be issued for fifteen days only.

This conclusion has been reached after a very careful consideration of the evidence given at the public meetings held during the past year, and a very large volume of correspondence and petitions. An overwhelming majority of those who have signed petitions and appeared before the Board are in favor of an open season of at least a month and have expressed the opinion that the total number of deer killed would probably not be greater than at present.

No season that can be suggested will satisfy all parties; some urge that the season be made later, others would like to see it earlier. The latter point to the laws of other Provinces and to some of the States where the open season begins in September, and argue that the majority of sportsmen prefer pleasant weather for their outing, and that by November the condition of the bucks, at all events, has deteriorated. The advocates of the later season say that the venison spoils in warm weather, and that when snow is on the ground fewer wounded animals escape. They are also joined by those in favor of the still hunt and against the use of hounds.

There is, doubtless, a certain amount of truth in the statements of all parties to the controversy, depending upon varying conditions and weather in different hunting grounds, and different years.

There appears to be no general desire to restrict or prohibit any particular method of hunting.

It appears to be recognized that under the conditions prevailing in the greater part of the hunting grounds of the Province the use of hounds is both reasonable and necessary, and that where hounds are used it is not practicable to prohibit the killing of deer in the water.

A few would like to see hunting confined to still hunting, but they do not appear to be familiar with the conditions prevailing in the greater part of the Province, or to have considered the additional danger of that method of hunting where so many are in the bush, as must be the case with a short open season.

Whether the extension of the season as recommended will lead to an unnecessary destruction of deer is a question which has caused the Board much anxious consideration.

It has been strongly urged that under the present law when all hunters go into the woods at the same time the destruction is as great as would be the case if the open season were extended as proposed, because the whole of the hunting territory is covered by parties of hunters.

The conclusion of the Board is that an open season of one month as above stated is fair to all views and interests, and should greatly diminish the danger of accidents.

Whether this would result in a greater destruction of deer can only be ascertained by a trial, but in the opinion of the Board if too many deer are found to be killed the remedy should be sought in further restrictions in the direction of limiting the numbers killed by parties, protecting does, and placing restrictions upon hunting for the market.

Whether any change is made in the season or not, the Board is of opinion that some provision which will have a tendency to increase the proportion of bucks killed, as compared with does, is absolutely necessary. There appears to be no doubt that there are too many does killed under the present law and that the proportion of bucks now in the woods is far too

great. This is in accordance with universal experience in the preservation and breeding of all species of game, and the Board has recommended changes in the law with this end in view, in connection with the number of deer allowed to be killed by each hunter.

Ruffed Grouse, Partridge.—So far as the more settled portions of the Province are concerned, the hope of increasing the stock must depend upon arousing the interest of farmers in the money value of these birds upon their property.

At present farmers not only fail to recognize the money value of grouse, but are, for the most part, ignorant of its valuable character as a destroyer of weeds and insects, and the insignificant amount of damage which even an excessive number would do to the crops.

The food habits of these birds have been very extensively examined by the United States Department of Agriculture, and their report of the examination of a very large number of birds taken at different periods of the year shows that about eleven per cent. of the food consisted of insects, twenty-eight per cent. fruit, mostly berries, eleven per cent. seeds, mostly of weeds, and forty-eight per cent. leaves and buds.

The insects include grasshoppers, cut worms, army worms, potato beetle, chinch bug, spiders, etc., etc.

The principal effort which has been made in the past for the preservation of these birds consist in the prohibition of sale, which is effective to 1910. The Board is of opinion that this prohibition should be enforced more effectively than has been the case in the past, and if this is done it is hoped the birds may be sufficiently plentiful by the date named to permit of a limited sale being allowed under special restrictions, but in that event it will probably be found necessary to considerably shorten the open season.

Quail have now been protected for two years. Whether shooting should be allowed this year or not can be best decided after the breeding season is well advanced, and action can be taken if necessary by Order-in-Council as in former years.

Duck.—A certain number of hunters have asked that the open season for these birds should not open until September 15th, or even October 1st, but the Board found that the reasons given were of merely local application and do not recommend that any change be made. The present season opens quite late enough to be fair to the northern parts of the Province.

Special Provisions for Protection of Game, s.s. 8-14.

Deer.—The present law prohibiting any person from killing more than two deer has never been enforced, the general practice being that parties of hunters bring out a total of two deer apiece, although individual members may have killed more than two, others killing only one or none at all.

The Board is of opinion that the present law should be changed and that some reasonable and enforceable provision should be substituted.

The Board is not impressed with the arguments of those who say that no restriction should be placed upon the killing of does because of the difficulty of distinguishing before shooting. No doubt it is sometimes difficult to distinguish, especially in the case of young bucks, but if the stock is to be kept up hunters must recognize the necessity for giving the does more protection than bucks, and must submit at times to the loss of an opportunity.

The Board recommends that parties hunting together be allowed to kill a total of two for each member of the party holding a license, but that

no one member of the party should kill more than one doe and that s.s. 3 of s. 8 be amended accordingly.

The word deer should be added to s.s. (2) thereby prohibiting the killing of fawns under the age of one year.

Waterfowl.—Complaint has been made of the methods of market hunters who use very large numbers of decoys placed in open water at a considerable distance from shore. The Act at one time contained a provision forbidding this practice, which is objectionable as preventing the birds from harboring and as being unfair to the ordinary sportsman using an ordinary outfit of decoys.

This question ought to be specially investigated, which the Board has not been able to do, and must, therefore, reserve any recommendation until next year.

Automatic Guns.

Both last year and the year before the Board recommended that the use of these guns be forbidden and legislation was introduced last year for that purpose. A most vigorous lobby was, however, conduced in the interest of the manufacturers against the bill, which was ultimately killed.

The Board recommends most emphatically that the use of these weapons be prohibited. Special attention has been given to the investigation of statements made by the opponents of the measure last session, to the effect that sportsmen generally approve of the gun, are opposed to its prohibition and are of opinion that it is not an unduly destructive or unsportsmanlike weapon. Almost every witness who has appeared before the Board has been questioned and many have been spoken to in private, with the result that not a single voice has been raised in support of it.

It is objectionable as being unduly destructive, because with little or no practice it can be used as rapidly as a repeating gun in the hands of a highly trained expert, and it is especially destructive where a bevy of partridge or quail do not all take wing at the same instant.

The most conclusive objection, however, against this gun is that by its use large numbers of birds are wounded which would otherwise escape untouched. The difficulty of estimating the range of birds aimed at is well known, and where the sportsman can shoot four or five times by merely pressing the trigger, the temptation to continue shooting is irresistible, the result being that one, two or even three shots are discharged at a distance too great for killing, and numbers of birds are hit which are able to escape for the time only to die within a day or two.

Possession, purchase, sale.—The Board is of opinion that, for the reasons above stated, the cold storage of game should be confined to the open season and to a reasonable period thereafter, taking in the holiday season, and that the prohibition of the possession of game in close season should apply equally to the sportsman and his friends and to warehousemen, dealers and would-be purchasers. The present law controlling the sale of game in the open season should be made uniform by extending it to hotels, restaurants and clubs.

The possession of all species of game should, therefore, be prohibited in each year from January 1st until the commencement of the open season.

For the purpose of supplying, as far as possible, the demand for game, the Board recommends that pheasants and grouse imported from Great Britain be allowed to be sold at all times, subject, of course, to supervision and to proof of actual importation.

Transportation and Exportation.—The law against the exportation of game has been systematically violated, especially in the case of partridge

and duck, and the Board recommends that stringent measures should be adopted against parties exporting game concealed in packages containing fish or other merchandise.

Sub-section 3 of section 16 should be amended so as to allow the transportation through the Province of any game or skins lawfully taken outside of the Province, accompanied by an affidavit to that effect.

A section should be added to section 16 providing for the confiscation and forfeiture of the entire contents of any package in which game is concealed or attempted to be exported, in violation of this Act.

Game Wardens.—The Board recommends that for the purpose of enforcing the game laws the Province be divided into districts, for each of which a warden should be appointed, and that in addition four wardens and a chief warden should form a headquarters staff, available for service in all parts of the Province when required.

Deputy Wardens.—It is not possible to make any general regulation governing the duties and mode of payment of deputy wardens. In some places some ought to be paid by salary, in others not; some should be asked to devote their whole time to enforcing the law, others would only be required for a few weeks or months in each year. Speaking generally, however, the Board recommends that wherever possible they should be paid by salary.

The Board has found that altogether too many deputy wardens have been appointed, many of them upon the recommendations of persons not specially interested in game protection, and has, therefore, dismissed and cancelled the appointments of all deputy wardens, and has passed a regulation providing that none of them should be reappointed and no new appointments made, except upon the recommendation of the warden for the district in which the applicant resides, or is intended to serve.

Attention is drawn to the fact that no portion of the license fees and fines collected under the provisions of the Act have at any time been placed at the disposal of the Board by Order-in-Council to enable salaries to be paid to deputy wardens. If a gun license is imposed as recommended by the Board a sufficient fund will be provided for this purpose, and for grants to County Game Protective Associations. If the Legislature does not see fit to carry out this suggestion the Board respectfully requests that a substantial sum of money be annually placed at their disposal pursuant to this section.

Gun License.

The Board is of opinion that a gun license for which an annual fee of $1 should be charged would be generally approved by sportsmen, provided that the proceeds be exclusively used for the purpose of game preservation.

Apart altogether from the question of providing revenue for this purpose, such a provision would be a valuable aid in controlling the use of guns and rifles by tourists in close season, and would also tend to put a stop to the destruction of insectivorous birds by small boys armed with 22 calibre rifles, and cheap shot guns.

Hunting Licenses.

The Board is of opinion that the most satisfactory means of obtaining accurate information as to the number of moose and deer killed annually, and of compelling hunters to observe the law, would be by compelling all hunters to employ licensed guides who would be officers of the Department, and would make annual returns.

This proposition, however, meets with strong opposition, and while it is probable that, in the future, the question of compelling all guides to take out licenses will come up for consideration, the Board recommends that each person taking out a license be required within two weeks after the close of the open season to make a return to the Department of the amount of game killed, and of any violations of the law that may have come under his notice.

Non-resident Licenses.—It has been suggested that the non-resident license fee be increased. The fee is no doubt small compared with that charged by some Provinces and States, but the Board is of opinion that it would be neither reasonable nor politic to increase it at the present time.

The Board has been urged to recommend that residents of the Province of Quebec be not required to take out non-resident licenses.

This request does not come from residents of the Province of Quebec, who so far as the Board has been able to ascertain are quite satisfied with the present law. It is urged by residents of this Province who are interested in private preserves leased from the Province of Quebec, and who wish to see non-resident license fees abolished in both Provinces.

The Board has carefully investigated the matter and is of opinion that the above request is not reasonable, and that the present law (s. 3, s.s. 3) amply provides against any unfairness to residents of Quebec or other Provinces.

Indians and Settlers.

The provision exempting Indians and settlers from the operation of the Act have been greatly abused. The Board recommends that such exemptions be confined to the cases dealt with by Order-in-Council, and that the word "settlers" be struck out and the word "farmers" be substituted therefor. This provision was only intended for the benefit of farmers, but people residing in towns and villages, who are not settlers properly so called, claim exemption from the Act with the result that, in many cases, it has been found impossible to enforce the law.

Insectivorous Birds.—The Board is of opinion that licenses under the Act for the protection of insectivorous birds have been too freely granted, and recommends that the Act be amended so that such licenses may only be granted on the recommendation of a professor or lecturer of the Department of Biology or Ornithology of one of the Universities of the Province.

The above recommendations have all received the most careful consideration of the Board and the unanimous approval of all the Commissioners, and it is hoped that they will meet with your approval and with the approval of the Legislature.

The Board also submits herewith a draft revised Act embodying the amendments recommended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. S. OSLER,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

Toronto, January 15th, 1906.

H. S. Osler, Esq., K.C.,

Chairman Ontario Game Commission.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your respectful consideration and approval the work of the Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

During the legislative session of 1905 amendments were made to the game laws, extending the close season for several species of game and fur-bearing animals, and prohibiting the sale and barter of others until 1910. The usual records, copies of orders-in-council, and other matters connected with the work of the Commission, will appear in this report, which, I venture to hope, will have the approval of yourself and colleagues. It is again my pleasant duty to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me by the press, railroad, steamboat and express companies.

Wardens.

Changes have been made in staff of wardens in charge of districts. Mr. H. K. Smith, of Belleville, having had charge of the eastern district, has been succeeded by Mr. Geo. W. Fitzgerald, of Peterboro. Mr. Fitzgerald has had the misfortune to be laid up from a severe attack of paralysis, with, I regret to say, the prospect of his being able to resume the duties of the position very remote. Mr. F. C. Quallins, of Windsor, who has been in charge of the western district, has been succeeded by Mr. W. D. Wigle, of Ridgetown, who has given very effective service in that important district. Amendments were made to the Act at the last session of the Legislature allowing the appointment of two more wardens, for the purpose of giving the necessary supervision to the important districts of Algoma and Nipissing, so urgently required. Mr. John Hearst, of Richard's Landing, has been appointed warden in charge of Algoma, and gives promise of making a very efficient officer. Mr. W. D. Pardiac, of North Bay, appointed warden of the Nipissing District, has, no doubt, to the best of his ability, enforced the game laws in his district. Mr. J. H. Willmott, of Beaumaris, warden in charge of the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts, has, with his usual ability and sound judgment, caused the game laws to be generally respected by the thousands of hunters and tourists who visit his district. Mr. J. A. Gill, of Dunnville, warden in charge of the southern district, has given efficient service, and caused the game laws to be fairly well respected on the southern frontier. The Provincial Inspectors and other officers of the Attorney-General's Department, Crown Lands Agents and Fire Rangers, have all rendered valuable assistance in enforcing the game laws. The latter, during the past tourist and hunting seasons, have done effective work in the Temagami Reserve.

Deputy Wardens.

There has been a large increase in the number of deputy wardens during the year, which will, no doubt, be more than offset by necessary changes during the current year. The records show 422 on the list, many of whom during the year have given very effective service.

Game Laws.

I regret the causes necessitating my drawing your attention to the imperative necessity for more stringent laws being enacted for the purpose of curtailing—or even abolishing—the special privileges at present accorded Indians and so-called settlers, trappers and poachers in general, who locate in the back woods of the Province, not for the alleged purpose of clearing land and farming, but for the purpose of enabling them to lead a lazy, loafing life, supplying lumber camps, summer hotels and tourists with game during the respective close seasons. Indians should no longer be allowed to kill game and fur-bearing animals, on the public domain, during the close seasons. Both Indians and so-called settlers bear a strong resemblance to wolves, they recognize no close seasons, age or sex. Cow or calf moose is always preferred when required for food, and killed accordingly, irrespective of season or condition. A few years ago an Indian was hired by two supposed white animals, or brutes, to conduct them to a moose yard early in the month of March, in the vicinity of Sturgeon Falls, and assisted them to kill three cow moose, all heavy in calf. A year or two later settlers killed a number of does in similar condition, near Burk's Falls. The parties guilty of these violations were fined, but what amount of fines would be adequate punishment for such unnatural offences. It is the practice of settlers in unorganized territory to provide accommodation for tourists during the summer season, the attraction being the settler's ability to furnish his guests with all kinds of game during the close season. In consequence of the special privileges he claims the right to do so. Many of these bogus settlers have sub-contracts getting out lumber and railroad ties, they also claim the right, as settlers, to supply the men employed by them with game at all seasons. I regret the necessity of again drawing your attention to the continued abuse and misuse of settlers' hunting permits. When the system of resident deer hunters' licenses as introduced—the Government realizing that it might be a hardship to many of the poor settlers in the back townships, compelling them to procure a $2 license—authorized by order-in-council the issuing of hunting permits, presumably only for men actually residing on and working their farms in the exempted districts. Complaints are made that professional men, storekeepers and artisans residing in towns and villages in the exempted districts claim to be settlers, and claim the right to hunt and kill deer on settlers' permits. Most of these men are better able to buy licenses than many hunters living in older settled portions of the Province who make strong complaints of the injustice. I respectfully suggest that the word farmer be substituted for settler, to prevent an agitation ensuing amongst the thousands of licensees for the abolition of these permits.

To prevent the extermination of ruffed grouse, better known as partridge, further restrictive legislation is urgently required to enable your Commission to cope with and overcome the miserable subterfuges of those engaged in the illegal traffic. The almost total absence of partridge in many of the neighboring States, resulting in high prices being offered for them, has resulted in all possible means and evasions, not only to get these grand game birds out of the Province, but to enable them to be served unlawfully on the tables of those who should know better than to engage in such illegal transactions. This work of extermination is not confined to the illiterate and ignorant poachers. Many of our so-called respectable sportsmen have no scruples against killing large numbers of partridges and illegally selling them to pay the expenses of their hunting trips. To remedy to some extent these infractions a reasonable limit should be placed on the number allowed

to be killed by one person in one season, and transportation of partridge should be positively prohibited unless accompanied by the party shooting them, and who should be compelled, if required, to make affidavit to the effect that he had legally shot the partridges found in his possession.

Reports still reach me to the effect that many owners of timber limits, and pulp companies, are in collusion with their managers and foremen in having their respective camps supplied with moose meat and venison. If the retention of these leases and right to work the limits depended on the strict observance of the game laws it would have a most salutary effect.

Complaints are made by deputy wardens that local Justice of the Peace, and in some cases Magistrates, refuse informations, I presume for the same reason that many deputy wardens are afraid to take cognizance of infractions, viz., for fear of the ultimate results to their buildings, cattle, etc. This proves the necessity of wardens in charge of districts having the ability and discretion to make them effective Justices of the Peace or Magistrates, men having the courage and ability to decide all cases tried by them with equal justice to all, irrespective of circumstances.

Another question receiving considerable attention, viz., that non-residents are taking too much out of the Province in comparison with amount of license fee paid by them. Many of the moose heads taken from the Province during the past open season were worth from $75 to $100. In addition to a moose or caribou the license allows them 2 deer and 100 ducks. This is considerably more than an equivalent for the $25 license fee.

Game in the Province.

Duck shooting during the late open season was not as satisfactory as in the preceding season, not from the scarcity of ducks, but from continued unfavorable weather, and the large number of shooters at the various resorts, to a large extent keeping the ducks on the move, and driving them from the bays and marshes to the open waters of the lakes. There have been few complaints of illegal duck shooting during the past season by non-residents, in the St. Clair district, in a large measure due to the effective work of Warden Wigle, and the deputy wardens of his district, they having had the use of a power launch when required. The work of our deputy wardens on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River has not been so effective, owing to the large number of very fast steam yachts and launches from American ports patrolling the river and duck resorts on the lake. This class of poaching can only be stopped by our wardens having a boat to patrol the lake and river fast enough to overhaul the poachers before they can reach American waters. To keep such a boat in commission for at least four months each year would be a very costly process, even though some captures and confiscations were made.

All possible efforts should be made to prohibit the use of steam yachts, power launches and sail boats, in any way connected with the hunting, killing or capture of ducks or other wild fowl.

Ruffed grouse or partridge are still to be found in large numbers in localities remote from railroads and settlements in the northern portions of the Province, but are reported less numerous during the past open season in localities more accessible to pot-hunters of both high and low degree.

I again, as in my last report, take the liberty of making a strong appeal on behalf of that grand and plucky little game bird, so dear to the hearts of all true sportsmen, our handsome little friend, the quail, also locally known as "Bob-White." It will require the active co-operation of farmers and sportsmen with the Government and your Commission in their efforts

to re-stock many of the depleted quail grounds. A combination of adverse circumstances has had the effect of depleting many sections of quail in districts where formerly found in abundance. The substitution of wire fences for the old snake rail and stump ones have, to a large extent, deprived these hardy little game birds of both food and shelter, both so necessary to enable them to endure and survive our usual long and severe winters. This in conjunction with several wet and unfavorable breeding seasons, has made it imperative on all who are interested in perpetuating this useful species of game birds to give the Government all possible assistance in the re-stocking work now in progress. The action of the Government, making provision for importing live quail, and making close seasons from year to year, is warmly endorsed by sportsmen in general. The appropriation for the purpose of purchasing live quail has been placed at the disposal of one of your colleagues, Mr. H. M. Graydon, who, I trust, will be more successful than we were last spring, when the export of quail from the United States was prohibited.

Snipe.—Sportsmen report not having had the success in killing these erratic birds as in open season of 1904.

Woodcock.—In my report of 1904 I referred to these grandest of all game birds as follows: "That each succeeding year brings them in largely reduced numbers to the Province. For the first time in [illegible] fifty years I failed to either see or shoot woodcock, though hunting [illegible] in the usual resorts." This has not resulted from the numbers shooting [illegible] Ontario, the principal breeding grounds of these beautiful and elusive [illegible] rds. The unrestrained and unlimited slaughter prevailing in the Southern States, the winter home of the woodcock, is rapidly leading to extermination. The practical extermination of the buffalo was brought about by the same causes, viz., unreasoning greed and the scramble for the all-powerful and almighty dollar. Will a halt be called before it is too late to be effective? I am afraid not, experience says no.

Capercailzie.—Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of Algonquin Park, where the imported birds were liberated two years ago, reports that a number of them have been seen during the past summer. From the reports one may safely infer that these grand birds have found their surroundings suited to their requirements, and are there to stay.

Moose and Deer.

The long and severe winters of 1903-4 were not favorable for either moose or deer. The snow in the northern districts covering the ground to a depth of 3 or 4 feet for four months, not only covering the usual food of the deer, but making it very difficult for either moose or deer to leave the yards to procure food. Under such adverse circumstances it is surprising to learn that 3,310 carcasses of deer were carried by the express companies during the open season of 1905, compared with 3,040 in 1904, an increase of 270. This number, large as it is, does not represent more than one-fourth of the number of deer annually killed in the Province. Deer are reported less numerous in districts that have been hunted over for many years. It is reasonable to expect that the large increase in the number of lumber camps, and blasting operations in connection with railway construction, has a tendency to drive both deer and moose further north to more retired localities.

During the open season 150 heads of moose were carried by express and railroad companies. A number of very fine heads were left in charge of guides and agents of the Hudson's Bay Company for subsequent shipment, in consequence of many of the rivers and streams being frozen over in Octo-

ber. Many parties from this cause were compelled to leave their entire outfits in the woods to be brought out later on when the usual methods of winter travel are practicable. The heads left in the woods have recently been brought out, and will, no doubt, justify the statement that fully 200 moose were killed in the Province during the open season of 1905.

Fur-bearing Animals.

In some localities both otter and beaver are reported to be increasing, in others the reports are not so favorable. The high prices paid for these valuable furs is a strong inducement to Indians and others to engage in the illegal business, especially so when encouraged by the old established and powerful fur companies. I made an example of one of these companies a few months back, they having paid $1,000.00 for the furs seized from one of their alleged agents, which will, I trust, cause others to have a more wholesome respect for the game laws of Ontario.

Insectivorous Birds.

Seventy-one permits to take insectivorous birds and eggs were issued during the year to the same number of alleged naturalists and students, an increase of moose compared with 1904. I stated in my last report that large numbers of our summer visitors, that are such an important factor in making our lawns and gardens so attractive, are wantonly killed by mischievous boys. Police officers and constables in their respective municipalities should be instructed to stop such wanton destruction, and enforce the provisions of the Insectivorous Bird Act.

Licenses.

5,595 deer hunters' licenses, 230 moose licenses, and 443 non-resident licenses; also 2,495 settlers' permits were issued. These returns are not complete, several issuers having failed to make returns.

As you are aware, your predecessor as chairman of the Ontario Game Commission, Mr. Montague, A. A. Smith's term of office expired April 1st, 1905, he declining re-appointment.

I wish to express my warmest thanks and sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy accorded me by Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister in charge of the Commission, your predecessor, Mr. A. A. Smith, and yourself; also to my clerk, Mr. J. H. Pegg, whose faithful and intelligent services have done so much in making the work of the Commission successful.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden.

Beaumaris, 30th December, 1905.

E. Tinsley, Esq.,
Chief Game Warden, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report in respect to game in that portion of the Province over which I have charge.

During the past open season for deer there were, as usual, crowds of hunters in the northern portions of the Province, amongst whom those from the United States formed a noticeable feature. By all accounts the number procured by each individual hunter averaged much below that of the last few years, several clubs having returned home without a single trophy, whilst in many cases parties procured their full compliment. The disagreeable weather experienced during the hunting season may, perhaps, be accountable in some measure for this, as it was unfit to turn out on several days.

Deer have certainly increased in many quarters which have been deserted by hunters for some seasons, on account of the supply having been cleaned out, or almost so. Taking the supply as a whole, I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that there is a diminishing in the number of deer. This cannot be wondered at, when the vast number of hunters who come into the country, and who now penetrate into some of the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the deer, is taken into consideration; also to the privileges enjoyed by settlers in the unorganized townships. The latter, I think, should be prohibited killing deer between the 1st January and 1st July, and partridges between 1st January and 1st September.

For the next two years I predict no falling off in the number of deer killed in the hunting season, although the supply will be drawn on to an alarming extent. The reason of this is that the James Bay Railway and the C.P.R. (Toronto and Sudbury branch) will be in operation, and, as these will pass through the best deer country on the continent, the influx of hunters and the slaughter of deer will be enormous. I am afraid that in the near future more stringent measures will have to be adopted for the preservation of our game, and what shape these will take will require a great deal of consideration, so as to make the laws the least prejudicial to any class of hunters. I firmly believe that the prohibition of hounding is the key note to the preservation of our deer. If dogs were stopped a whole month might safely be thrown open to hunters. This would not, however, find favor with the majority of outside hunters, many of whom argue that more deer could be killed still-hunting. There are certainly some old hunters who could kill more by this means, but there is always the law which limits the number. I have noticed that a suggestion has been made to throw open the whole month of October. This, I am afraid, would never do, as many hunters make the open season their annual vacation, as much for the healthful benefits derived from camping out, as for the sake of sport. It is altogether likely that many would procure their compliment the first few days they were out, and as very warm weather frequently occurs in this month, much venison would be spoiled, and many of the "non-law-abiding" class would cast this aside and go to work to procure fresh deer to take out with them. Were still-hunting enforced, does could be protected. This measure proved most satisfactory in California some years ago, its adoption resulting in a phenomenal increase in deer. Against still- hunting is the danger to human life being placed in jeopardy by the "careless class," but, if the season extended over four instead of two weeks, there would naturally be fewer hunters in the bush at the same time. Many advocate each man being restricted to one deer, this would certainly conduce to the keeping up of the supply.

The deputy game warden system is most unsatisfactory, and we can never expect to have a staff of good men under the present regulations. No good honest man will act, knowing that his sole remuneration consists of the fines imposed in cases in which he is the informant, and thus incurring the odium of his neighbors. I feel convinced that the suggestion I made

in my report some years ago, if carried out, would be the means of having the law respected and infringements brought to a minimum. This was to appoint a man (a settler) over every four or five townships, and pay him a small salary, he, of course, would not be expected to devote all his time to the work, but would be in a position to hear of any infractions occurring on his territory. He should also be paid for his time whilst engaged in prosecutions, but should not receive any moiety of the fine. I believe that were this plan adopted the salaries of these men could be paid out of the fines collected, and the game would, I am sure, increase. Fortunately we have some good deputies whose interest is centred in the protection of the game, and whose object is not the possession of "what there is in it."

Partridges, as a rule, are scarce this fall, and my experience has been that old birds and "singles" have been the rule. A close season of a year or two would be most beneficial.

Although I have made many enquiries I have not heard of any of the capercailzie having been seen this year.

Beaver, it is most gratifying to notice, have spread and increased wonderfully in many sections, which a few years ago were depleted.

The laws on the whole have been well observed, and it is encouraging to hear many who were formerly opposed to restrictions, champion the cause of protection, this principally amongst settlers, who are commencing to appreciate the monetary value of the advent of the outside hunter.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN H. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

RIDGETOWN, December 31st, 1905.

E. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont.:

SIR.—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report concerning the condition of game and fur-bearing animals in this district.

Quail have increased wonderfully during the past two seasons. They were thought to be nearly extinct two years ago, mostly on account of the severe winters, but from what I have seen and heard we are in a fair way to recover our old-time sport with "Bob White." Some farmers have been good enough to feed them during the winter, and the sportsmen generally are looking out for their welfare. It is the opinion of the sportsmen in general that it should be made illegal to carry a gun in pursuit of rabbits during the close season on other game.

PARTRIDGE.

Partridges are fairly plentiful in some localities of Kent, Elgin and Lambton Counties, with very few in Essex. They will eventually go as our forests disappear. I have heard of a few making fairly good bags in different localities, but it required a good dog and a good one behind the gun to accomplish this result, as he has become a very wary bird, on account of the constant pursuit to which he is subjected wherever found.

BLACK SQUIRRELS.

Black squirrels the past fall were more plentiful than for many years, and although a great many were shot off, I am satisfied that there are enough left for seed, but as with our partridge so with our squirrels, as the forests disappear so must they.

Wild Duck.

From reports, and from what I have seen, would say that canvas back, red heads and blue bill are more plentiful the past season than for many years, but mallards, blacks and grays are much scarcer, on account of the wild rice having disappeared from their feeding grounds, and in order to get any shooting on the latter it is necessary to scatter grain on their resorts. It is a known fact by all the sportsmen in this district, that the number of duck in the spring, on their flight north to their nesting grounds, is much greater than their flight south in the fall. The only way this can be accounted for is that they are unable to find their natural food in the marshes, and consequently resort to other localities for their livelihood.

Muskrats.

The above animals are very plentiful, in fact too much so for the farmer whose land is drained and dyked, on account of their burrowing through dykes and dams in times of high water, by weakening the dams and letting the water escape and flooding the lands, thereby destroying the crops.

Mink remain about in their usual numbers of former years.

Wild Geese.

They have been more plentiful the past season than in previous years, and several large bags have been made, but would advise the prohibiting the killing of geese in the marshes in the spring, on account of the close season on duck, the temptation being too great to let the duck escape and await the geese. There are not one in 500 geese taken that are killed in the marsh, but on their feeding grounds, viz., corn and wheat fields.

Deer.

From what I can learn, deer are not increasing in Essex and Kent Counties, largely on account of the timber being cut away, leaving them no protection.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. WIGLE,
Game Warden.

Richard's Landing, December 31st, 1905

E. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden, Toronto:

Sir,—I herewith beg to submit my annual report concerning the condition of game and fur-bearing animals in the district over which I have charge.

Regarding moose, all the evidence goes to show that throughout the District of Algoma a large increase in the number of these noble animals has been attained within recent years, notwithstanding the fact that many have been slaughtered contrary to the provision of the law.

Red deer are, if not increasing, fully maintaining their numbers throughout the district; on St. Joseph's Island they have increased materially. I would most respectfully call your attention to the fact that the privileges heretofore accorded to settlers in unorganized townships have been and are

shamefully abused, and in many cases these men have crossed over and shot deer on the lands of men who did not enjoy this privilege, simply because, more progressive, they had secured municipal organization, and were taxing themselves to make public improvements by which their less energetic neighbors benefited.

I am glad to say that there are indications that the protection extended to the beaver is bearing fruit. In this respect I would respectfully recommend a further close season for this valuable animal.

Otter is exceedingly scarce. Muskrats are plentiful.

Ducks are perhaps holding their own.

Partridge in many parts of the district are reported plentiful on St. Joseph's Island. The Order-in-Council passed August 25th, 1905, meets the approval of all except the pot-hunter and storekeeper, who, if they had their way, there would very soon be no partridge to protect.

On the whole the law has been better observed than ever before, as evidenced by the greatly increased number of licenses sold, the revenue from this source far exceeding any previous year, non-residents contributing considerable in this way.

In this connection I beg to draw your attention to the fact that there is in this district a considerable coast line contiguous to the American border, and considerable poaching is done in this way by parties using steam and gasoline yachts.

This can only be stopped by providing your warden with facilities requisite to deal with such cases.

In conclusion, allow me to say that during the year our efforts have been more preventive than punitive, but where prosecutions have been instituted they have generally been successful.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. HEARST,
Game Warden.

DUNNVILLE, Dec. 30th, 1905.

Edwin Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.:

SIR,—I herewith submit to you my annual report for the south-eastern portion of Ontario relating to the protection of game birds and animals.

Generally speaking, I fear that game of all kinds is certainly not doing more than holding their own in my district during the last three years.

The main causes are, first, the enormous increase of young men who take a great pride in having a good modern gun and in giving all the exercise possible on any living thing that comes in their way during the open season, in the form of game birds and animals, even including insectivorous birds.

Another vigorous enemy that all our native birds suffer severely from is the increasing number of cats, which hunt them from early spring till late in the autumn. In fact, I come across them very frequently in the farmers' wood-lots and on the edges of larger stretches of woodland, park lots, hedges, fields, and almost everywhere that the birds may be found nesting.

Now, there are an increasing number of intelligent people in this district, who are taking a growing interest in this matter of bird protection and who advise me that at least the Game Commission might be induced to insist in the general protection of all useful birds by shortening the open season

from three months and a half to two months each year. If, as they believe, the real object is to preserve all useful birds, why not assist the game in its battle for existence and thus benefit future generations?

Ducks this season were in good supply, but did not remain so long on their old feeding grounds as formerly. They seemed to be restless especially along the Grand River, each flock, after its arrival only remaining one or two days, then starting up suddenly and circling around up and down the river for half an hour, apparently collecting their scattered numbers and then rising higher and higher in the air took a straight north-east direction. The shooting then would be poor for a couple of days, when the flocks would be seen coming in, but to show the same dislike in remaining longer with us, none staying more than three days on the Grand River, thus making the hunting very uncertain for shooters, they not knowing at what time to find them on the river. Of course, the commoner varieties remained until the close of the season in very small and scattered bevies. The cause of this at least on the Grand River was the fact that the water in the river was from two to three feet higher during all the open season than it has been for many years previously.

Since the Superintendent of Public Works has had the old dam rebuilt and all the locks and waste-wiers overhauled, the water in the river is completely under his control for the benefit of the mills along the Feeder. Apparently for these reasons the water in the upper river is held at from two to three feet higher than formerly, thus covering all the old feeding grounds this fall.

In other sections the duck shooting was about the same as in past years.

Wild geese were in good supply but not many were shot. They are a very wary bird to hunt and not many of our sports are equal to the task of shooting them. Corn and rye steeped in strong whiskey have been used in two places to capture them.

Snipe was in good supply in most localities except on the Grand River, where their wading or feeding grounds were buried under three feet of water.

Plover, hardly any to be found. Only in two sections could I learn of any being taken. I have not even seen a live one this season.

Wood cock, nearly all extinct in the largest part of the district.

Partridge afforded some good sport in three or four sections of this district, but on the whole are becoming much scarcer. As the bush is being cleared up by farmers, they are compelled to put up with smaller patches of cover where they are easily seen and hunted.

Quail was more plentiful in parts of this district than last year, but in other parts where they used to be quite numerous, there was but few to be seen. On the whole, they are retiring from this district.

Squirrel, both black and gray, were not so plentiful as in former years. The boys with their modern guns are thinning them very fast.

Muskrats are still quite plentiful and about the only game animal showing no signs of being beaten in its battle for life.

And now in summing up the general situation and the opinion throughout this district of all parties interested in game protection, the conclusion is that the open season, at least for this district, should not commence before the fifteenth or twentieth of September.

I have the honor, sir, to be
Your obedient servant,

J. A. GILL.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 3rd day of April, 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. W. D. Wigle, of Thamesville, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the Western District, in the room and stead of Mr. F. C. Quallins, of Windsor, at a salary of Five hundred dollars ($500) per annum.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 5th day of April, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Deputy Game Warden E. T. Loveday, of Ottawa, be paid a salary of Three hundred dollars ($300) per annum in lieu of pay for time actually spent in the performance of the duties of his office, and fines retained by him as in the past.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 7th day of April, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that George W. Fitzgerald, of Peterborough, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the Eastern District at a salary of Six hundred dollars ($600) per annum in the room and stead of Mr. H. K. Smith, of Belleville.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 14th day of June, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. John Hearst, St. Joseph Island, be appointed Game Warden, in charge of the Algoma District, at a salary of Five hundred dollars ($500) per annum, such appointment to take effect from the 15th day of June, 1905.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 16th day of June, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. H. S. Osler, K.C., of Toronto, be appointed Chairman of the Ontario Game Commission, and that Messrs. Samuel Buchanan, of Windsor, and Marshall Graydon, of London, be appointed Members of the Board of Game Commissioners, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Osler, appointed Chairman, and W. B. Wells, who has resigned.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that Mr. William D. Pardiac, of North Bay, be appointed Game Warden in charge of the Northern section of Ontario, at a salary of Five hundred dollars ($500) per annum, such appointment to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1905.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 7 of *The Ontario Game Protection Act*, the hunting, killing or capture of Quail in the Province of Ontario be prohibited until the First day of November, 1906.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee of Council advise that pursuant to the provisions of sub-section 3 of section 7 of *The Ontario Game Protection Act*, the hunting, taking or killing of Partridge on St. Joseph's Island be prohibited for a period of three years from the 15th day of September, 1905.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Clerk, Executive Council.

ISSUERS OF HUNTING LICENSES, 1905.

J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
G. W. Fitzgerald, Peterboro.
A. Predhomme, Windsor.
John M. Deacon, Mattawa.
Thos. Torrance, North Bay.
A. E. Bradbury, Ottawa.
J. A. Levis, Sturgeon Falls.
Christopher Reid, Sudbury.
J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
J. C. Bartle, Niagara Falls.
Arthur Calbeck, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. R. Lowery, Gravenhurst.
Thos. Kennedy, Parry Sound.
D. McKelvie, New Liskeard.
John A. Gill, Dunnville.
C. J. Hollands, Fort Frances.
Wm. Harris, Jr., Day Mills.
Neil McDougall, Port Arthur.
James Stewart, Brockville.
A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
Robert Jordan, Byng Inlet.
E. C. Bennett, Ahmic Harbor.
F. T. Pattison, Bridgeburg.
C. E. E. Ussher, Montreal.
J. E. Armstrong, Biscotasing.
A. Brouillard, Port Severn.
John Hearst, Richard's Landing.
Thomas Flesher, Cutler.
A. E. Storie, Webbwood.
W. D. Wigle, Ridgetown.
John Hines, Barrie.
R. H. Menzie, Burk's Falls.
M. B. Alison, Temagami.
A. Monteith, Rosseau.
George Simmons, Bracebridge.
William Climie, Listowel.
John Nott, Port Perry.
William Fielding, Minden.
J. C. Raphael, Mallorytown.
J. B. Ross, Cannington.
H. S. Cameron, Beaverton.
John Malone, Brechin.
William McRae, Longford Mills.
Thomas Purdy, Cooper's Falls.
Jacob Dafoe, Zephyr.
Joseph McGrath, Rathburn.
William Hartmier, Milverton.
Walter Turnbull, Guelph.
F. Anthony, Norval.
Daniel O'Byrne, South Indian.
Reuben H. Webb, Barrie.
J. S. McColl, Wooler.
P. W. Dafoe, Napanee.
T. C. Savage, Waterford.
W. H. Martin, Woodstock.
Chas. E. Boyd, Simcoe.
Peter Suffel, Winchester.
W. M. Saucier, Chesterville.
H. D. Hammell, Tottenham.
R. G. Logan, Mount Wolf.
Robert Neilly, Bradford.
George Eady, Renfrew.
John T. Hart, Madoc
Alex. Howe, Queensboro.
R. E. Moore, Esq., Actinolite.
Chas. J. Boldrick, Stirling.
W. F. Bleecker, Marmora.
Isaiah A. Eby, Bancroft.
Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
William G. McKay, Madawaska.
J. H. Anderson, Whitney.
Chas. Rollins, Coe Hill Mines.
Eli T. Lumb, Fort Stewart.
J. A. Cunningham, Maynooth.
Sidmer Sargent, St. Ola.
Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
John R. Button, Stouffville.
William Prust, Haliburton.
Richard Barrett, Powassan.
W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
Arch. Bradshaw, Lindsay.
H. W. Steels, King.
Capt. D. McLaren, Alliston.
Wm. W. Pittard, Almonte.
Robert Burris, Perth.
Geo. W. Smiley, St. Thomas.
James Martin, Hillsdale.
Charles Bond, Aurora.
A. McDonald, Sundridge.
Richard Cole, South River.
W. B. McDonald, Dundalk.
W. D. Davis, Tweed.
S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
D. McFarlane, Midland.
J. S. Rogers, Toronto.
W. J. Moody, Berlin.
John Stark, Hespeler.
William Panton, Milton.
T. W. Robinson, Collingwood.
Albert Dafoe, Baldwin.
John Allard, Sault Ste. Marie.
W. P. Hinton, Ottawa.
Lincoln Hutton, Bolton.
S. L. Doolittle, Berlin.
Wm. J. Malley, Deseronto.
F. Motheral, Plattsville.
William Watters, Drumbo.
William Higgins, Day Mills.
J. A. Skelding, Shelburne.
John F. Russell, Loring.
Andrew Crawford, Penetang.
C. O. Beam, St. Catharines.
R. M. Effrick, Niagara Falls.
William Smeaton, Inglewood.
William A. Brodie, Unionville.
T. LaChapelle, Embrun.
A. W. Cohoe, So. Woodslee.
Wm. Mathieson, Havelock.
S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
D. A. Fraser, Norwood.
J. T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
J. D. McKay, Newmarket.
John James, Lanark.
Austin Moran, Dacre.
Joseph Richardson, Markdale.
Fred. Long, Kolapore.
C. G. Staples, Kirkfield.
John H. Ramer, Markham.
Patrick Carroll, Trenton.
J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
A. Leach, Millbrook.

ISSUERS OF HUNTING LICENSES, 1905.—*Continued.*

H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
George Mitchell, Flesherton.
Robert Morgan, Carleton Place.
David Williams, Gooderham.
A. H. Brandon, Kinmount.
J. B. Sauche, Maverville.
Hugh Rankin, Prescott.
Thomas Upton, Sprucedale.
Andrew Hunter, Morewood.
W. R. Craig, Russell.
B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
F. Iveson, Metcalf.
F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch.
J. P. LaBrash, Maple Island.
William Dafoe, Avon.
James Packham, Brampton.
Charles Hull, Newboro.
M. W. McEwen, Brantford.
W. H. Blair, Arthur.
J. D. Wagar, Enterprise.
D. A. Scott, Arden.
D. H. Smith, Yarker.
T. W. Jackson, Orono.
J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
R. McConkey, Kearney.
Geo. Morrison, Callendar.
Edmund Molloy, Fournier.
Chris. Nixon, Elmvale.
J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
Nap Longtin, The Brook.
Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
W. C. VanLoon, Hagersville.
W. G. Otto, Vars.
E. A. Garnham, Straffordville.
A. Montgomery, Sebright.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
W. H. Cannon, Sharbot Lake.
F. J. Barber, Georgetown.
J. H. Lewis, Smith's Falls.
J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
Chas. H. Cassan, Campbellford.
Geo. G. Johnston, Minesing.
E. M. York, Verona.
Wm. Whetstone, Lakeside.
James Myers, Orchard.
R. E. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
Hiram Hales, Brigden.
W. D. Black, Parham.
W. F. Gibson, Grimsby.
Geo. W. Hare, Tillsonburg.
Isaac Allen, Mississippi Station.
F. W. Sieveright, Burk's Falls.
John Hewitt, Brussels.
D. Somerville, Stayner.
E. T. Palmer, Guelph.
A. J. Cross, Vankleek Hill.
Frank Bliss, Buttonville.
Patrick Barrett, Calabogie.
A. Almas, Folden's Corners.
Samuel Turner, London.
E. G. Mitchell, Pembroke.
C. T. Smith, Maxville.
J. A. Anderson, Seaforth.
J. W. Davis, Sydenham.
F. J. Gates, Westbrook.
John A. Dowker, Hartington.
Junius Bradley, Aylmer.
George Rice, Oshawa.
William Brill, Sand Point.
Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg.
J. N. Stong, Woodbridge.
John Lunn, Galt.
Wm. D. Pardiac, North Bay.
John Bell, Utopia.
Robert Murchie, Gananoque.
H. Bingham, Crysler.
A. W. Wood, Plevna.
C. T. Cleland, Osgoode Station.
Alex. Smith, Thornbury.
J. E. H. Miller, Combermere.
Harry Ketchum, Ottawa.
Edward Fleming, Hastings.
Thos. H. Smith, Restoule.
T. A. Gourley, Killaloe Station.
J. H. Armstrong, Kinloss.
A. Leader, Meaford.
James Lochore, Blind River.
J. W. Johnson, Creemore.
J. T. Ireland, Harriston.
Michael Corkery, Trout Creek.
Geo. A. Dawson, Richmond.
Andrew Black, Richard's Landing.
William Beatty, Flinton.
James Reeves, Eganville.
Henry Drew, Long Lake.
Dr. Walters, East Toronto.
Stephen Lake, Westlake.
J. B. Furniss, Sunderland.
Wm. J. Annand, Orillia.
George Hawkins, Sutton West.
Chas. A. Dunkin, Vittoria.
Geo. W. Smiley, St. Thomas.
John Steeper, Mount Albert.
F. D. Stubbs, Port Carling.
H. S. May, Huntsville.
S. C. Campbell, Russelton.
Thos. H. Morton, Little Britain.
Isaac Korry, Maberly.
John Deacon, Bolingbroke.
H. D. Merewether, Guelph.
Chas. Herman, Frankford.
John W. London, Belleville.
R. J. Byers, Massey Station.
D. N. King, Codrington.
S. McLaughlin, Temagami.
William Young, Cloyne.
Herman Glaeser, Denbigh.
John Shillington, Reynoldston.
John Covell, Brighton.
Thomas Diamond, Cobourg.
Hugh Wilson, Elphin.
Robert McLarty, McLarty.
W. H. Saunders, Toronto.
G. S. McQuire, Algoma Mills.
H. A. Burk, Bruce Mines.
Charles Hunt, Rydal Bank.
J. H. Rowntree, Toronto Junction.
D. J. McKeown, North Bay.
Samuel Wesley, Barrie.
R. J. Waugh, Latchford.
Thomas Price, Price's Corners.
Arthur Quantz, Langstaff.

ISSUERS OF HUNTING LICENSES, 1905.—*Concluded.*

D. McDonald, Ardoch.
James Barnett, Mitchell.
James Moore, Lisle.
Chas. Griffiths, Uxbridge.
John Vicars, Uxbridge.
E. J. Fisher, Jordan Harbor.
G. E. Holmes, Clinton.
G. B. S. Jones, Paris.
John M. Percival, Addison.
G. F. Norval, Port Rowan.
Peter Findley, Cobcconk.
Charles Peel, Victoria Road.
James McCaughey, Uphill.
George Brooks, Bury's Green.
C. L. Keeling, Warren.
Albert Bottom, Bobcaygeon.
Thomas Austin, Fenelon Falls.
Amos Train, Kinmount.
J. W. Watson, Minden.
J. R. Erskine, Haliburton.
George Smith, Harrowsmith.
J. H. Laughlin, New Lowell.
J. Glendinning, Vallentyne.
W. J. Beatty, Midland.
Chas. Millard, Coldwater.
John McInnes, Lavant.
Samuel Whalen, Penetang.
T. E. Argue, Carp.
John Fox, Lewisham.
W. E. Stoddart, Cookstown.
F. J. Schieder, Atikokan.
T. H. Webster, Elora.
R. T. Agar, Ingersoll.
W. H. Cook, Corbyville.
F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.
R. A. Matheson, Eganville.
Wm. Kavanagh, Queensville.
G. T. S. Train, Haileybury.
John Kinney, Gore Bay.
James McNairn, Iroquois.
John Lakens, Petworth.
D. McGilvery, Little Current.
J. T. Burns, Manitowaning.
W. E. Tookey, Latchford.
A. M. Sutherland, Ottawa.
John J. Dewhirst, So. Woodslee.
H. G. Todd, Randolph.
Wm. J. Spencer, Niagara Falls.
Andrew Walker, Tenby Bay.
F. W. Lyon, Toronto.
S. G. Smith, Northport.
R. A. Foster, Picton.
Wm. McCullough, Wellington.
Joseph Cearns, Scotia Junction.
S. W. Howey, Straffordville.
T. C. Hamilton, Grand Valley.
C. H. Rose, Tamworth.
J. D. McIntosh, Point Au Baril.
J. J. Hadley, Hadlington.
J. H. Martin, Spragge.
Thomas Chambers, Port Lambton.
R. K. Johns, Gravenhurst.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1905.

C. Meredith, Montreal.
F. L. Wanklyn, Montreal.
A. J. Dawes, Montreal.
John Nichols, Montreal.
D. Robertson, Montreal.
J. J. Slater, New York.
Dr. F. G. Wilson, Savannah, Ga.
J. T. Davies, New York.
A. H. Schmidt, Detroit, Mich.
R. S. Tracey, New York.
G. A. Farmer, Montreal.
S. G. Roach, New York.
Belden Roach, New York.
G. S. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
P. Hasbrouck, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
R. D. Winthrop, New York.
C. P. Scovill, Cleveland, O.
S. F. Haserot, Cleveland, O.
H. B. Coen, Marietta, O.
E. C. Striffler, New York.
W. T. McCulloch, Haworth, N.J.
C. W. Barnum, New York.
Wm. M. Barnum, New York.
E. J. Moeller, New York.
M. McMurray, Cleveland, O.
Leonard Rees, Logansport, Ind.
J. F. Waldo, Buffalo, N.Y.
R. P. Carroll, Newport, R.I.
D. D. Smyth, Utica, N.Y.
F. D. Smyth, Utica, N.Y.
J. R. Ricketson, Milwaukee, Wis.
G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass.
A. J. Drexel, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
S. A. Claplin, Lansing, Mich.
F. J. Jones, So. Knoxville, Tenn.
H. C. Auld, Atchison, Kan.
A. J. Jago, Mt. Gilead, O.
F. B. Blood, ————.
Henry Neumer, ————.
S. M. Smith, ————.
W. B. Dickerman, New York.
J. E. Moore, Alliance, Neb.
F. G. Bourne, New York.
C. M. Englis, New York.
H. W. Williams, New York.
L. H. Rowe, New York.
A. B. Croft, Camden, N.J.
J. D. Hite, Logansport, Ind.
A. J. Fawcett, Cleveland, O.
B. E. Wilson, Newfane, N.Y.
T. Thomas, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. S. Howe, Cleveland, O.
W. P. Clement, New York.
Thomas Rodd, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. R. Pisek, Burlington, Vt.
H. C. Pinkham, Burlington, Vt.
H. Steves, New York.
A. N. Rantoul, Boston, Mass.
H. G. Meredith, Detroit, Mich.
John T. Nichols, Detroit, Mich.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1905.—*Continued.*

S. Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. Jennings, Detroit, Mich.
W. Grills, Detroit, Mich.
Willard Frost, Buffalo, N.Y.
Louis Frost, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. Dunning, Montreal.
M. McConnell, Montreal.
A. Burton, Pittsburg, Pa.
C. S. Wallbridge, Toledo, O.
Mr. Striffle, Elwood, Pa.
C. H. Blatt, Elwood, Pa.
John Putney, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. A. Pierce, McKeesport, Va.
G. N. Smalley, Buffalo, N.Y.
D. Davis, Cleveland, O.
A. W. Kumlas, Cleveland, O.
Fred. Knapp, Wyandotte, Mich.
J. H. Bishop, Jr., Wyandotte, Mich.
Geo. B. Miller, Grosse Point, Mich.
W. McLean, Grosse Point, Mich.
A. B. Clark, Wyandotte, Mich.
M. M. Stanton, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. Bishop, Jr., Wyandotte, Mich.
Frank Marx, Wyandotte, Mich.
W. J. Higham, Detroit, Mich.
R. L. Baillie, Detroit, Mich.
J. M. Francis, Detroit, Mich.
E. G. Swift, Detroit, Mich.
J. H. Gray, New York.
W. J. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa.
D. Washburn, Marion, O.
J. S. Curtis, Marion, O.
O. W. Linkhast, Port William, O.
L. Day Jeffersonville, O.
J. T. Hoyle, Marion, O.
O. C. Seckel, Marion, O.
John Frame, Marion, O.
W. G. Kraus, Marion, O.
P. Carpenter, Marion, O.
C. G. Boozell, Portersville, Pa.
D. C. Anderson, Senickley, Pa.
J. Walters, Senickley, Pa.
D. A. Charles, Senickley, Pa.
Geoffrey Drage, London, Eng.
D. B. Fleary, Pleasant Hill, O.
C. E. Emrick, West Milton, O.
Will Norris, Troy, O.
Charles Buggs, Troy, O.
J. G. McDowell, Pittsburg, Pa.
John R. Gannister, ————.
C. O. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
Samuel Denney, Clayton, N.Y.
John Webber, Clayton, N.Y.
C. Marshall, New York.
Fred Comstock, Clayton, N.Y.
T. W. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Isaac Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. C. Bigelow, Wilson, N.Y.
Whitney Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. J. McElwaine, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. H. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. T. Sweeney, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. B. Sims, Youngstown, N.Y.
Dr. Mansperger, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. J. Wright, Demarest, N.Y.
J. C. Collins, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. J. Hill, Steubenville, O.
H. F. Giles, Wilson, N.Y.
H. S. Graves, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. G. Harris, Clearfield, Pa.
H. E. Hershey, Harrisburgh.
Phil B. Varilla, Paris, France.
Achiene Varilla, Paris, France.
Rene Varilla, Paris, France.
Gen. W. M. Healey, New York.
H. P. Quick, Homestead, Pa.
A. H. Quick, Homestead, Pa.
Albert Kinney, Homestead, Pa.
George A. Smith, Trenton, N.J.
W. W. Freeland, Lorraine, O.
Edw. Reinicke, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. G. Brownell Rochester, N.Y.
[illegible]ch Price, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. E. Beecher, Youngstown, O.
L. H. Brumbaugh, New York.
A. H. Nelson, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. L. Ames, Batavia, N.Y.
A. J. Squires, Batavia, N.Y.
J. L. Moore, Allegheny, Pa.
A. E. Evans, Allegheny, Pa.
W. J. Nichols, Allegheny, Pa.
E. T. Lord, Edgeworth, Pa.
F. P. Lincoln, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. D. Newson, New York.
H. R. Butler, New York.
Dr. D. St. John, Hackensack, N.J.
John Dunlop, Hackensack, N.J.
W. S. Ray, Harrisburg, Pa.
P. A. Hartmann, Harrisburg, Pa.
A. B. Tack, Harrisburg, Pa.
Garl G. Leo Wolf, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
A. A. Porter, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Clyde C. Yohe, Monongahela, Pa.
Z. B. Maples, Medina, O.
W. H. Nugent, Medina, O.
H. H. Hawkins, Xenia, O.
H. H. Conklin, Xenia, O.
W. O. Maddox, Xenia, O.
J. A. Snyder, Beaver Falls, Pa.
M. Bernies, Dayton, O.
L. T. Cleavenger, Xenia, O.
A. E. Hawkins, Dayton, O.
R. J. Fickenger, Conneaut, O.
B. C. Eades, Conneaut, O.
A. H. Huston, Columbus, O.
R. D. Rhodes, Columbus, O.
A. E. Webber, East Liverpool, O.
C. T. Larkins, East Liverpool, O.
C. L. McKee, East Liverpool, O.
J. P. Berklemmer, Salem, O.
Charles Satow, Wellsville, O.
Russell Thayer, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. J. Hoadley, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
R. Jackson, Conneaut Lake, O.
J. B. Butler, Andover, O.
A. E. Gertz, Toledo, O.
E. A. Montgomery, Toledo, O.
W. W. Montgomery, Port Clinton, O.
Thomas Ehrman, Toledo, O.
A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.
Fred Felt, Toledo, O.
D. D. Johnson, Toledo, O.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1905.—*Continued.*

S. B. McLean, Toledo, O.
Fred Preiss, Buffalo, N.Y.
Louis Fries, Buffalo, N.Y.
C T. Ortner, Buffalo, N.Y.
George Rappich, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. G. Volz, Buffalo, N.Y.
Wm. A. Rappich, ————.
G. A. Floss, ————.
J. Baynes, ————.
J. Bedell, ————.
John Hilberger, ————.
H. A. Hamilton, St. Joseph, Mich.
A. R. Morford, St. Joseph, Mich.
Geo. A. Peters, Columbus, O.
C. L. Stinson, Columbus, O.
W. R. Crobaugh, Alliance, O.
J. C. Cunningham, East Liverpool, O.
W. M. Foutts, East Liverpool, O.
R. Webber, East Liverpool, O.
F. W. Eddy, Detroit, Mich.
W. D. Tristem, Detroit, Mich.
A A. Allan, Montreal.
Sandy Hubbard, East Aurora, N.Y.
M. G. Chase, Medina, O.
Joseph Fretz, Princeton, Ill.
J. R. Batison, ————.
J. E Ward, ————.
H. T Ward, ————.
W. M. Batison, ————.
H. W. Myer, ————.
A. W. Rife, Austin, O.
G. W. Blackselle, New York.
T. H. Conklin, Port William, O.
Louis Cabot, Brookline, Mass.
R. H. Stevenson, Boston, Mass.
C. A. Griscom, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. L. Welch, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. C. Knight, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. J. Pope, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Palmer, Rochester, N.Y.
Frank Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Hathaway, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Henry M. Sage, Albany, N.Y.
A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
A. Hemenway, Boston, Mass.
W. R. Sawyer, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. R. Sutton, Hillsdale, Mich.
John Dillon, Radnor, Pa.
M. L. Croninberger, ————.
J. D. Myers, ————.
G. M. Rees, ————.
H. M. Joy, ————.
E. D. Johnson, ————.
J. W. Twining, ————.
O. J. Carter, ————.
O. P. Huffman, ————.
O. Brandeberry, ————.
Alfred Klein, ————.
S. H. Tuples, ————.
E. F. Huffman, ————.
E. G. Lane, ————.
J. F. Brandeberry, ————.
L. Duesler, ————.
F. B. Elliott, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. B. Elliott, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. W. Dunn, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jacob Bowens, Toledo, O.
G. C. Sheiffler, Toledo, O.
Fred Sheiffler, Toledo, O.
Rabb Geist, Toledo, O.
J. M. Roons, Toledo, O.
Fred Bowens, Toledo, O.
J. P. Evans, Toledo, O.
David Tice, Lockport, N.Y.
John H. Wilson, Lockport, N.Y.
F. W. Korff, Lockport, N.Y.
T. Hemmann, Lockport, N.Y.
W. Carr, Bluffton, O.
Ira Troxell, Bluffton, O.
F. T. Alward, Bluffton, O.
C. Moffatt, Bluffton, O.
J. Moffatt, Gilboa, O.
J. W. Kemmell, Bluffton, O.
J. M. Townsend, Bluffton, O.
John Dray, Bluffton, O.
M. Miller, Bluffton, O.
J. W. Anstulz, Bluffton, O.
J. C. Marshall, Bluffton, O.
C. Lambert, Bluffton, O.
F. F. Chidsey, Medina, O.
John Schmidttel, Medina, O.
W. H. Smith, Buffalo, N.Y.
John M. Beck, Buffalo, N.Y.
B. C. Johnson, Buffalo, N.Y.
E. E. Ward, Kingsville, O.
G. J. Chapman, Conneaut, O.
D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Hugh McLain, No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
Eugene DeCleist, No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
Andrew Jorge, No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
J. S. Thompson, No. Tonawanda, N.Y.
A. C Bigelow, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Ferris, Franklin, Pa.
E O. Bingham, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
C. Melville, Mt. Morris, N.Y.
J. S. Johnson, Covington, Ky.
A. B Wilt, Franklin, Pa.
C. E. Fisher, Andover, O.
H. C Seeds, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. M. Kinser, Pittsburg, Pa.
E. B. Logan, Pittsburg, Pa.
S. L. Downer, Monongahela, Pa.
Dr. G. H. Murphy, Monongahela, Pa.
J. A. Hoffman, Monongahela, Pa.
D. T. Chessrown, Monongahela, Pa.
J. T. Nicholson, Monongahela, Pa.
Bert M. Boyd, Monongahela, Pa.
Geo. Schmidt, New York.
W. B. Meyers, Bethlehem, Pa.
J. C. Wilson, Clayton, N.Y.
W. A. Wilbur, Bethlehem, Pa.
Henry Wilbur, Clayton, N.Y.
J. W. Ashbury, Dwight, Ont.
G. E. Follinsbee, Cleveland, O.
S. R. Harrison, Cleveland, O.
H. A. Alexander, South France, O.
A. J. Cook, Cleveland, O.
H. A. Terrill, Brooklyn, N.Y.
S. P. Millard, Marlboro, Mass.
A I. Fraser, Winnipeg, Man.
John Haumesser, Toledo, O.
August Riching, Toledo, O.

LICENSES ISSUED TO NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN, 1905.—*Concluded.*

W. M. Bidwell, Toledo, O.
John C. Jacoby, Toledo, O.
H. F. Sass, Toledo, O.
G. W. Aiken, Toledo, O.
Adam Wilbert, Rocky River, O.
John Snyder, Cleveland, O.
C. F. Augenstein, Napoleon, O.
E. H. Piso, Napoleon, O.
George Rudolph, Napoleon, O.
William Barton, West Unity, O.
John T. Miller, Pittsburg, Pa.
Charles Higley, Cleveland, O.
Tony Benson, Rochester, N.Y.
Lawson Dick, Charleston, Mo.
Ross Onslager, Harrisburg, Pa.
T. D. Cummings, Rochester, N.Y.
J. K. Barker, Pittsburg, Pa.
James McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
F. W. Gill, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. F. Miller, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
T. M. Allen, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
A. C. Pollock, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
S. H. McKee, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
H. Byron, Conneaut, O.
H. H. Seeley, Conneaut, O.
James Judson, Conneaut, O.
G. S. Marcy, Conneaut, O.
Charles Marcy, Conneaut, O.
W. B. Cook, Buffalo, N.Y.
J. K. Henderson, Conneaut, O.
W. Zurtmann, Allegheny, Pa.
R. Osborne, Cleveland, O.
D. S. Muckley, Sharon, Pa.
Otto Vilmer, Cleveland, O.
A. R. Kidd, West Newton, Pa.
R. M. Ferris, Pittsburg, Pa.
Frank A. Pentz, California, Pa.
F. Morbank, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. J. Heinhold, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. P. Tiers, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. M. Mairs, Pittsburg, Pa.
W. M. Brodell, Pittsburg, Pa.
L. C. Ross, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. R. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. N. Whiteman, Harrisburg, Pa.
M. C. Stroup, Harrisburg, Pa.
F. J. Timmeney, Johnstown, Pa.
F. D. Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
D. Rausch, Johnstown, Pa.
Lee Rausch, Johnstown, Pa.
Albert Smith, Johnstown, Pa.
Herman Boysen, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. W. Bayliss, Buffalo, N.Y.
C. F. Bensing, Buffalo, N.Y.
A. Lonobaugh, Pittsburg, Pa.
Geo. Lonobaugh, Pittsburg, Pa.
T. A. Hunter, Pittsburg, Pa.
S. V. Thompson, Pittsburg, Pa.
O. S. Riddle, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. H. Hunter, Pittsburg, Pa.
James Long, Pittsburg, Pa.
John Lindner, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. G. Schumer, Pittsburg, Pa.
L. S. Sherred, Venango, Pa.
E. B. Blystone, Venango, Pa.
J. C. Kauffman, Venango, Pa.
J. O. Sherred, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
J. C. Allee, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
J. H. Baker, McKeesport, Pa.
Henry Barger, McKeesport, Pa.
W. M. Fawcett, McKeesport, Pa.
George Clark, McKeesport, Pa.
F. R. Hinckle, McKeesport, Pa.
W. G. Fawcett, McKeesport, Pa.
F. A. Cooper, Pittsburg, Pa.
C. M. Steiner, West Newton, Pa.
B. B. Hunter, West Newton, Pa.
Edward Beck, Buffalo N.Y.
Frank Laughlin, Buffalo, N.Y.
H. A. Martyn, England.
J. R. Johnston, Buffalo, N.Y.
U. Stein, Buffalo, N.Y.
H. H. Goodsell, Pittsburg, Pa.
Henry Steffel, Buffalo, N.Y.
Otto Bele, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. H. Orth, Dayton, O.
J. A. Leatherman, Dayton, O.
W. B. Rugg, Hope, N.D.
R. Sayler, Dayton, O.
E. D. Washburn, Hope, N.D.
Rev. McKittrick, California.
S. Wilson, Savannah, Ga.
John Brendoff, Buffalo, N.Y.
Wm. Tressilt, Buffalo, N.Y.
F. J. Wilson, Lewisburg, O.
John Brown, Ballernero, O.
J. S. Hapner, Lewisburg, O.
H. Price, Pyrmonto, O.
F. S. Carpenter, Hope, N.D.
J. M. Vivian, Houghton, Me.
K. S. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.
D. W. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.
George Harris, Houghton, Me.
C. Raymond, Houghton, Me.
R. F. Hall, Belding, Mich.
John Madill, Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. B. Miller, California.
R. S. Barnhart, Grand Rapids, Mich.
M. C. Draper, Chicago, Ill.
J. H. Luine, Detroit, Mich.
G. T. Fuirth, Detroit, Mich.
T. F. Pember, Grenville.
J. S. Castleman, California.
T. W. Tilling, Cleveland, O.
H. R. Preston, West Milton, O.
John Spitter, West Milton, O.
J. A. Bore, West Milton, O.
W. S. Kessler, West Milton, O.
J. C. Anderson, West Milton, O.
H. E. Ehler, West Milton, O.
W. F. Jay, West Milton, O.
O. H. Damaline, Cleveland, O.
H. Frandle, Cleveland, O.
J. H. Davis, Buffalo, N.Y.
P. F. Sturges, Marreston, N.J.
Dr. Elwood, Boston, Mass.
George Krouse, New Jersey, N.J.
C. M. Bruland, New Jersey, N.J.
Dr. H. Bruland, New Jersey, N.J.
W. G. Munsemger, Pittsburg, Pa.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.

Algoma.

Allard, John, Sault Ste. Marie.
Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
Burgess, W. H., Cartier.
Calbeck, Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie.
Clarke, R. H., Hymers.
Constantine, Endore, Blind River.
Curran, T. J., Murillo.
Emmons, Maurice, Kenora.
Gardiner, S. C., Iron Bridge.
Hearst, John, Richard's Landing.
Harris, W. J., Jr., Day Mills.
Hewitt, George, Carterton.
Higgins, William, Thessalon.
Kennelly, Daniel, Ft. William, West.
Mansfield, Walter, Carterton.
Marzette, J. T., Stratton Station.
McKewen, S. R., Tehkummah.
McKirdy, William, Nepigon.
Norquay, Thomas, Manitowaning.
Piper, Thomas, Slate River.
Reid, Alexander, Murillo.
Rush, Robert, Echo Bay.
Sim, John, Barwick.
Travers, Charles, Worthington.
Walker, Andrew, Tenby Bay.
Whalen, James, Port Arthur.
Wilson, Charles, Marksville.

Addington.

Clancy, C. E., Enterprise.
Glaeser, Herman, Denbigh.
Scott, D. A., Arden.
Smith, D. H., Yarker.

Brant.

Kerr, Fred W., Brantford.
Telfer, W., Paris.

Bruce.

Amos, William, Dyer's Bay.
Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
Henderson, James, Kincardine.
McDonald, Donald, Ripley.
McFarlane, D., Red Bay.
McIver, John, McIver.
McLeod, Kenneth, Tobermory.
Pratt, John, Kincardine.
Richards, C. A., Tara.

Carleton.

Cleland, C. T., Osgoode Station.
Dawson, Geo. A., Richmond, W.
Loveday, E. T., Ottawa.
Milford, Robert, Carp.

Dufferin.

Boomer, Robert, Peepabun.
Brown, Samuel J., Laurel.
Hubbard, James J., Orangeville.
Skelding, John A., Shelburne.

Dundas.

Barclay, J. C. W., Inkerman.
Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.
Merkley, Joseph, Chesterville.
McNairn, James, Iroquois.
Suffel, Peter, Winchester.

Durham.

Arch, Hammond, Orono.
Jackson, T. W., Orono.

Elgin.

Chute, E. A., Lakeview.
Dafoe, William, Avon.
Fairbrother, W. T., St. Thomas.
Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
Hankinson, Louis A., Grovesend.
Huffman, J. M., Aylmer.
Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.

Essex.

Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
Beaune, O. M., Belle River.
Brown, James E., Windsor.
Davis, J. W., Gesto.
Dewhirst, J. J., So. Woodslee.
Donaldson, W. C., Windsor.
Drouillard, H. L., Amherstburg.
Finlay, William, Amherstburg.
Ford, Edward, Leamington.
Gignac, Hilaire, Gordon.
Girardin, Francis, Leamington.
Hugill, William, Staples.
Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
Kerr, J. W., Elmstead.
King, George, Ruthven.
Lindsay, William, Comber.
McCormick, R. D., Pelee Island.
Price, J. E., Pike's Creek.
Predhomme, Adolph, Windsor.
White, J. H., Pelee Island.
Wigle, W. D., Ridgetown.

Frontenac.

Brickwood, J. H., Kingston.
Davis, J. W., Sydenham.
Dowker, John A., Hartington.
Dowker, William, Harrowsmith.
Gates, F. G., Westbrook.
Gates, George, Westbrook.
Lakens, John, Petworth.
McDonald, Donald, Ardoch.
Purdy, Wellington J., Cataraqui.
Shea, Chark, Bellrock.
Smith, George, Harrowsmith.
Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.
Woodman, W. G., Allen.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
Dickson, D. A., Williamstown.
Dunn, Ambrose, So. Lancaster.
McLean, John A., Lancaster.
Raymond, Israel, Bainsville.
Ross, Gordon, Lancaster.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Grey.

Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
Carson, James, Durham.
Gillespie, James, Berkley.
Leader, Alfred, Meaford.
McDonald, W. B., Dundalk.
McKnight, Thomas, Dornoch.
Mitchell, George, Flesherton.
Munshaw, Peter, Eugenia.
Myers, James, Orchard.
Seigmann, Louis, Neustadt.
Simmons, M. H., Oxenden.
Thornley, Fred W., North Keppel.
Weber, John, Vandeleur.

Grenville.

Dunlop, Thomas, Groveton.

Haldimand.

Farrell, John, Cayuga.
Thompson, Wellington, Port Maitland.

Haliburton.

Ashbaugh, George A., Dorset.
Rose, Alonzo, Gooderham.

Halton.

Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
Panton, William, Milton.

Hastings.

Brown, Harry, Belleville.
Cook, W. H., Corbyville.
Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
Hubbell, B. C., Marmora.
Reid, George, Madoc.
Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.

Huron.

Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
Beer, James, Exeter.
Currie, John, Goderich.
Gill, John, Exeter.
Hewitt, John, Brussels.
McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
McKay, R. H., Wingham.
Naftal, C. J. S., Goderich.
Rider, Joseph, Clinton.
Sands, John, Saltford.
Scott, Alexander, Westfield.

Kent.

Boles, T. Gordon D., Chatham.
Causgrave, Michael, Selton.
Chalmers, George, Tilbury.
Conway, William P., Guilds.
Dagneau, David, Chatham.
Dewar, R. G., Mitchell's Bay.
Fisher, Byron, Wallaceburg.
Gardiner, Herbert, Morpeth.
Hardy, John W., Highgate.
Kime, George, Big Point.
MacGregor, J. D., Chatham.
McLean, William, Wheatley.
Smith, W. T., Tilbury.
Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.
Walker, Frank, Rondeau.
Wilcox, Charles, Thamesville.

Lambton.

Borrowman, Thomas L., Wyoming.
Chambers, Thomas, Muir's Landing.
Dawson, William R., Inwood.
Hales, Hiram, Brigden.
Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
Meyers, S. H., Port Lambton.
Mitchell, Frank, Sarnia.
Morris, T. P., Warwick.
Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
Smith, James, Camlachie.
Stenton, Robert B., Port Lambton.
Taylor, J. P., Watford.

Lanark.

Burris, Robert, Perth.
Deacon, John, Rolingbroke.
Finlayson, William, Harper.
Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.
Knox, Archibald, Carleton Place.
Manhard, H. S., Smith's Falls.
McInnes, John D., Lavant.
Patterson, J. E., Christy's Lake.
Wilson, Hugh, Elphin.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
Bisnet, Henry F., Brockville.
Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
Griffin, William, Sand Bay.
Mathen, Henry, Brockville.
Murchie, Robert, Gananoque.
Percival, John M., Addison.
Raphael, John C., Mallorytown.
Smith, Justus B., Charleston.
Stewart, James H., Brockville.

Lennox.

Dafoe, Peter W., Napanee.
Huff, Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

Furminger, S. D., St. Catharines.
Glover, W. J., Beamsville.
Kemp, Wm. E., Beamsville.
Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
McPherson, James, St. Anne's.
Randall, N. L., Grimsby.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Middlesex.

Fifield, Wflliam A., Putnam.
Gibson, John W., Strathroy.
Jury, Robert E., London.
Paisley, Lecnard, Ilderton.
Sadler, William, London.
Turner, Samuel, London.

Muskoka.

Armstrong, J. A., Morrison Lake.
Armstrong, Samuel, Morrison Lake.
Barnes, Nuttall, Bracebridge.
Berry, William, Walker's Point.
Brooks, Edgar J., Huntsville.
Butler, C. T., Point Kaye.
Conk, Willis P., Germania.
Draycott, F. W., Aspdin.
Eheler, Azariel, Baysville.
Fleming, Hugh, Grassmere.
Gronke, Gustav, Rosseau.
Hughes, David, Port Sydney.
Killen, William, Port Carling.
Laforge, Peter, Muskoka Mills.
Langford, Newton, Dorset.
Leader, Arthur, Bracebridge.
Myles, William, Grassmere.
Owens, David, Mortimer's Point.
Redmond, Henry, Gravenhurst.
Smith, J. D., Morrison Lake.
Stevens, George, Shannon Hall.
Stromberg, Nils, Torrance.
Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
Traves, John, Fraserburg.
Weir, David, Utterson.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, W. G., New Liskeard.
Cahill, Thomas, Jr., North Bay.
Commanda, Alexander, Sturgeon Falls.
Currie, Neil, Thessalon.
Donlevy, Garvey, Warren.
Fraser, W. A., Mattawa.
Harpe, William, Markstay.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Jodoin, Louis, Sturgeon Falls.
Lee, James B., Warren.
MacDonald, S. C., Temagami.
McKelvie, Daniel, New Liskeard.
McLaughlin, Samuel, Temagami.
Maloney, Theophile, Sudbury.
Pardiac, Wm. D., North Bay.
Saunders, John R., Copper Cliff.
Shortt, David, New Liskeard.

Norfolk.

Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Lambert, P. N., Simcoe.
Matthews, R. E., St. Williams.
Norval, G. F., Port Rowan.
Savage, T. C., Waterford.

Northumberland.

Cock, Louis, Campbellford.
Cornwall, Frank, Brighton.
Diamond, Thomas, Cobourg.
ld, Cyrus W., Cobourg.
Howard, John G., Bethel Grove.
Merriam, H. N., Harwood.
Potts, George S., Campbellford.
Rowe, Edwin H., Bethel Grove.
Shearer, Amos, Roseneath.
Standley, Robert W., Grafton.
Taylor, Wm. H., Roseneath.
Terrill, Esli, Wooler.
Wessels, Elgin, M., Wooler.

Ontario.

Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Furniss, John B., Sunderland.
Glendinning, John, Vallentyne.
Goodman, C. H., Cedardale.
Gorring, Frank, Longford Mills.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
Pettet, George W., Port Perry.
Rice, George, Oshawa.
Schell, Samuel, Port Perry.
Sutcliffe, James, Prince Albert.
Whan, Frank, Longford Mills.

Oxford.

Almas, A., Folden's Corners.
Forman, J. J., Ingersoll.
Hill, F. S., Woodstock.
Hughes, Edward W., Tillsonburg.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
atters, William, Drumbo.

Parry Sound.

Blea, Daniel, Uplands.
Floyd, John, Nipissing.
Haggart, Andrew, Loring.
LaBrash, J. P., Maple Island.
LaBrash, W. E., Maple Island.
Mason, John T., Jr., Sand Lake.
McAmmond, William, Dunchurch.
McDonald, A., Sundridge.
McRory, John, Staratt.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
Nelson, George, Jarlsberg.
Russell, John F., Loring.
Simpson, Joseph, Byng Inlet.
Welch, C. H., Sundridge.
White, Henry, Parry Sound.
Woods, John, Parry Sound.
Wraight, Henry C., Alderdale.

Peel.

Logan, Robert G., Mount Wolf.
Rayburn, John, Caledon.
Smeaton, William, Inglewood.

Perth.

Climie, William, Listowel.
Hartmier, William, Milverton.
Schutt, Fred., Rostock.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Peterboro.

Boate, J. R., Fowler's Corners.
Fitzgerald, Geo. W., Peterboro.
Moore, D. H., Keene.
Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Nichols, Thomas, Hall's Bridge.
Rutherford, Thomas, Peterboro.

Prescott.

Barrett, John, Fournier.
Cross, A. J., Vankleek Hill.
Gordon, Samuel, Riceville.
Lefaivre, Hercules, Lefaivre.
LeRoy, Ralph, Vankleek Hill.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, Westlake.
Sprague, G. G., Demorestville.

Renfrew.

Bowes, James, Douglas.
Dunn, F. W., Barry's Bay.
Farnall, William, Beachburg.
Ferneyhough, George, Pembroke.
Gallagher, Hugh, Eganville.
Jack, James, Jr., Forester's Falls.
Johnston, S. M., Arnprior.
Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
McMillan, Duncan, Castleford Station.
Schutt, Frank, Pembroke.
Stewart, Alexander, Sand Point.
Yuill, Walter, Calabogie.

Russell.

Casselman, Charles A., Casselman.
Longtin, Nap, The Brook.
Stewart, Peter, South Indian.

Simcoe.

Campbell, S. C., Russelton.
Coombs, John, Lovering.
Crawford, Andrew, Penetang.
Doner, J. B., Creemore.
Hammell, H. D., Tottenham.
Hines, John, Barrie.
Hogg, George, Barrie.
Howard, Patrick, Collingwood.
Johnston, Geo. G., Minesing.
Kean, Boulton R., Orillia.
King, John, Jr., Penetang.
Laughlin, J. H., New Lowell.
Loudon, H. J., Penetang.
McFarlane, D., Midland.
Neilly, Robert, Bradford.
Powell, John, Sebright.
Pratt, William, Penetang.
Primrose, Alexander, Apto.
Rayner, Alfred, Barrie.
Regan, John, Orillia.
Robinson, Thomas W., Collingwood.
Ronald, A., Jr., Minesing.
Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
Shields, A. W., Angus.
Somerville, D., Stayner.
Todd, H. G., Randolph.
Webb, Reuben H., Barrie.
Wesley, Samuel, Barrie.
West, W. F., Midland.
Wood, P. V., Port Severn.

Stormont.

Senecal, John, Cornwall.

Victoria.

Campbell, John, Ragged Rapids.
Junkin, W. T., Fenelon Falls.
Toole, Ira, Omemee.

Waterloo.

Fraser, Alexander, New Hamburg.
Gress, Philip, Blair.
Hall, James, Hawksville.
Lunn, John, Galt.
Moody, William J., Berlin.
Menger, William, St. Jacob's.
McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
McVittie, John, Ayr.
Stark, John, Hespeler.
Vance, Joseph, New Hamburg.
Whitehead, H. M., Berlin.

Welland.

Briggs, Thomas J., Bridgeburg.
Cook, H. G. A., Niagara Falls.
Cook, B. A., Niagara Falls.
Effrick, R. M., Niagara Falls.
Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
Michener, C., Ridgeway.
Moore, D. N., Perry Station.
Neff, Peter, Marshville.
Nixon, J. C., Welland.
Shelley, George, Niagara Falls.
Thompson, Benjamin, Niagara Falls

Wellington.

Barber, R. H., Guelph.
Gourlay, Thomas, Damascus.
Hanson, John, Damascus.
Howes, Alonzo Damascus.
Ireland, Dr. J. T., Harriston.
Landonie, Louis, Dracon.
McCulloch, W. H., Fergus.
McCullough, John, Gordonville.
Palmer, E. T., Guelph.
Robertson, Colin, Hillsburg.
Smith, George, Eden Mills.
Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
Turnbull, Walter, Guelph.
Warden, Richard, Erin.
Webster, Thomas H., Elora.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Continued.*

Wentworth.

Fletcher, Robert, West Flamboro.
Graham, Harry, Hamilton.
Hazell, John, Hamilton Beach.
Kerr, Charles J., Hamilton.
Morden, Eli L., Greensville.

York.

Brown, John T., Doncaster.
Brown, Henry F., Doncaster.
Hodgins, H. B., Toronto.
Meyer, George W., Toronto.
Nash, C. W., Toronto.
Rout, J. H., Holland Landing.
Smith, Charles J., Toronto.
Tidsberry, J. L., Coleman.
Temple, Dr. C. A., Toronto.
Todd, Timothy R., Toronto.
Watson, Henry, Toronto.
Young, Patrick, Ballantrae.

Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
*Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

* Appointed especially for Lake St. Francis.

REPORT ON CASES

FOR THE YEAR 1905.

County or District.	Name of Prosecutor.	Date. 1904.	Name of Offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Algoma	Robert Rush....	Jan. 9	M. Brigham.....	CockburnIs l'd	Shippfng caribou illegally.
	do	Feb. 9	Nicholas Mosko	Sault Ste. Marie	Illegal possession of hares.
	do	do 9	Joseph Griko.....	do	do
	do	do 9	John White	do	oo
	do	do 23	D. McDonald.....	Bruce Mines..	Killing and selling hares.
	do	do 23	Geo. Jackson.....	do	do
	do	do 23	Sam'l Boulles.....	do	Illegal poss'n hares
	do	do 23	Robert Code.....	do	Selling hares.....
	Wm. Harris, jr..	Nov. 29	Dr. Merrill.....	Pepperill, Mass	Hunting in close season.
Carleton....	E. T. Loveday ..	Jan. 1	T. Barnes.....	Sault Ste. Marie	.....
	do	do 17	Hudson Bay Co.....	Rat Portage ..	.....
	do	do 18	R. J. Devlin	Ottawa.....	.....
	do	do 24	Rutledge and Jackson	Fort William .	.....
	do	April 1	A. Pritchard	Kazabazua....	Possession and sale of partridge.
	do	May 27	D. Sunstrum	Quyon, Que .	Spearing bass.....
	do	do 28	George Moore	Fitzroy'Harbor	do .....
	do	June 12	W. H. McDougall ..	White River..	.....
	do	July 16	Wm. Jewell.....	Pembroke	Illegal possession of beaver skins.
	do	do 16	do	do	Illegal possession of muskrat skins.
	do	do 25	John Clarke	do	Illegal possession of beaver skins.
	do	do 27	H. G. Hodges.....	Ottawa.....	Illegal possession of beaver skins.
	do	Oct. 20	Silver & Co.....	Montreal.	Illegal possession of muskrat skins.
	do	do 24	H. Dover	Fganville.....	Shipping partridge
	do	do 24	David Dover.....	do ...	do
	do	do 24	Mrs. D. Dover	do	do
	do	do 24	P. J. Harrington ...	Killaloe	do
	do	do 25	Fred. Osller	White Lake ..	do
	do	Nov. 17	Thomas Yurick.....	Wilno.....	do
	do	Dec. 7	R. A. Graham.....	Pembroke	Illegal possession muskrat skins.
	do	do 8	Jacob Switzer.....	Eganville.....	Illegal possession beaver.
	do	do 24	Moses Goldstein	Ottawa.....	Illegal possession of beaver and otter.
Essex	F. C. Quallins...	Mar. 31	Wm. Pearson.....	Wyandotte, Mich.	Shooting without license.
	do	do 31	Wm. Clifford.....	do	do
	do	Apl. 16	Jacob Reno.....	Belle River ..	Shooting duck out of season.
	do	do 16	Fred. Reno.....	do	do
	do	do 16	Edgar Reno	do	do
	do	May 16	Charles Gauthier....	Windsor.....	Shooting out of season.
	do	do 16	Gordon Gauthier ...	do	do
	do	do 16	Frank West.....	do	do
	do	Oct. 10	George Mattive	Wyandotte, Mich.	Shooting without license.
	do	do 10	John Mattive	Detroit, Mich.	do
	do	do 30	Robert Judge.....		do

FOR THE YEAR 1904.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Summoned	Thessalon	W. A. Quibell.	Fined $20 and costs.	
do	Sault Ste. Marie	do	do 5 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
do	Bruce Mines	do	do 10 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	
				Seized 1 moose head.
				Seized 32 muskrat skins.
				Seized 6 otter skins.
				Seized 270 muskrat skins.
				Seized 8 beaver skins.
Summoned	Ottawa	H. K. Smith.	Fined $25 and costs.	do 1 box of partridge.
Appeared	do	do	do 10 do	do boat, spears, etc.
do	do	do	do 10 do	
				do 106 muskrat skins.
Arrested	Ottawa	Geo. O'Keefe.	Fined $50 and costs.	do 55 beaver skins.
do	do	do	do 25 do	do 163 muskrat skins.
Summoned	do	Maj. Rosenthal	do 100 do	do 11 beaver skins.
Appeared	do	H. K. Smith.	do 25 do	do 11 do
Settled	do	E. T. Loveday	do 10 do	do 100 muskrat skins.
	Eganville	M. J. McCann.	Dismissed	do 100 partridge.
	do	do	Fined $10	do 150 do
	do	do	do 10	do 150 do
		J. M. Mohr.	do 30	do 3 boxes partridge.
	Arnprior	J. Tierney.	do 20	do do
Arrested	Ottawa	H. K. Smith.	do 25	Also about 3,000 partridges seized during year.
Settled	do	do	do 25	Also about 100 muskrat skins.
	do	M. J. McCann	do 100	do 16 beaver and 2 otter skins.
	do	Geo. O'Keefe.	Adj. to Jan. 10,'05	do 15 beaver skins.
Arrested	Windsor	Alex. Bartlett	Fined $10.	
do	do	do	do 10.	
Summoned	do	do	do 5.	
do	do	do	do 5.	
do	do	do	do 5.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
Arrested	Amherstburg.	S. McGee	Fined $5 and costs.	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
do	Windsor	Alex. Bartlett	do 5 do	

County or District.	Name of prosecutor.	Date. 1904.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Essex.—*Con.*	F. C. Quallins...	Dec. 30	F. G. Knapp.....	Detroit	Shooting without license.
Frontenac ..	J. H. Brickwood	Mar. 25	Alva Huffman.....	Moscow	Setting otter traps.
	do	do 25	John Lakins.....	do	do
	do	do 29	H. Campbell	Clyde Forks..	Allow. dogs to run deer.
	do	Apl. 27	David Sly	Sharbot Lake.	Killing deer .....
	do	Oct. 13	Edward Keeler	Alexandria Bay, N.Y.	Shooting without license.
	do	do 13	George Root.....	do	do
Grey	John Weber....	Feb. 19	Jasper Stewart	Kimberley ...	Allow. dogs to run deer.
	do	do 19	Wallace Graham....	Duncan	Hunting and killing deer.
	do	do 19	Herman Smith.....	do	do
Hastings ...	H. K. Smith....	Jan. 13	Nelson Windover ...	.....	Posses'n of venison
	do	do 13	Stephen Nicholls....	.....	do otter ..
	do	do 14	T. Barry.....	.....	do
	do	Feb. 27	Ira King	.....	Hunting without license.
	do	do 27	Byron Delaney	.....	do
	do	Mar. 16	Baptiste Lurtier.....	.....	Allowing dogs to run at large.
	do	do 16	E. Lurtier.....	.....	do
	do	Apl. 6	E. Baumhour	Bancroft.....	Killing deer in close season.
	do	do 18	John Westlake	Cavendish ...	Killing otter.....
	do	do 21	Walter Graham.....	Gooderham...	Dogs killing deer..
	do	do 21	Jos. McConnell.....	do ..	do ..
	do	June 9	George Eno	Round Lake..	Killing deer .....
	do	Sep. 28	Gordon Austin.....	Lochlin	do .....
	do	do 30	Wm. H. Regan.....	Deer Lake....	Venison in posses'n
	do	do 30	John Regan	do	Hunting deer.....
	do	do 30	Israel Regan.....	do	do ....
	do	Nov. 15	F. Everett	Montreal	Hunting without license.
	do	do 25	E. C. Bellwood.....	United States.	do
Kent	J. R. MacGregor	Dec. 10	John Goldburg	Chatham	Having pelts out of season.
	George Dewar ..	Nov. 16	R. Martin.....	Wallaceburg ..	Poaching .....
	do	do 16	W. Martin	do .	do .....
Lambton ...	A. E. Sarvis	Mar. 23	James Williams....	Sarnia.....	Shooting ducks out of season.
Leeds	George Bilton ..	do 24	James Foley.....	Bedford Mills.	Killing deer out of season.
Lennox	H. W. Huff.....	Dec. 30	C. Fieds.....	Montreal	Illegal possession of muskrats.
Muskoka ...	F. W. Draycott..	Nov. 27	Ernest Cecil	Gravenhurst ..	Carrying guns on Sunday.
	do	do 27	James Young.....	do ..	do
	Geo.A.Ashbaugh	do 4	John J. Cline	Hamilton.....	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 4	A. J. Puffer.....	Toronto	do .....
	do	do 4	Chas. Stock	London	do .....
	do	do 4	H. H. Hogan	Hamilton.....	do .....

FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued*.

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Summoned ...	Windsor.....	Alex. Bartlett.	Fined $5 and costs.	
do ...	Harrowsmith .	H. K. Smith.	do 20 do	
do ...	do	do	do 20 do	
do ...	Lavant	do	do 40 do	
do ...	Sharbot Lake.	do	do 20 and costs.	
Settled	Kingston	.....	do 25.	
do	do	.....	do 25.....	Seized 1 box partridge.
Summoned ...	Flesherton....	A.S.Vandusen	do 20 and costs.	
do ...	do	do	do 20 do	
do ...	do	do	Dismissed.	
do ...	Peterboro.....	Geo. Edmison	Fined $30.	
do ...	do	do	do 30.	
Settled	do	H.K. Smith..	do 30.	
do	Belleville	do ..	do 20.	
do	do	do ..	do 20.	
Summoned ...	Casselman	do	do 20.	
do ...	do	do	Dismissed.	
do ...	Bancroft.....	S. Harryett..	Fined $20.	
Settled	.....	H.K. Smith..	do 20.	
Summoned ...	Gooderham...	Wm. Fielding.	do 20.	
do ...	do	do ..	do 20.	
do ...	Round Lake ..	Smith & Willmott.	Dismissed.	
do ...	Minden.....	Wm. Fielding	do	
do ...	Highl'ndGrove	do	do	
do ...	do	do	do	
do ..	do	do	do	
Settled	Killaloe	H.K. Smith..	Fined $25.	
do	Bowmanville .	do	do 25.	
Arrested.....	Chatham	M. Houston ..	do 10 and costs	
Summoned ...	Wallaceburg ..	Geo. Crawford	Adjourned.	
do ...	do ..	do	do	
Arrested.....	Sarnia	H. Gorman...	Dismissed.	
Summoned ...	Newboro	L. S. Lewis ..	Fined $20 and costs	
Arrested.....	Napanee.....	James Daly...	do 50.	
Summoned ...	.....	M. Wilson ...	do 2 and costs	
do ...	.....	do ..	do 2 and costs	
Arrested.....	Dorset.....	Geo. J. Tutt.	do 20.	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	

County or District.	Name of prosecutor.	Date. 1904.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Muskoka.—*Con.*	G. A. Ashbaugh.	Nov. 4	Wm. Fitch	Hamilton	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 4	Geo. Friend	do	do
	do	do 4	Archie Thomson	do	do
	do	do 4	A. G. Thomson	do	do
	J. H. Wilmott	Apl. 16	L. Culleriere	Victoria Mines	Posses'n of venison
	do	do 21	I. Loney	South River	Kill'g out of season
	do	May 6	E. S. Pratt	Parry Sound	Shooting duck
	do	do 12	I. Nixon	Redwood	Netting fish
	do	June 10	J. Eno	Bonnechere	Killing moose
	do	do 10	W. Dodds	do	Dispos'g of venison
	do	Sep. 15	S. Brown	Whitney	Hunting out of season.
	do	do 15	Thomas Johnson	do	do
	do	do 15	Wm. Hamilton	do	Possess. of venison
	do	do 16	Louis Baptiste	do	Hunting out of season.
	do	do 16	Geo. Stringer	do	do
	do	do 16	C. Wickworth	do	do
	do	do 16	do	do	Posses'n of venison
	do	do 16	Louis Blasden	do	Hunting out of season.
	do	do 16	E. L. Anderson	do	Posses'n of venison
	do	Oct. 1	F. Oliver	Huntsville	Hunting out of season.
	do	do 1	Race Hines	do	do
	do	Dec. 14	R. G. Shaw	Brigden	Killing more deer than law allows.
	do	do 14	F. Pettit	do	do
	do	do 14	H. Smith	do	do
	do	do 14	L. Perkins	Powassan	do
	do	do 14	H. A. Richardson	Nipissing	do
	do	do 14	C. H. Kelcy	Loring	do
Nipissing	J. R. Saunders	Oct. 16	N. Grovanno	Copper Cliff	Hunt'g on Sunday
	do	do 16	T. Valentino	do	do
	S. A. Huntington	Aug. 17	Luis Joco	North Bay	Violat'g game laws
	do	do 17	Peter Stevens	do	do
	do	Oct. 18	F. B. Elliott	Pittsburg, Pa.	do
	do	do 18	E. Keller	do	do
	do	do 18	John Grant	do	do
	do	do 18	Wm. Miller	do	do
	do	do 19	Jos. Larievere	Beaucage	do
	do	do 19	A Comando, Sr.	do	do
	do	do 19	Joe Larievere, Jr.	do	do
Parry Sound	J. P. LaBrash	Feb. 10	James Ainsley	Whitestone	Allowing dog to run at large.
	do	do 20	R. Montgomery	lo	Hunting for hire, no license.
	H. C. Wraight	Nov. 15	W. McEwen	Himsworth	Hunting deer without license.
	do	do 15	J. McEwen	do	do
	John F. Russell.	Dec. 29	H. Claver	Ahmic Harbor	Possession of deer hides.
	W. E. LaBrash.	Feb. 15	John Montgomery	Whitestone	Dog crusting
	do	do 15	Thomas Hanson	do	do
Rainy River	John Sim	Mar. 31	Thomas Weston	Barwick	Possession of moose hides.

FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Continued.*

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Arrested	Dorset	Geo. J. Tutt	Fined.	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
Settled	Victoria Mines	J.H. Willmott	Fined $50	Seized 10 deer skins.
Summoned	South River	do	do 20.	
Settled	Parry Sound	do	do 5.	
do	Redwood	do	do 10.	
Summoned	Bonnechere	Willmott and Smith.	Dismissed	
do	do	do	do	
do	Whitney	do	Fined $20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	Huntsville	Willmott and Reece.	Fined $20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
Settled	Loring	Willmott and Arthurs.	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	90.
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
Summoned	Copper Cliff	W.G. Bell	do 5.	
do	do	do	do 5.	
Arrested	Trout Lake	P. McCarthy	Sentence suspend'd	Treaty Indian.
do	do	do	do	do
do	Warren	J. B. Lee	Fined $50 and costs	
do	do	do	do 50 do	
do	do	do	do 50 do	
do	do	do	do 50 do	
do	do	do	Sentence suspend'd	Treaty Indians.
do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do
Summoned	Maple Island	W. Robertson	Fined $20.	
do	Dunchurch	do	do 20.	
do	Chisholm	P. Bogue	Dismissed.	
do	do	do	do	
do	Loring	A.N. Sinclair.	Fined $10.	
do	Maple Island	J. P. LaBrash	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	Barwick	Isaac Fearon	do 20 and costs	

County or District.	Name of prosecutor.	Date. 1904.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Renfrew....	F. W. Dunn....	Feb. 7	D. Madigan	Wingle	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 7	John Madigan	do	do
	do	do 7	M. Madigan	do	do
	do	do 7	P. Comeford.....	do	do
	do	do 7	M. Helmer	do	do
	do	do 8	Chas. Shutt.....	do	do
	do	do 8	F. Groclagg	do	do
York.....	James H. Rout		John Chapelle	Newmarket ..	Trapping muskrat out of season.
	E. Tinsley	Jan. 13	Henry Winnett	Toronto	Illegal possession, purchase and sale of venison.
	do	do 13	John Mallon & Co ..	do	do
	do	do 13	J. E. Baillie.....	do	do
	do	do 18	W. Giles	Haliburton ...	do
	do	Apl. 16	Stanley White	Winona	Killing quail.....
	do	do 28	John Jones.....	Sharbot Lake.	Illegal possession of otter skins.
	do	.....	Jacob Switzer.....	Golden Lake..	Illegal possession of beaver skins.

FOR THE YEAR 1904.—*Concluded.*

Arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Firearms, traps, etc., seized during year.
Summoned	Barry's Bay	F. W. Dunn	Fined $20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
do	do	do	do 20.	
Summoned	Newmarket	T. J. Woodcock	do 5 and costs	
Settled	Toronto	E. Tinsley	do 50.	
do	do	do	do 50.	
do	do	do	do 50.	
do	do	do	do 150.	
do	Hamilton	do	do 25.	
do	Toronto	do	do 25.	
do	do	do	do 20.	

Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

Department of Fisheries

OF THE

Province of Ontario

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1906

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To His Honour
The Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Etc., Etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Seventh Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Commisioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 28th March, 1906.

REPORT

OF THE

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries

FOR THE YEAR

1905

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario:

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The season has on the whole been a fairly profitable one for the fishermen, though the lakes were this year again visited by frequent and violent wind storms, which caused many suspensions of their operations. Notwithstanding this, however, and that apparently fewer fish were caught than in 1904, prices were better, and from the fishermen's standpoint the outcome was nearly as good.

The total number of persons engaged in the industry in 1905, as reported by the overseers, was 3,247, as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District, 140; Lake Superior, 184; Lake Huron and North Channel, 359; Georgian Bay, 315; Lake Huron (proper), 326; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, 216; Thames River, 76; Lake Erie, 803; Lake Ontario, 516; Nipissing District, 44; inland waters, 276; 122 less than were employed in 1904.

The amount of capital invested was $1,129,467, divided over the lakes as follows:

Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District, $47,175; Lake Superior, $86,775; Lake Huron and North Channel, $153,460; Georgian Bay, $295,628; Lake Huron (proper), $103,762; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, $30,419; Thames River, $955; Lake Erie, $326,279; Lake Ontario, $64,294; Nipissing District, $24,000; inland waters, $4,673.

There were in use 122 tugs valued at $323,675 and 1,464 sail and other boats valued at $299,498.

There were licensed 530 pound nets; 506 hoop nets; 27 fyke nets; 121 seines; 130 dip nets; 3 machines; 139 spears; 13,000 hooks, and 3,910,528 yards of gill nets, of a total value of $1,130,800.

The total product of the fisheries amounted to 22,572,300 pounds, the estimated value of which is $1,708,963.

The principal species taken, and the quantity and value (including salted) were:

Whitefish, 2,895,820 pounds, $289,542; trout, 6,170,850 pounds, $617,085; herring, 5,232,200 pounds, $261,610; pickerel (dore), 3,236,940 pounds, $323,694; pike (including blue pickerel), 1,479,900 pounds, $59,196; sturgeon, 401,350 pounds, $32,108; caviare, 17,100 pounds, $11,970; bladders,

290 pounds, $232; eels, 20,150 pounds, $1,209; perch, 800,200 pounds, $24,006; catfish, 370,450 pounds, $29,636; coarse fish, 1,939,600 pounds, $58,188; tullibee, 7,450 pounds, $447.

The total catch shows a decrease of 1,437,670 pounds, and a decrease in value of $84,561, as compared with that of 1904.

The waters showing a decrease are: Lake Huron, North Channel, 1,749,692 lbs.—there being a falling off in the quantity of every kind of fish taken; the Georgian Bay, 474,433 lbs.; Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River, 102,260 lbs.; Lake Ontario, 171,159 lbs.; and Nipissing District, 26,000 lbs. Those showing an increase are: The Lake of the Woods, 262,098 lbs.; Lake Superior, 149,348 lbs.; Lake Huron proper, 65,050 lbs.; and Lake Erie, 595,795 lbs., the catch of herring and yellow pickerel in Lake Erie showing an increase of 370,800 and 628,270 pounds respectively.

The total yield in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District was 1,017,420 pounds, valued at $91,707; Lake Superior, 2,647,820 pounds, valued at $254,178; Lake Huron, N.C., 2,689,720 pounds, valued at $259,668; Georgian Bay, 2,509,030 pounds, valued at $239,503; Lake Huron (proper) 2,045,430 pounds, valued at $173,211; Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, 740,190 pounds, valued at $33,313; Thames River, 182,590 pounds, valued at $8,256; Lake Erie, 7,318,230 pounds, valued at $437,352; Lake Ontario, 2,796,360 pounds, valued at $163,584; Nipissing District, 368,800 pounds, valued at $34,740; inland waters, 256,710 pounds, valued at $13,451.

A comparative statement of the fish taken in 1904 and 1905 arranged according to districts, and showing the increase or decrease in each species, as the case may be, will be found at page 78.

Other statements will be found showing:

1. A list of the overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each, page 46.

2. Implements of capture licensed in 1905 (p. 52);

2. The revenue derived from each division (p. 53);

3. Waters stocked 1901-1905, with number and kind of fish planted in each (p. 21);

4. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of fishing material, and the kinds and quantity of fish caught (pp. 56-75);

5. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1904 and 1905, and the increase or decrease (p. 78);

6. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken, as compared with the quantity taken in 1904, and the increase or decrease (p. 80);

7. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 81);

8. The number of tugs, men, boats, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed, and the value thereof (p. 82);

9. The value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1905, inclusive, (p. 81); and

10. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 82).

Protection Service.

One hundred and eighty-five overseers are employed, of whom 156 are paid salaries varying from $25 to $400 per annum, according to the extent and importance of the duties to be performed. Although the number of salaried overseers exceeds by twenty-five the number employed in 1904,

the total amount paid for salaries and expenses in 1905 ($15,875.73) is $2,381.81 less than was paid in 1904 ($18,257.54). In the re-organization of the staff which took place early in the year, two or more overseers were appointed for some of the divisions for which theretofore there had been but one overseer, with a view to better and more economical service; and a few additional appointments were deemed necessary in consequence of the abolition of the district overseers, it being considered that the amount paid to these officers on account of salaries and expenses, which in 1904 came to $4,125, may be better expended in the payment of salaries of additional local overseers, and in increasing the efficiency of the patrol service. In a number of instances where it had been customary to employ guardians for short periods, permanent overseers have now been appointed; so that as against 22 guardians in 1904 there were only 8 in 1905. The Department started in 1899 with a staff of 99 overseers and eleven guardians, but additions were from time to time made until in 1904 the number had been increased to 131 overseers and 22 guardians. It is believed that where the duty is chiefly that of supervision, the plan of having overseers scattered liberally over the country at small salaries is, having regard to its numerous water ways, better for this Province than that of having fewer overseers at larger salaries. Much of the duty formerly performed by the district overseers is now performed by officers from the Department, an arrangement which is found to work quite satisfactorily.

The Gilphie and Maud upon the Georgian Bay, and the Eva Bell upon the Rideau, have maintained their usual patrol. A gasoline launch was similarly engaged upon the St. Lawrence between Prescott and Kingston, and a steam yacht was placed upon Lake Temagami in view of the large number of visitors to that lake during the summer months. The patrol craft has been increased by the addition of a gasoline launch 52 feet long and very fast, being equipped with an 18 horse power engine, and it is to be placed upon the Detroit River and Lake Erie, and Lake and River St. Clair, where the need of such a boat has long been felt.

It is a matter for thoughtful consideration whether the Gilphie, which last year cost $4,310.27 to run, has not outlived its usefulness upon the Georgian Bay, and whether some other system of patrol and supervision should not now be adopted. Since a patrol boat was first placed upon the Georgion Bay by the Dominion Government, the conditions have materially changed. The islands and shores between Penetang and the Bustards, which a few years ago were practically uninhabited, are now swarming with tourists and summer visitors, and it is here also that much illegal fishing with trap and other nets is carried on. It is impossible for the Gilphie to enter the shallow waters and reach the points where these people locate, and where this illegal fishing is done, and a thorough patrol cannot be made with sufficient expedition by the crew in rowboats, having regard to the extent of territory to be covered. It is believed that with gasoline or smaller steam craft of lesser draught, a much more efficient as well as more economical patrol could be maintained, and the matter of the substitution of such service is therefore recommended for your favorable consideration. The overseer on the North Channel reports that the sailboat Maud is leaking badly, and will have to be rebuilt before she can be used much more. It has been impossible for the overseer with this boat to cover his territory as rapidly as is required in view of the amount of illegal fishing which has for years been carried on in this district, and the substitution of a steam or gasoline yacht for the sailboat for patrol purposes would, it is believed, be in the public interest, and is also recommended for your consideration.

During the season 10 pound nets, 45 trap nets, 9 seines, 106 gill nets, 3 hoop nets, 1 tug, 1 sailboat, 1 rowboat, 1 skiff, 7 boxes of carp, 6 boxes of pike, 1 box perch and 2,570 lbs. of other kinds of fish, illegally used or taken, were confiscated; 77 persons were prosecuted for offences against the fishery laws; 76 convictions were made; and $1,453 were imposed in fines.

The saying that "A laborer is worthy of his hire" cannot be applied more appropriately than to a fishery overseer who fearlessly and honestly performs his duty. He practically gets no assistance from a too unsympathizing public, and if violations occur which escape his attention, he is vigorously criticised for a dereliction of duty. All efforts to establish lines of confidential communication seem to be unavailing, the usual reply being, "You are paid to do your duty, do it. I am not going to incur the ill-will of my neighbors by becoming an informer." In addition to his salary, the overseer receives his necessary travelling expenses, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile where he uses his own horse or boat. But it is daily becoming of vital importance that the operations of the Great Lake fishermen should be subjected to a closer oversight, and in order that this may be done a greater number of overseers, or more of the time of those already appointed, must necessariy be required, and an allowance commensurate with the services to be performed provided. Under existing conditions it is believed that the overseers are performing their duties as efficiently as can be reasonably expected—in fact have been, with few exceptions, extremely faithful.

Public Sentiment.

It is encouraging to note that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the preservation of our inland fisheries, and the best evidence of this is the fact that protective associations are being organized in many parts of the Province with a view to co-operating with the Department in carrying on the important work of protection. Perhaps no country on the face of the globe has been more liberally endowed with beautiful lakes and rivers, teeming with their various kinds of fish, than has Ontario, and the perpetuation of this endowment to future generations depends upon the promotion and estabishment of a sentiment which will secure the strict enforcement of the regulations. With such a result, the riches of these lakes may be assured indefinitely, and without curtailing or in any way diminishing the legitimate sport and pleasure which all may rightfully enjoy. The Department looks for, and has the right to expect, the hearty co-operation of every public spirited person to this end; otherwise the day may be nearer at hand than we may think when they may be depleted of their contents and robbed of their charm. The increasing money value to communities in the vicinity of lakes where good fishing may be had is being appreciated more and more, and especially in those parts of the Province where the lands are poorly adapted for agricultural purposes. Many of the farmers are making provision for the accommodation of guests, and in this way a ready, convenient, and paying market is found for their produce, for which formerly there was practically no outlet. So that from a selfish standpoint, if from no other, it behooves every one to make it his duty to see that there shall be no violation of our fishery laws. Indeed, so great are the pecuniary benefits derived by municipalities in which good fishing is to be had that they might properly volunteer to share the expense of protecting these fisheries from spoilation. Greater effort on the part of their officers might at least be required. The people of the Province have been slow to recognize what a valuable heritage they have in their inland fisheries, and so great is this now regarded that even further restric-

tions as to the number of fish which may be taken in a day, and the size under which none shall be taken, are urged as additional steps towards their conservation.

Enforcement of the Law.

A good many people appear to lose sight of the fact that the fisheries are not the property of any particular class or individual, but that they are the property of the people of the Province as a whole, subject of course to the regulations which have been enacted for their preservation and perpetuation; and it ought to be borne in mind that the laws for the protection of this valuable asset from poachers and others who would despoil it are as binding upon the morals of the individual as are laws for the protection of his cash or property upon those who would acquire it dishonestly; and therefore it follows that it is as wrong legally and morally to steal or destroy the public's property as it is that of the individual. The dealer or fish buyer who, with a greed and desire for personal gain, will buy illegally taken fish, is much more guilty than the man who takes these fish in an illegal manner, for if a market were not provided for his catch there would be no incentive for the fishermen to break the law. A number of heavy fines were imposed during the season upon dealers for offences of this character, and it is to be hoped that they will serve as wholesome examples to others who may have been doing likewise, and who so far have escaped punishment. The mandate of the Department is that our overseers shall do their duty regardless of persons, and that the man of position or influence shall be made to suffer for his misdeeds the same as his less fortunate or less prominent neighbor. All alike must be taught to respect the law by paying the penalties provided for its violation. In the discharge of their duty, we desire our overseers to use the iron hand, but with the velvet glove.

Stocking.

As the possibility of securing bass from the public waters to carry on stocking operations is yearly becoming more uncertain, the subject of breeding ponds is again referred to, and the matter of the advisability of their erection submitted for your consideration. Pond culture has now passed the experimental stage, and is being successfully carried on in a number of the States, and the Province would benefit by their years of experimenting. If care were exercised in selecting a location for the ponds with natural advantages, the work of construction need not be formidable nor costly. It is believed that no similar expenditure of public moneys is bearing a more bountiful return, or benefitting so large a number of our people, as that which has been expended for restoring and maintaining the fishing in our inland lakes and rivers, and that any further expenditure on that account would meet with the public's most hearty approval.

Catfish for Public and Private Waters.

It is said that the popularity of the catfish for stocking public and private waters has become so great in the United States that the Bureau of Fisheries with its present facilities for providing fry is unable to meet the demands therefor, and Congress has been asked to authorize the establishment of a station where it shall be the principal species cultivated. The catfish is a hardy and prolific fish; there is always a ready market for it; its meat is excellent; but for stocking purposes in this Province it is safe to say

that the king of the waters, the gamey black bass, will satisfy all demands for some time. The catfish is not protected by a close season in Ontario, but by a condition of the license it cannot be netted between the 15th April and the 1st October, which affords ample protection for both increase and growth.

Angling Permits.

In the opinion of the undersigned the time has arrived when the Province should charge non-residents a rod license for angling in the waters of the Province. Heretofore free angling has been afforded all non-residents who stayed at Canadian hotels and boarding houses and employed Canadian boatmen; but the number of visitors has so largely increased within the last few years, that the drain upon our game fish has been very great. In fact it is alleged that in many cases no regard whatever has been paid to the regulation as to the size and number of fish which may be taken. So that additional supervision of our angling waters during the tourist season is absolutely necessary; and it seems but proper that visitors to the Province, who bear no part of the cost of maintaining our institutions, should contribute their fair share to this expense, and this can only be done by requiring an angling fee. It is not believed that any one will be discouraged from coming to the Province on this account, as the entertainment provided him when he comes is perhaps not to be equalled anywhere upon the continent.

The Great Lake Fisheries.

The correspondence inaugurated by this Province with the several States bordering upon the great lakes, and which had for its object the promotion of uniform laws and regulations, and a uniform policy governing the great lake fisheries, has been continued during the year, and it is believed with some effect. The difficulty has heretofore been that the State Legislatures have been unable, owing to the opposition of fishermen of one State to laws which might be passed in another State, to agree upon a code that would be satisfactory to all alike; and, finding this to be the case, and recognizing the disaster which must inevitably result from further delay, there is now an agitation by some if not all of the States for federal control of interstate waters. Secretary Root is manifesting commendable activity in the matter, and is, it is understood, negotiating with the Dominion Government with a view to a joint commission. So soon as the Federal Government of the United States can obtain the control of the lake fisheries on their side of the line, so soon may we expect something to be accomplished in the direction of what is desired to be attained, but not until then. Canada has always been ready to negotiate, but, for the reason mentioned, recognized the futility of any action with individual States. But while the arguments in favor of Federal control so far as the State Great Lake fisheries are concerned are indisputable, with a view to a more speedy and satisfactory conference with the Canadian Government, it does not of course follow that it is essential to such a result that the power to license as well as to regulate on this side of the line should be vested in the Dominion Government, for on the one hand eight jurisdictions with separate legislative powers are now concerned, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois ,Wisconsin and Minnesota, while on the other hand there is but one, namely, Ontario. And there is no reason to suppose that less respect on the part of Ontario fishermen for any policy and regulations agreed upon between the two Federal powers would be required by the Province,—whose property is at present jeopardized for the want of such policy and regula-

tions, than would be required if the control were vested in the Dominion Government. Every possible step for a speedy conference should be taken. The business interests of the great lakes may be valued at several millions of dollars annually; but what is of vastly greater importance, this valuable source of food supply is steadily and rapidly declining. Improved fishing apparatus is being introduced, more powerful tugs are being employed, gas engines are being installed in sailboats which multiply their effectiveness, the fishermen are acquiring greater skill in setting their nets and better knowledge of the habits of fish, all with a view to increasing the returns to the fishermen. To meet this increased attack, radical measures must at once be adopted—artificial propagation must be increased, the taking of gravid and immature fish must be stopped, a size limit must be specified, and a close season during which no fishing of any kind is to be carried on must be established, or the lakes will be depleted beyond restitution.

It has recently been suggested that as an important step towards restitution, lake trout should be permitted to attain a weight of eight pounds before being taken. But one can hardly imagine anything that would be more fruitful of disaster to the fisheries than that such a thing should happen. No fish is more voracious, and none more destructive of other fish, than the lake trout. A whitefish of two pounds in weight would make a mere luncheon for an eight pound trout, and he would require half a dozen ordinary sized pickerel or herring to appease his appetite.

Supplying the Home Market.

The circular letter which in 1904 was addressed to every licensed fisherman in the Province notifying him that he must make arrangements for supplying the local demand for fish does not appear to have received that attention and respect which was hoped and expected, if one can judge by the complaints which have been raised in almost every part of the Province that it is impossible to obtain fish, and the Department is now urged to take such action as will compel the fishermen to recognize the home market as entitled to consideration before a foreign market is supplied, even to the extent of taking steps to prohibit the exportation of fish to the United States. A survey of the Province with its increasing population would lead one to believe that a home market could be obtained for a very considerable portion, if not all, of the catch if a systematic and earnest effort were made to establish such a market. But the fishermen are not usually magnanimously inclined, and are not influenced by patriotic or sentimental considerations, and particularly when a change of conditions may entail upon them extra labor and expense as well as possible loss. They are now able to dispose of their whole catch for cash, and at prices higher perhaps than could be obtained in the home market, on delivery of the same at the express office, and they will not adopt other and less convenient and perhaps less profitable methods of doing business unless obliged to do so. Whether it is a libel upon the fish dealers and pedlars of the Province or not, we are unable to say, but the replies of the fishermen to the letter sent to them would indicate that there are a good many dishonest and unbusiness-like men amongst the dealers and buyers. The fishermen state that it would be impossible to sell in the home market the coarse fish (of which 1,939,600 pounds were taken this year), and that in order to sell them in the American market they must be accompanied by the better kinds. But the fishermen also say that they are prepared and always have been prepared to supply the home market when reasonable notice is given, and that if applicants

have been refused it has been because this notice was not received, or that the fish were at the time packed and ready for shipment and less than a full box was required. The Department has during the year insisted upon a pedlar being supplied where he was ready to pay, though there seemed to be some friction between him and the fisherman, and though the latter preferred not to have business dealings with him, and the Department is prepared to intervene in all such cases where its attention is called to the subject. And it might go still further. It might, if asked to do so, offer to see that dealers in towns and cities are regularly supplied where they are prepared to make with the fishermen satisfactory arrangements as to payment. But this would appear to be all in that connection that the Department could at present properly do. Then the Department might ask the Dominion to consider whether the fishermen should not be required to find a home market for all of their whitefish. There would be no doubt that this could readily be found, and at prices as advantageous as those obtained in the United States. The total catch this year of whitefish was 2,817,420 pounds. This would relieve the situation very considerably, and would not prejudice their sales of the coarse fish in the American market. The time will no doubt come when there will be a home market for the whole catch, but that time is not yet; so that total prohibition is for the present out of the question. And the same may be said of Government ownership, which has also been suggested as a solution of the problem of home supply and cheaper fish.

Commission of Enquiry.

It would appear to the undersigned that a commission might properly issue to enquire into the personnel of the fishermen of the Province, and as to the ownership of the gear—tugs, boats, nets, etc.—which is being operated by them. This Department found, upon assuming the administration of the fisheries in 1898, that the fishing industry of the Great Lakes was largely controlled by American companies, though the licenses appeared to have been applied for and issued in the names of Canadians; and it is believed that, notwithstanding the policy of this Department has since been to issue licenses to British subjects only, such a condition exists at the present time. The fact could only be ascertained positively by a commissioner taking evidence under oath. It might be found that the number of Canadian license holders is so small that, if future licenses were confined to Canadians, it would require all the catch to supply the home market. In that case, the Canadians who are operating American plants would have no difficulty in obtaining equally lucrative employment in other fields of labor.

Pollutions.

Great mortality among the fish in a stream emptying into the Grand River was reported during the early summer. It was said that the fish died by hundreds, and that the stench arising therefrom was a menace to the health of the people in the neighborhood. Two reasons were assigned as to the cause of the mortality, one being that it was occasioned by the alkali from a neighboring starch factory, which was allowed to enter the race, and the other that the sudden lowering of the water when the fish were in the shallows left many of them stranded in small pools, where they died in consequence of being unable again to reach the deeper water. The undersigned personally visited the starch works, and after a careful inspection of the premises suggested a remedy, which was to prevent the liquid from entering

the raceway and to divert it into a lake in the near vicinity. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, and it is believed the cause of the trouble, if it originated in that quarter, has been removed.

Some minor complaints of parties allowing sawdust to enter the water were reported and investigated, and were found not to be of a serious character.

Fishing in the Inland Lakes.

A number of applications have been received for licenses to net in the inland lakes of New Ontario. Before, however, a policy of granting licenses in such lakes is approved, it would appear to the undersigned to be important that a competent person should be deputed to inspect the lakes in certain districts and make a report thereon and upon the lands in the vicinity of such lakes. Licenses should not, in the opinion of the undersigned, be issued for lakes containing speckled trout or other game fish, and lakes surrounded by agricultural lands should not be depleted of their contents in advance of settlement. But an investigation would probably demonstrate that there are many lakes to which these restrictions would not apply, and in which licenses might properly be issued and a revenue derived therefrom. But until such an investigation and report are made, it would be better that all licenses should be withheld, except in regard to lakes as to which there can be no question as to what under all the circumstances may properly be done, and where the local needs cannot otherwise conveniently be supplied.

Fertilizing Lake Trout Eggs.

In a former report the enormous loss of spawn of the lake trout by the taking of those fish at the spawning period was referred to, and it was recommended that steps be taken to prevent a portion at any rate of the serious waste. It was pointed out that the State of Wisconsin had enacted that the fishermen should during the spawning period "take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or pan immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken:" and it was suggested that our fishermen might in their own interests readily adopt this means of assisting in maintaining the fish supply. The practice has been followed for some years in Wisconsin, and with, it is reported, very satisfactory results. Indeed, it was believed that the planting of eggs in this manner was of more benefit than the close season, and that as large a percentage of them would hatch as in the hatcheries. This is the opinion of one at least of the best fish culturists in the United States. We would commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the Dominion Department, as having sole charge of the work of artificial propagation. The expense of placing a few experienced men upon the tugs of fishermen operating in Lake Superior, where the trout spawn nearly if not quite a month before the season closes, would not be great, and there is no reason why a plan which has yielded such gratifying results in Wisconsin should not be equally successful here. The fishermen would no doubt be glad to afford every facility for carrying on the work. It is also the plan adopted by some of the States for securing ova for their hatcheries,—that is by sending men to accompany the tugs, and it has proved to be a much less costly and troublesome means than that of operating nets on their own behalf for the purpose. With only three hatcheries in the Province, everything possible to be done to supplement their good work should of course be done.

The Work of Capturing and Destroying Coarse Fish in the Nepigon.

The work of capturing and destroying coarse fish in the River Nepigon was again prosecuted; 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 pickerel (or dore), and 145 whitefish were destroyed and otherwise disposed of. The work was all done within a period of six weeks, which gives an idea of the extent to which these fish have multiplied in the Nepigon, and what a menance they are becoming to the trout of that famous river.

The Carp.

The popular prejudice against the carp—a prejudice which has arisen because of its injury to other and finer species of fish, their spawn and young, and to the feeding grounds of the wild duck, increases as its destructiveness and depredations become more generally and widely known.

It is in the waters of Lakes Erie and St. Clair that it has multiplied and grown most rapidly, and is to be found in greatest numbers in this Province. But it is by no means confined to these lakes, for we find it in considerable numbers in the cold, deep waters of the Georgian Bay, the North Channel and Lake Huron, Lake Superior seeming not yet to have been invaded.

As an example of the prolificness of the carp, it may be said that one weighing 4 or 5 lbs. will contain on an average from 400,000 to 500,000 ova; one of 9 lbs. 600,000; and from one of 16½ lbs. the amazing number of 2,059,750 eggs have been taken. A genius for mathematics has figured it out thus: If from the eggs of a carp weighing 4 or 5 lbs. two fish survive, from one million carp (half of them being females) the increase the first year would be one million fish; for the first five years (on the compound interest system) 64 million; for ten years 2,048,000,000; for fifteen years 18,384,000,000; and for twenty years 1,181,276,000,000.

The carp is a marvel of longevity. The New International Encyclopædia (1902) states that it "may reach an age of 200 years;" and as for its vitality, Norris, in "The American Angler's Book," new edition, (a work of 700 pages) in the chapter "General Remarks on Fish" makes the almost incredible statement (page 48) that "it is an established fact that in draining carp ponds in Germany to cultivate the soil which had been flooded and made a fish pond of for the purpose of enriching it, the spawn of the carp left after drawing off the water does not lose its vitality though exposed for two or three years to the heat of summer and frost of winter; and that when the field is again converted into a pond there is no necessity for restocking it with carp, but the ova remaining beneath the surface of the ground produces a stock of carp, thus keeping up an alternation of crops—fish and vegetables."

The editor of Forest and Stream in a recent article said: "In the Great Lakes it is in the very nature of the case a matter of international concern, and it is a concern which every year is becoming more serious, as the fish multiplies in its old haunts and finds its way into new waters. . . . . The carp is here, and it is here to stay. To extirpate it from connecting water courses is something which may safely be counted as beyond the ingenuity of man."

In Illinois there is a small lake into which the carp had found its way. The lake had once been famous for its game fish, and the work of ridding it of these "scavengers" was begun, but after more than 40,000 pounds had been taken the effort was abandoned as hopeless.

While therefore it would appear to be impossible to exterminate the carp from waters in which it has already become established, it is not too

Cross Rapids, Nepigon River. Courtesy of Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon.

A Day's Catch at Rose Point, Georgian Bay.

Highlands of Ontario—A Day's Catch on the Moon River.

Salmon Trout taken in Algonquin National Park.

Speckled Trout Fishing—Algonquin National Park.

late to protect therefrom the more or less isolated waters which have not yet become invaded by it. Our law prohibits the taking of fish in any manner from Provincial waters for the purpose of stocking, artificial breeding, or for scientific purposes, without the authority of the Department in writing; so that unless carp are illegally deposited therein, these waters are safeguarded to that extent. And in this connection let a word of warning be sounded, and that is in regard to the erection of fishways, which are constantly being recommended and asked for in dams throughout the Province. In many cases these dams are now so many fortresses guarding our inland lakes from the enemy, while, if fishways were erected, facility would be afforded for the enemy to enter, and it would be but a short time before it would drive out and supplant all other fish. Much better would it be to discourage the fishways and stock the waters by the introduction of bass, trout or other game or desirable and suitable fish.

It is uncertain when the carp was first introduced into American waters. From an authentic source we find that in the years 1831 and 1832 an enterprising New Yorker brought "from France" some six or seven dozen which he put into his ponds, and from these ponds he made frequent plantings into the Hudson River, where they are said to have "thrived wonderfully." The introduction by the United States Fish Commission was begun in 1877. The first lot brought over consisted of 345 fish, of which 227 were mirror, and 118 scale carp. These were planted in ponds, and in 1879 their progeny, amounting to some 12,265, were distributed to over 300 persons in 25 States and territories. From 22 applicants for carp in 1877, these had increased to 2,000 in 1880. In 1882 over 7,000 applications were received by the Commission, of which 5,758 were granted, 143,696 fish being distributed, some of which "were sent to Canada." In 1883, 260,000 were distributed in 1,478 counties, and to nearly 10,000 applicants. The distribution was carried on until 1897, when it was discontinued. So that from these plantings the public waters of this continent during the short period of about 25 years are now literally overrun with this fish. In 1883 the fishermen of Lake Erie began to take them in their nets. They did not know what they were, and they were kept on exhibition in tubs as curiosities.

When the question of the introduction of carp into the United States was being considered by the Fish Commission, Prof. Baird, the then Commissioner, in his report for 1873-4 enumerated the good qualities of the carp which made it "a desirable species for cultural purposes," as follows:

1. Fecundity and adaptability to the process of artificial propagation.
2. Living largely on a vegetable diet.
3. Hardy in all stages of growth.
4. Adaptability to conditions unfavorable to any equally palatable American fish, and to varied climates.
5. Rapid growth.
6. Harmlessness in its relation to other fishes.
7. Ability to populate waters to their greatest extent.
8. Good edible qualities.

It has certainly been demonstrated beyond peradventure that it is "hardy" and "rapid" of growth, and has "ability to populate waters to their greatest extent;" but it is doubtful if any considerable number of persons could be found to testify as to its being "harmless in its relation to other fishes," and as to its "good edible qualities."

It would be a waste of time to discuss the unwisdom of the introduction of the carp, but that a great mistake was made there surely can be no differ-

ence of opinion. But "it is here to stay," and we must make the best of it. It has been shown that efforts for its extermination have been abortive. Some have suggested that the Government should offer a bounty to induce more people to fish for it. But the best bounty that can be offered is the increasing demand for it in the market. The demand that will make fishing for carp a profitable business will provide the necessary incentive for its capture, and there seems to be an increasing demand in all large American cities where there is a mixed population, and where the better kinds of fish even for the wealthy are becoming a luxury. In such cities it will fill a large and increasing want; but it will be some time before the people of Canada, who have been accustomed to our native fish, will cultivate a taste for the alien The Department should afford every facility for carrying on the work of capture that it is proper to afford, and authorize for that purpose the use of every implement, the operation of which will not be a detriment to or assist in the destruction of better species. When treating of the subject some years ago, we held the view that nothing short of concerted action on the part of the several jurisdictions surrounding the Great Lakes would have an appreciable effect towards permanently reducing its numbers. But this was before it had become to the same extent a mercantile product. The prices are increasing, and in the wholesale market of New York four or five cents a pound has been the average paid during the year, which would indicate a good profit to the fishermen. At certain periods of the year, however, prices are still higher, and by a small outlay provision may be made to retain the take until such time as it can be more profitably disposed of. A simple and effective enclosure could be provided to accommodate almost any number of fish by selecting some sheltered spot or bay and running from the shore a picket fence (that which is manufactured and rolled in coils with wire if closely woven would suit the purpose) in a square or semi-circular form, the shore forming one side, the pickets being driven firmly into the ground, and supported at regular intervals by stakes or posts driven more deeply. A woven wire netting may where necessary be added to the top of the enclosure to prevent the fish from jumping out, and with a view to reducing the cost. It is not necessary to suggest that care must be taken to select a place for the pen where the bottom is free from stones and snags so that the fish when required to be marketed may be seined out; and it would afford greater immunity from damage to the enclosure from seas or floating debris if a boom were strung around the enclosure ten or twenty feet therefrom.

The net with which the carp may be taken most successfully is the seine. The gill net, however, has its advocates, and may always be used to advantage where the carp has entered some place where the net may be set across its one means of escape, or where it may be driven into the net. And it can also be used in many places where it would be quite impossible, from the nature of the ground, to use a seine. A fisherman of experience with gill nets offers the suggestion that No. 35 thread is of the proper strength, that a six inch mesh is the most profitable size to fish with, and that in making up the net it should be hung five in three—an expression which practical fishermen will understand. If taut, the fish will not enter the net, but will turn from it, it being very wary, "wise, knowing and cunning."

Lake Manitou Lease.

The company which has a lease of this lake, reports the operations at their hatchery to be as follows: "In the spring of 1905 we deposited in Lake Manitou two million fry, pickerel. Last year we placed in the hatchery six million trout eggs, and twenty-four million whitefish eggs. The latter eggs are now in process of hatching."

The Biological Station in the Georgian Bay.

The Department is indebted to Dr. B. E. Bensley, the officer in charge of the station, for a short but comprehensive and instructive report outlining some of the work which has been done at the station during the season. The Department has facilitated the work carried on by granting such privileges for netting, etc., as have been desired. Dr. Bensley says: "The laboratory was occupied from June 1st to September 15th, with the following gentlemen in attendance: Mr. A. G. Huntsman, B.A., Laboratory Assistant in Biology, Mr. I. R. Bell, and Mr. J. R. G. Murray, students of the University of Toronto.

"The month of June was devoted to hatching experiments on the eggs of the black bass. Studies on the habits, growth and food of the recently hatched young were made during this month and were continued on the advanced young during the balance of the season. In this connection Mr. Bell made a preliminary study of the microscopic life of the water, and Mr. Murray, a series of illustrations of representative forms. During the greater part of the season periodic visits were made with the fishermen to the whitefish grounds, and statistics and material bearing on the natural history of the food-fishes taken in gill-nets were collected.

"In view of the increasing sentiment in favor of the preservation of the game-fishes, and of the interest already taken by the Provincial Government in restocking operations, will you allow me to refer to the need of a hatchery in the southern section of Georgian Bay. The northeastern shore and the islands embrace large sections at present undisposed of by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, which are only valuable for fishing and tourist purposes. According to the general opinions expressed, the supply both of food and game fishes is being rapidly depleted. It seems therefore advisable that the efforts of the Government in preventing the capture by irresponsible persons of game fishes during the breeding season by seines and traps should be supplemented by constructive efforts towards increasing the supply through hatching operations. In this region bass and whitefish hatching could be profitably combined."

Further inquiry by the undersigned respecting the artificial hatching of the bass elicited the following observations:

"Regarding your inquiry about bass propagation, the pond method is the one which has been generally adopted. There could be no mistake in establishing bass hatching ponds in various parts of the Province. The experiments which we made in hatching bass in the laboratory were successful, but there are three points which are uncertain, first, whether stripping, which we have as yet been unable to try, would be feasible; secondly, whether or not the young bass would live when returned to the water; and, finally, whether the experiment can be converted into practice on a paying basis. Our trials have been incomplete so far, on account of not having large enclosures to keep parent fish in.

"My suggestion regarding a hatchery for bass is not to operate with them independently, but to set off a portion of a whitefish hatchery, which I thought might be established in the lower part of the Georgian Bay, and try the artificial method under fair conditions and on a considerable scale. My opinion regarding artificial hatching of bass is that it has not been given a fair trial. Whitefish and trout eggs are readily hatched, simply on account of the fact that they will stand a fair amount of abuse which the bass eggs will not. If it is possible to hatch bass eggs artifically, there is a great advantage in doing so, on account of the very large number of them attacked by fungus. I think that the reputation the bass has of looking

after its eggs should be discounted fifty per cent. He is so nervous, and spends so much time looking for trouble or entertainment fifteen or twenty feet away from the nest, that the eggs apparently do not get necessary ventilation, and frequently I have seen under these conditions hosts of minnows disporting themselves in the nest and consuming the eggs. I have found also several instances in which minnow eggs have been deposited in bass nests.

"I notice that I was reported the other day as suggesting to the Georgian Bay Commission, the extension of the close season to July 15th. If anyone should mention the matter, this was not the case. I made the suggestion that it should extend to July 1st, saying that bass were to be found on the nests as late as July 15th; also that it is unreasonable to have a uniform close season for a large area of country inasmuch as the spawning time is determined by temperature condition, which vary according to particular locality.

"I am very anxious to see the bass hatching experiments carried further."

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross revenue for the year from all sources has been $47,755.03, and the expenditure, $31,137.36, leaving a surplus of $16,617.67. (Details of the expenditure, including salaries of departmental officers and of the outside service, will be found in the Public Accounts.)

Reports.

The report of the captain of the "Gilphie," which gives an account of her season's work, will be found at p. 41. She began the season the 9th May, and finished on the 8th December.

The reports of the overseers deal with the condition of the fisheries in their respective divisions, state what disposition was made of the catch, how the laws were observed, assign reasons for an increase or decrease in the quantity of fish taken, and contain other information of value and interest not to be found in the tables which follow. The statistical information which is to be found elsewhere, has been collected and prepared with the usual care.

Acknowledgments.

The department desires to once more express its thanks to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies for the loan of electros from which a number of the photo engravings which appear in the report, and which contribute so materially to its value and interest, have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. Bastedo,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Fisheries,
Toronto, 31st December, 1905.

FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of Saturday, 11th June, 1904:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Monday, the 30th day of May, 1904.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of *The Fisheries Act*, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, to order that the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, shall be and the same are hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

9. No one shall fish for, catch or kill in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than eight small or large-mouthed black bass, four maskinonge, twelve pickerel (doré), or four lake trout.

10. No one shall fish for, catch or kill, in any of the waters of the Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled trout or brook trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than ten pounds, and no greater number than thirty speckled trout or brook trout, though said number weigh less than ten pounds.

No small or large-mouthed black bass less than ten inches in length; no speckled trout less than six inches in length; no pickerel (doré) less than fifteen inches in length, or no maskinonge less than twenty-four inches in shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered or exposed for sale or had in possession; but anyone who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named,—which measurement shall be from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail,—shall immediately return such fish to the water from which it was taken, alive and uninjured.

12. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge, is hereby prohibited for a period of five years from the date of this Order in Council, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country, fishing in the waters of the Province, and applying and paying for an angler's permit, may, upon leaving the Province, when the same are accompanied by him, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order that any previous Orders in Council which are in conflict with these regulations, be rescinded in so far as the Province of Ontario is affected.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905, WITH THE NUMBER AND KINDS OF FISH PLANTED IN EACH.

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,205
Lake Rosseau	Bass	700
Lake Joseph	Bass	1,000
Fairy and Vernon Lakes	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	[illegible]

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905.—*Continued.*

1901.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	225
Thames River at Woodstock	Bass	225
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	396
Thames River at Dorchester	Bass	696
Lake Couchiching	Bass	436
Stoney Lake	Bass	751
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass	603
Holland River	Bass	387
Golden Lake	Bass	372
Severn River	Bass	526
Grand River at Cayuga	Bass	400
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	274
Kempenfeldt Bay	Bass	300
		9,481

1902.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Muskoka Lake	Bass	246
Lake Joseph	Bass	256
Lake Rosseau	Bass	227
Lake Couchiching	Bass	285
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	395
Stony Lake	Bass	330
Huntsville Lakes	Bass	265
Winnipeg River	Brook trout	55
		2,059

1903.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Bear Creek at Strathroy	Bass	926
Lake Rosseau	Bass	1,130
Lake Joseph	Bass	500
Muskoka Lake	Bass	1,002
Lake of Bays	Bass	371
Sparrow Lake	Bass	650
Lake Couchiching	Bass	258
Long Lake at Rat Portage	Bass	460
Golden Lake	Bass	100
Mink Lake	Bass	85
Clear Lake	Bass	85
White Lake	Bass	100
Lynn River at Lake Simcoe	Bass	355
Grand River at Brantford	Bass	425
Thames River at Ingersoll	Bass	75
Thames River at London	Bass	200
Thames River at St. Marys	Bass	205
Grand River at Fergus	Bass	100
Grand River at Grand Valley	Bass	70
Grand River at Paris	Bass	130
Musselmans Lake	Bass	200
Lake of Bays	Bass	500
		7,927

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.	Number.
Credit River	Bass	115
Lake Rosseau	Bass	380
Green Lake	Bass	135
Opinicon Forks	Bass	50
Lake near Barry's Bay	Bass	30
Barry's Bay	Bass	100

WATERS STOCKED FROM 1901 TO 1905.—*Continued.*

1904.

Waters stocked.	Species.		Number.
Gorman Lake	Bass		75
Golden Lake	Bass		565
Mink Lake	Bass		60
White Lake	Bass		160
Clear Lake	Bass		50
Snell's Lake	Bass		100
Lake Joseph	Bass		725
Bass Lake	Bass		200
Lake Couchiching	Bass		230
Lake Joseph	Bass		415
Lake of Bays	Bass		530
Lake Simcoe at Jackson's Pt.	Bass		785
Beaver River at Cannington	Bass		250
Balsam Lake	Bass		400
Lake of Bays	Bass	Fingerlings	5,000
Oxbow River at Komoka	Bass	Fingerlings	1,200
Lake Scugog	Bass	Fingerlings	1,400
			12,955

1905

Waters stocked.	Species.		Number.
Lake Scugog	Bass		400
Stoney Lake	Bass		600
Muskoka Lake	Bass		500
Thames River at Stratford	Bass		250
Thames River at Mitchell	Bass		350
Lake Couchiching	Bass		500
Gull Lake (near Gravenhurst)	Bass		100
Lake of Bays	Bass		400
			3,100

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, reports that the increased value of the catch over that of 1904 is $7,381.00, while the value of the tugs, boats, nets, and fishing material has also increased, all of which goes to show that the industry is on a sound business footing.

The increases in the catches are large, being particularly so in white fish and sturgeon. The largest decrease is in that of bullheads, which is owing to the bays freezing up very early in the fall, thus preventing many of the fishermen from setting their nets. Had it not been for the very high winds which prevailed in his district during most of the fall fishing period he has no hesitancy in saying that the catch would have been a record one.

During the year he has been over his district several times and always found the fishermen observing the law. He has visited the smaller lakes which the Department stocked with trout and bass in 1902 and 1903, and is pleased to report that all indications were that the fish were thriving and the sportsman and Indian religiously avoiding them.

The fishing industry has become a substantial one in this district, and those engaged in it are most thoroughly satisfied with the catch of 1905.

LAKE NEPIGON.

Overseer Leitch, Nepigon, reports that the number of tourists visiting the Nepigon during 1905, was, he thinks, larger than for some years past. The receipts for permits issued amounted to $1,375.00.

The fishing, while good, was not (according to the reports from tourists who have fished the river almost every season for the past fifteen or twenty years) up to what it used to be in the earlier years, claiming the average size of fish were smaller and not so numerous. They also report the river as being over-run by coarse fish, such as pike, suckers, etc., which are playing havoc with the speckled trout and will in time completely destroy the river as a good trout stream if measures are not adopted to keep the stream, at least as far as possible, free from such fish.

One man was employed for a period of six weeks, during the months of July and August, netting these coarse fish, during which time he destroyed 7,632 pike, 2,282 suckers, 228 doré and 145 white fish making a total of 10,287 fish destroyed by this means. Yet this hardly makes an impression on them, they being so numerous.

Temporary docks were erected at canoe landings on the various portages on the river early in the season, which have proved a great convenience and are appreciated by the tourists. A guardian was maintained on the river from June 9th until October 31st, it being necessary to protect the stream in this way after fishing season closes, owing to the fish spawning in the shallow waters, and the stream being used as a highway for voyagers to and from Lake Nepigon and the country tributary thereto.

With the locating of the Trans-Continental Railway along the north end of Lake Nepigon, this traffic has greatly increased, owing to the Nepigon River, Lake Nepigon and the streams flowing into Lake Nepigon from the north, north-east and north-west, affording easy access to over 200 miles of this line; and when construction work commences on the line, this traffic will be a serious menace to the fishing in these waters, unless more efficient means are adopted for their protection.

The camp grounds have been maintained in a sanitary condition.

A shipment of 500 trout, ranging from two inches in length to those weighing five pounds was made by the C. P. Ry. in a fish car (specially constructed) to the waters of the Kicking Horse River, west of Banff, with every success, there being only a few fish lost in transit, notwithstanding the extreme distance covered.

During the last few seasons, teams are used on the long portages on the river for transporting tourists' outfit over same, and with the constant traffic these portages have become badly cut up in many places, creating large mud holes, etc., which are impossible to be passed by foot passengers without wading in the mud up to their boot tops. Many of the other portages are in very bad shape with boulders, etc. The bridge over Fraser Creek on the Camp Alexander portage has fallen down through timbers becoming decayed. These places should receive attention and be repaired in the spring.

Quite a number of the tourists during the past season also took in fishing on parts of Lake Nepigon, and some of the streams north thereof, all of whom reported magnificent sport, with speckled trout, lake trout, pickerel, etc., many lake trout weighing from 15 to 20 pounds being taken, which gave exciting sport on a light rod. This lake is a most beautiful sheet of water with very picturesque shores and studded with many beautiful islands and is teeming with a variety of fish, such as lake trout, white fish, pickerel and sturgeon, also speckled trout at the mouths of the various streams entering into the lake. Many of the streams flowing into the lake are also well supplied with brook trout, making this lake a great spawning ground for the latter, but which are, I am sorry to say, being ruthlessly destroyed by the Indians living around the lake. In the fall of the year, when the brook trout are on the spawning grounds close to the shore,

the Indians are then laying in a winter supply of fish for dog feed, and, Indian nature like, they place their nets in the most convenient place, which is in shallow water close to the shore and at the mouth of streams, the result being they take an enormous quantity of brook trout. He knows of an instance a few years ago of one Indian alone having 2,000 brook trout, weighing from two to seven pounds each, in his possession for dog feed. During the summer months, large numbers of these Indians also congregate on the islands at Virgin Falls at the head of the river, which is practically part of the Nepigon River itself, or where it widens out before entering the lake proper, where it is studded with a beautiful group of islands, forming a number of narrow channels between the main shore and islands, the Indians setting their nets across these channels catching everything that passes, including a great many large speckled trout. Virgin Falls was noted for years as the best fishing grounds on the river for both large brook trout and their quantity, but of late very few large fish are to be had there, the cause being attributed to these Indians netting them just above the falls.

There is no occasion for such destruction of these fish by anyone, Lake Nepigon being so well supplied with other fish of fine quality that they can get more than sufficient to meet all their requirements by setting their nets away from those favorite places for brook trout, but Indian nature like, these people take that which comes most convenient for the time being, not realizing they are destroying the means of causing large numbers of them being employed as guides for tourists at very remunerative wages every season. Measures should be adopted to put a stop to this destruction, as there is only one Nepigon, and it would be too bad if it were allowed to be destroyed.

Each year they have more or less people who are making a trip around the world, etc., stop off here for a few days fishing, who have fished all the known streams of any consequence. These people have repeatedly stated that for fishing, the Nepigon has no equal, and for scenery they had seen nothing that could surpass it, except possibly some points in Switzerland.

To properly protect the Nepigon waters, it requires an officer, paid a proper salary and expenses, to enable him to devote his entire time to the duties and to have a few guardians placed at various points thereon. As the territory tributary to the Nepigon waters has been created into a forest reserve, and with the regulations for such reserves providing for a superintendent to supervise, with fire rangers at his disposal, he would recommend that the position of Fishery Overseer be combined with that of Superintendent of the Forest Reserve and make the fire rangers also fishery guardians.

He would also recommend that the guides be licensed, making them, by reason of their license, a guardian, and any infraction of the fishery regulations on the part of the guide or his party would be cause for cancelling his license.

The fee for license need only be a nominal sum, say $1.00 per annum, and would have a tendency to prevent any infringement of the regulations by both anglers and guides. Under this arrangement, in time, the guides would become educated to the fact that the preservation of the fish meant remunerative employment for them each season.

He would also recommend that a bounty be paid for coarse fish caught in the river. The Indians would be glad to fish for them upon this basis and it would be the means of greatly reducing their number.

With such an arrangement, he has not the least doubt that the Nepigon waters can be protected efficiently, preserving to the country the best

fishing grounds to be found anywhere, and one of the best possible advertisements for attracting annually a large number of very wealthy tourists to the country, who, on such trips, not only spend large sums of money in the country, but are also incidently the means of introduction of much foreign capital for the development of our resources, which we are in need of so much.

The construction of a railway from here to Lake Nepigon and the placing of a steamer on the lake itself would open up the greatest field for sportsmen the country possesses and would in a short time be the source of a large revenue to the Province.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishermen in his division have had a fairly good season. The catch on the north shore of Lake Superior was not as large as that of 1904, but a much better class of fish was taken. In the North Channel of Lake Huron the catch will about compare with that of last season. The returns show an increase in the catch of whitefish of about 14,000 lbs., and a decrease in the catch of trout of about 45,000 lbs. This is attributed largely, the fishermen say, to the very calm weather in July and August, and the fishing was nearly all done in shallow waters where the better class of fish were caught.

All other kinds of fish will about compare with catch of last season.

With the exception of a few tons, the fish are exported to the United States.

The close seasons have been well observed, and no other violations of the regulations came to his knowledge.

LAKE HURON (N. CHANNEL).

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, Manitoulin Island, reports that he commenced operations on May 1st. He got the sailboat "Maud" at Point au Baril on May 24th, which he found in rather poor condition. He fitted her up and put her in commission, and has made a fair season considering the appliances that he had to work with, which in his opinion are not sufficient for the requirements of the fisheries. The fishermen have had a fair average catch throughout his division, some parts of it being rather better than last year, while other parts were not so good. Some pound net grounds did better, and the gill-net fishing at Cockburn and the Ducks Islands also showed an increased catch. The latter two are trout grounds, and the catch is principally trout. South Bay and Fitzwilliam Island were about the same as last year, the catch being principally trout. On Squaw Island the catch was lighter, being about 60 per cent. trout and 40 per cent. whitefish, the Bustard Islands being about the same. The pickerel catch along the north shore between Bad River and Killarney was considerably lighter than last year, although in the vicinity of Killarney it was about the same. The pound net catch in the North Channel east of Little Current was also about the same, while on the Manitoulin shore it was less. The prices paid by the dealers averaged about 5c. per pound. The game fish on the north shore in the vicinity of Killarney, Little Current, Spanish River, Cutler and Spragge are plentiful, there being good black bass and pickerel fishing and some maskinonge, and the tourists had good angling for those classes of fish. There was a good number of summer tourists through August and September, and he believes they were well satisfied with the angling. The weather through October and November was extremely rough, which

made the catch less than it would have been. He says he finds that the work cannot be done in his division with a sailboat, the division being so large, and there are so many stations in it that it is impossible to move from one to another and look after poachers with a sailboat. In his opinion there should be a steam launch about 30 feet long with a light draft and good power—a good seaworthy boat, and a small boat with her that could be towed or carried, which would require about three of a crew.

Overseer Hunter, Tehkummah, Manitoulin Island, reports that during the past summer the fishery laws have been fairly well observed, as no complaints to the contrary have been in circulation. The water in the fish streams was very low owing to the want of rain during the season. There were not as many tourists visiting the Island as usual in consequence of the destruction of the large hotel Manitou at Manitowaning by fire during the summer of 1904. The Manitou Fish Co., who have the lease of Lake Manitou waters, have been doing all they can with their hatchery at the outlet of the lake at a large expense to re-stock the lake with young fish.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer Bettes, Waubaushene, reports that the catch of fish is about the same as last year, according to the report of the fishermen. Carp and dogfish are increasing, as carp are seen in larger quantities along the shores and are destroying the wild rice and consequently the feeding ground of wild duck. He would recommend that some action be taken to prevent the increase of carp in these waters, as they will eventually drive out the game fish

About 75 per cent. of the amount of fish caught in this district are exported to the United States, 20 per cent. used in Canada, and 5 per cent. for home consumption.

The close seasons have been well observed, especially during November, which was very stormy throughout.

There has been no illegal fishing so far as he knows.

There is no mill refuse dumped in the waters of this district, as all the mills have burners to consume it.

A great number of tourists visited this section, and all were satisfied with the bass and lunge fishing.

Overseer Jermyn, Wiarton, reports that the fishermen say that their catch of fish this season was not as large as last year, which they attribute to the exceedingly rough weather. Many of them were unable a great portion of the time to either set or lift their nets, and some lost nearly all the nets they had. The steam tugs that could stand bad weather made fairly good returns. He is of opinion that the waters of his district are not being depleted of fish, but believes the fish are as plentiful this year as in the past; but on account of bad weather and coming on to the shoals later in the season, the catch is less.

The law was pretty well observed up to the close season, but during that period he is certain considerable illegal fishing was carried on, notwithstanding all efforts he could make to prevent it.

He laid information against three persons, and secured convictions in each case, which action he trusts will result in good in the future.

LAKE HURON (PROPER).

Overseer Blunden, Sarnia, reports that the fishing season opened in a very irregular way, as a series of north winds during the latter part of April and the fore part of May hampered the fishermen in getting their pound nets set.

He says the pound net fishermen are continually complaining against the issue of gill net licenses between Blue Point on Lake Huron and the mouth of the St. Clair River, as there are 39 pound net licenses issued between those two points, a distance of about 18 miles, which seems specially adapted for pound net fishing; and besides, the initial cost, and also the working expense of a pound net are much more than of a gill net, and very often fish are caught in gill nets and after much struggling are able to extricate themselves and find their way into the pound nets in an injured condition not fit for food. He says he cannot properly watch the operations of the gill net fishermen without a proper boat to enable him to investigate these complaints and to see that the gill nets are kept the prescribed distance from shore. He had a very difficult task in getting some of the fishermen to send in their returns of the season's catch, as they seemed to think that it was entirely unnecessary for the Department to know the condition of the fisheries, although he tried to impress on them that they were obliged to according to their license.

The majority of the catch of fish in his district is exported to the United States.

He has heard no complaints of fishermen refusing to sell to hawkers or any person wanting fish, although some hawkers say the price of the better class of fish was too high; but the fishermen cannot be blamed for that, as the price is ruled by the export demand, the same as in all other classes of foods.

There was only one infraction of the law of which he was able to get sufficient evidence to prosecute.

Overseer McMurray, Bayfield, Lake Huron, reports that the catch of fish during the past season has been light, which may be accounted for in this way: A late start was made in the spring owing to ice and rough weather; storms set in early in the fall, and on August 19th a fishing boat and three men were lost off Bayfield in a severe storm, which accident almost stopped the fishing from this port.

The close season has been well observed. No illegal fishing has been brought to his notice.

There are no fishways in this district.

There are saw mills on some of the rivers, but no sawdust or refuse is thrown in the water.

Most of the fish caught are used for home consumption.

Overseer Robertson, Southampton, Lake Huron, reports that in his division the first three months the fishing was good, the best for some years, especially with the tugs.

The fall fishing was almost a failure on account of the storms; fish seemed to be plentiful, but the weather was so rough they could not be caught. All the fishermen lost some nets, and a good many lost all.

Five parties were fined $10 each and costs, three of them for fishing in the division for which they had no license, and the other two for fishing without a license.

He found a net set in the Saugeen River, which he took out and destroyed, but he could not find out who set it. Otherwise the fishery laws were well observed.

There are no fish slides in his division.

There are eight saw mills, all of them taking good care of their sawdust and refuse that no harm come to the fishing interests.

Bass fishing was fair, better than for some years. Carp are getting plentiful, and no doubt destroy a quantity of the spawn of the bass.

About 70 per cent. of the fish was sold in Canada.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Boler, Byron, River Thames, reports that the catch of fish was small this season. The principal fish at this point caught were suckers and several pike.

No violations of the fishery laws have come under his personal observation.

The fishway on the north side of the river at Byron needs some new planks in it; he notified the tenant of the mill regarding the same.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell, River Thames, reports that on account of there being no seine licenses issued for past year, he can come to no conclusion as to the increase or decrease in what the natural catch would be.

Of the catch for 1905, 50 per cent. was exported, the fishermen getting a price for the coarse fish that for home consumption would not be thought of, nor would they be used.

No abuses exist.

The close season was strictly observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, therefore there were no fines or confiscations.

There are no mills or dams now in his district, and the fish have a clear right of way.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Overseer Drouillard, Walkerville, reports that he is sorry to be obliged to say that the present season has been a disappointment so far as the catch of whitefish is concerned, but not altogether discouraging. He would consider the catch of other kinds quite favorable.

He is happy to state that no abuses have existed during the year in his division, and consequently no complaints of any violations have come to his knowledge against the fishermen, but, on the other hand, some of the fishermen owning pound nets in Lake St. Clair complained bitterly against the poachers coming from the United States in launches, and not only robbing the nets of what they contained, but destroying them in many instances, and under the existing circumstances it is impossible for him to offer the fishermen anything but sympathy, as he has no means of assisting to suppress such depredations.

DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer Laframboise, Canard River, reports that from what he can learn from the fishermen, the catch has been about the same as last year. There have been less whitefish taken and more carp and other kinds of fish. It is claimed that the constant blasting at the lime kiln crossing keeps the whitefish from coming up the Detroit River. He has been told by reliable people that they had picked up dead whitefish on the Bois Blanc Island shore that had been badly cut up by the said blasting. It is also claimed by some of the fishermen that the German carp are getting to be a valuable fish, as they have been sold this year for from two to five cents per pound.

There was about 80 per cent. of the catch exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption.

He has had but two complaints of infringement of the fishery laws for illegal fishing, but he did not find any one.

It is reported that American poachers come around Fighting Island with tremble nets, which they drop in a school of fish, and in a few minutes they pull out and go with their catch, and it is almost impossible for a man to reach them with a rowboat. He thinks that an overseer should be authorized to get

assistance to capture them if there was a chance. Outside of this, the fishery laws are fairly well observed by the fishermen.

There is one saw mill in his division, but no saw dust goes to the river.

LAKE ERIE.

Overseer Fitzpatrick, Wheatley, reports that, owing to the late spring, the fishermen were very late in getting in their nets, but they have done very well, as the prices they got for their fish were good. Pickerel has been on the increase for the last two or three years, while herring has been on the decrease. Where they used to catch tons of herring they do not catch hundreds of pounds now. The carp is getting more numerous in creeks and shallow water, but the fishermen never catch them in their pound nets to any extent. He thinks the gill nets ought to be done away with in his division, as it is one of the best pound net places on Lake Erie, and if the gill net men are allowed to get a foothold, the pound net men will have to go out of business. He thinks the best way to do away with the gill nets is to put a close season on all fish from the 15th November till the 1st May, for it is in the late fall and early spring that they do the most damage, when the fish are spawning, and if there is not something done to stop them from catching herring in the spawning season, Lake Erie herring will soon be a thing of the past. He says the pound net men in his division have invested about $65,000, and he thinks they should be protected. They paid in last year about $5,000, and one gill net tug that pays $100 can do more harm than all the pound nets. He has been fishing on this shore for twenty years, and where formerly from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds were caught in three nets, 8,000 or 9,000 pounds are about the amount of the catch now.

The heavy gales the first part of October put a lot of the pound net men out of business, and the catch of herring and whitefish was a light one. The catch for his division was as follows: Herring, 180,454 lbs.; whitefish, 35,051 lbs.; yellow pickerel, 338,770 lbs.; blue pickerel, 911,624 lbs.; sturgeon, 15,493 lbs.; perch, 92,461 lbs.; catfish, 7,777 lbs.; coarse and mixed fish, 181,321 lbs., caviare, 490 lbs.

Overseer Henderson, Pelee Island, reports that a large decrease has occurred in the catch of fish in this district, the cause (which is apparent from his statistical report) being that the fishing has not been so vigorously prosecuted as in previous years, only thirteen pound nets being fished as against twenty-three in 1904; and, during the season of gill net fishing, five tugs were engaged in 1904, and only four in 1905; also during the gill net season the weather was very stormy, and unfavorable for fishing operations.

Practically all the fish caught were exported, there being no market here. The fishermen had no alternative but to sell the fish to the American buyer. Any persons on the Island wanting fish were accommodated at market price.

No abuses exist.

The several close seasons have been strictly observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Kraft, Ridgeway, reports that the fishing season was very good considering the time the fishermen were fishing. Some did not fish at all.

The fish that were caught were mostly for home market, and about one-third was shipped to Buffalo. The pound nets were pulled out before the season was half over. He thinks the fish were not so plentiful this year, owing to the wind storms down Lake Erie.

The close season was well observed. He says he kept a close watch over his territory, and saw that the law was carried out

Overseer Lee, Lowbanks, reports that the early fishing was good, with a falling off later in the season, the storms in the fall damaging the pound nets very badly. From what information can be gathered from fishermen, the sturgeon were not as plentiful as in former years, and those taken were of a smaller size. The prices obtained for all kinds of fish and caviare were high.

After supplying for home consumption, the balance, fully 95 per cent., was exported to the United States.

The laws and regulations, and the several close seasons, were well observed.

He would advise that permits be granted to men who are reliable, in all inland waters, to catch carp, and that all means possible be used to rid the waters of this coarse and noxious fish, which is reported to be a destructive robber of all kinds of game fish.

Overseer McCall, Victoria, reports that on the whole the fisherman has had a prosperous season. The take of herring has been large on account of a greater number of tug gill net licenses being issued. There is practically no whitefish taken now in his district, as the tug men only try for them during the months of May and June. There was not the usual quantity of blue pickerel taken in November as in former years.

The seine fishermen of the Inner Long Point Bay have taken a large quantity of fish, and there is a falling off of all kinds but carp, of which there has been an increase.

There is each season more and more American tourists visiting the Long Point waters angling for bass. That bass are increasing is admitted by all familiar with the waters, and the regulations in regard to the taking of bass have been observed throughout the year better than he has ever known them to be. And as to the general observance of the fishery laws and regulations, they have also been observed better than in former years. He has only made three confiscations of fish, and one of gill nets at Long Point, the nets being fished for pike in Long Point County marsh.

Overseer Wigle, Leamington, reports that pound net fishermen are strongly opposed to any kind of gill net fishing except for perch in the spring, and he is strongly opposed to gill net fishing in the fall west of Point Pelee. The water is shallow, and there are so many expert gill net fishermen that they soon find out the direction the fish are going, and so completely surround them that it is almost impossible for many of them to escape. He saw many herring that were taken last fall, just ready to spawn. He is told that tug licenses were granted last fall on Pelee Island to fish gill nets west of the Point, and to his mind that was a great mistake. Herring decreased from 98,192 lbs. in 1904 to 84,973 in 1905; perch increased from 149,105 in 1904 to 177,114 in 1905; whitefish have decreased from 69,200 to 49,000; pickerel or dore have increased from 76,900 to 185,973. There is not much difference in other kinds. The pound net fishermen had a lot of damage done their nets in October by heavy winds, which made business dull, but later on did fairly well.

Nearly all of the fishing outfits are controlled by Americans, and the fish caught in this division go to Detroit and Sandusky, Ohio.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Overseer Brickwood, Kingston, reports that there have been very few violations of the fishery laws. The fishermen's reports compare favorably with other years. The bass fishing he finds not so good in the St. Lawrence as in the past, which he attributes to the many campers, bathers, boats, gaso-

line launches, etc., which keep the waters in almost a continual commotion. The bass fishing in Lake Ontario in his district has not been as good in years. A great number of black bass have been taken by anglers, who have been quite numerous, many of them being non-residents, who paid the fee of $5. Two great sources of protection are the winds and waves, anglers not being as a rule able to stay out more than a few hours each day. But he finds it hard to enforce the law regarding the number allowed to be taken, as Americans have motor power in nearly all their skiffs now, and something faster is required than a rowboat to overhaul them.

The close season has been well observed, only two complaints having reached him, and of which he could get no proof.

Overseer Clark, Picton, reports that the catch of whitefish, salmon trout, and herring as well as coarse fish such as pike, catfish, perch, etc., has been well up to the standard during the season, and would have shown a marked increase had it not been that high winds prevailed to a very great extent during the greater part of the fall fishing season, which interfered materially with fishing operations, more particularly in respect to the whitefish and herring catch, which at best were not so plentiful as during the season of 1903 and 1904, by far the greater portion of all the fish caught in these waters are exported to the United States markets, probably less than twenty per cent. being used for home consumption.

The fishery laws with few exceptions, were on the whole never better observed than during the past season. He had occasion to make some seizures of nets which he is of opinion were being fished illicitly by irresponsible persons, the regular fishermen in every case so far as he could ascertain, fished clearly within their rights, and observed the law. He had an increased number of fishermen under license in his district, which was more extended than in former years, having included Weller's Bay and Lake Ontario waters adjacent thereto. Some considerable confusion must always exist while the Townships of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg, bordering on the Bay of Quinte, are under outside jurisdiction. Late in the season illicit fishing prevails to a considerable extent, without any apparent check in these waters, the result being to give a bad name to Prince Edward County fishermen generally while the fact remains that local farmers with the daring Buccaneers fished all kinds of contrivances in season and out of season, regardless of law or order. Persons do not inform until after the season is over and too late to stop this kind of work, which is to say the least very unfair to regular fishermen whose interests are clearly identified with a strict observance of the close seasons in order to protect the fish during the spawning season, and thus perpetuate the supply.

For some years anglers have complained that the net fishing in that section of the Bay of Quinte has depleted the waters of the game fish which formerly frequented this locality in abundance. From close observation, and a proper analysis of the facts, he is satisfied that if more attention were paid to an observance of the laws by the anglers themselves instead of their fishing in vast numbers from dawn until dark during seven days in the week while there is a possibility of catching bass irrespective of size and regardless of number taken, not to speak of the countless thousands of minnows, comprising shoals of fish fry deposited by the Government hatcheries for stocking purposes which are annually destroyed for bait to supply these alien anglers there would be no cause for complaint. The catch of bass is invariably shipped illicitly out of the country to close dealers in the bordering American cities at enormous profit from the high prices these fish command. Regular net fishermen are particularly interested in the protection of game fish in order to avoid a clash with the anglers' interests.

On the Montreal River, Temagami District.

Bass Fishing—Lady Evelyn Falls—Temagami District.

Near the French River—Famous Bass Water

The French River—Famous for its Bass and Maskinonge fishing

Running Hell or Long Rapids, Miassanabie River.

Canoe on Magpie River, near Missanabie.

On the Missanabie—Speckled Trout Water.

They fully realize the commercial value of the privilege they enjoy, taking fish from the waters of the Bay of Quinte, and while as a class they are generally adverse to informing on either anglers or net fishermen who fish in open violation of the law they are becoming very much alive to their own interests and are awaking to a strong sense of self-protection which must have a salutary effect in a better observance of the law in coming seasons.

The stocking of these waters from the Government hatcheries with fish fry is greatly appreciated by the fishermen and is yearly showing increased benefits to them.

This country from every view point, is clearly the premier spot for an angler's paradise. Taking Picton as a centre, tourists have easy access within an hour's drive or a half hour's run by rail to some of the finest fishing reserves on the continent, including Weller's Bay, with fine hotel accommodation at Consecon on the Bay—west and east lakes with first-class hotel accommodation at Wellington on West Lake and Lake Ontario, and at the famous Sand Banks hotel—while from Picton the whole scope of the Bay of Quinte, Smith's Bay and South Bay, are easily accessible by skiff, sail boat or steam craft, and in each of these waters pickerel, pike, bass and maskinonge are to be had for the catching.

Overseer Kerr, Hamilton, reports that whitefish show an increase of 10,320 pounds over last year's catch, and without doubt they are becoming more numerous in this part of Lake Ontario. Trout shows a decrease of 1,807 pounds in the catch compared with last year. The catch of herring shows a decrease of 120,547 pounds as compared with last year's returns. Owing to the frequent gales and rough stormy weather in November the shore fishing for herring on Burlington Beach was a complete failure. The lake was so dirty with moss, leaves, etc., near shore that the nets were choked up shorty after being set and became useless, and the fishermen had to give up fishing altogether on shore. The herring were there, but could not be caught owing to the stormy condition of the lake, rough weather, etc. etc.

The fishermen observed the law very well in Lake Ontario.

He thinks the uniform size for herring gill nets should be two and a half inches extension measure, and no net under this size should be permitted to be fished in these waters.

In Burlington Bay he seized several nets on different occasions, but he could not detect the offenders. The nets were confiscated. He also seized several spears from offenders who were violating by spearing eels with jack-lights. He seized the spears on each occasion, and in one case the boat, etc., etc., and fined the offender five dollars on the spot, which he paid. The other offenders were let off with a warning.

He also observed that Sunday fishing with hook and line and by trolling hook and line was carried on extensively all the summer in every part of Burlington Bay by the rich and the poor, which looked bad in a Christian land like our beloved Canada. He would suggest and recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed that fishing or the catching of fish with rod and line, trolling line and spoon hook, be prohibited on Sunday in the waters of the Province of Ontario, and bring this fishing under the control of the Fishery Department.

The carp are getting plentiful in Burlington Bay, and he would suggest and recommend that such means be taken by the Department as will destroy this worthless fish.

A few night lines were permitted under license in Burlington Bay, as returns show.

The trolling for pike was never known to be so good in the history of the Bay. One man caught 46 good-sized pike in one day, and thousands were taken out weekly during August and September.

The cause of this unusual catch is hard to explain. Some say the carp destroyed the feeding grounds of the pike, others say the shad were scarce (pike food), and they took the spoon instead, but he believes the carp chased them off their usual haunts.

Overseer Sargant, Bronte, reports that the herring have been more plentiful than in 1904. During January and February the fishermen lost a large number of their nets, and consequently had very little net to begin their fall fishing. If they had had the same amount as in former years, the industry would have shown an increase. He says there have been some very fine specimens of ciscoes taken, much the same as were caught in former years. He is strongly of opinion that they will be as numerous as ever in a few years, if they increase as they have the last two years.

He still holds the same view with regard to the close seasons during the months of January and February.

He is pleased to report that the trout are still increasing, and had the fishermen fished with the same vigor as for herring the report would have shown an increase. They use nothing but six and seven inch mesh, finding it pays much better than the smaller mesh.

Angling has been very good in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek, and all fish were disposed of in the home market.

The laws and regulations have all been well observed.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, reports that the law has been well observed amongs the fishermen. The whitefish and trout have not increased in quantity, but the price per pound was firmer. In the angling bass has fallen off, but the rest remained about normal and he thinks there should be some way or means whereby the carp could be got rid of, and would recommend a trap net, so that in case any other fish got caught it could be returned alive and uninjured to the water

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, reports that during the year 1905, only two licenses were applied for in his district, and as they were issued late in the season the quantity of fish caught is far below last season. Both of these fishermen's reports show white fish to have been more plentiful than last season, and herring about the same, while pike in Whitby and Pickering Harbours were much more plentiful than they have been for years, as much as 100 lbs. being taken by one angler in an afternoon. Perch and other small fish were scarce owing it is generally believed to the presence of carp in the bays, through carp were not caught in as large numbers as last year. The close seasons were well kept, and the law very well obeyed.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that the conditions in this district remain much the same as last year, the catch continuing poor. It would not, however, be safe to assume that the quantity of fish taken shows the condition of the lake here. The season opened with a short catch, and as other employment was easy to get, fishermen did not feel like taking the risk of setting nets when good wages could be obtained without chance of loss. And again, although eighteen licenses were issued here, only a few devote their whole time to fishing, the majority leaving it as a "side line." The herring catch towards the end of the season was good, and if heavy weather had not set in the whole catch would have been much better.

The close season was thoroughly observed, the fishermen devoting this time to repairing their nets. The only violations of the law were by men and boys setting nets in prohibited waters. Four nets were seized for this

offence and also one boat. Three consignments of fish that had been illegally caught were confiscated.

BAY OF QUINTE.

Overseer Murdoch, Bath, reports that the catch for 1905, as far as he can make out from last year's report, is over 30 per cent larger, showing that the fish are still plentiful in Lake Ontario. Some ten or twelve years ago they seem to have left these waters, but they are coming back. The fish this year were somewhat later coming in from the lake than they were last year, but came in larger numbers. All kinds of fish are plentiful. The anglers were well satisfied with the fishing this year, and are also delighted with the bay and its surroundings. They say that the bass are as plentiful here now as they were twenty years ago. They enjoy the limpid water of Lake Ontario as it passes clear and pure around Amherst Island.

As far as he knows the law has been well observed.

There is no strife here between the gill net men and the anglers, all fishing harmoniously together.

Some fine specimens of black bass were taken from these waters this year, also some fine pike (or, as the American calls them, pickerel) were taken by the anglers, some of them weighing as high as 15 lbs. The fishermen are delighted over the return of the fish.

About 90 per cent. of the fish were exported, and the remainder used for home consumption.

There have been no abuses of the law, and the fishermen have well observed the close seasons.

There are no mills in his district, and no fishways.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Overseer Covell, Lombardy, County Leeds, reports that the fishery laws were very well observed. No instances of illegal fishing having come to his notice. The season's catch of fish is satisfactory, but there are many complaints of the increase of ling, which is very destructive to both Bass and Otter Lakes, and he says that unless some steps are taken to rid the waters of those pests, they will soon destroy all game fish, as the ling are increasing and devouring them very fast.

He thinks if there could be hoop nets granted for the waters where those fish are predominating over the game fish fry and eggs of same, it would increase the game fish more than all the illegal fishing that would take place. There is one saw mill in his division. The dust is not allowed to enter the stream but it is consumed as fuel.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson's Mills, County Addington, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout his district. There have been no fishing licenses granted except for domestic use.

As there were no complaints he did not deem it necessary to visit any of the waters in his district during the year.

Overseer Hull, of Newboro', Rideau waters, Leeds County, reports that the coarse fish are decreasing on account of so many pike being caught by residents and sold. There has been a good season for salmon and bass, and the laws have been well observed. He believes the permits have been the means of preventing so many being taken out of the Province by the Americans.

Whitefish are increasing in the Rideau waters. He thinks there should be a short time given by paying a license as some parties will get them if they inform against each other afterwards. The catch of herring was small on account of the season being a little early. There is a great number of them but smaller than usual.

There were numbers of tourists, and all were satisfied with the regulations.

Overseer Knight, Sunbury, Frontenac County, reports that he has had very little trouble with the fishermen and tourists, that there has been a large number of Americans over in his district during the year, and they all acted like gentlemen, not one of them having violated the law. The fishermen and tourists say the fish have been as plentiful in 1905 as in 1904, but the catch was not so large owing to so much cool weather, but they were all well satisfied.

He says it is reported there that some of the people are trying to have the Americans stopped from fishing there with hook and line, but he thinks it would be a mistake to stop them altogether. They leave a lot of money in the district, and besides he collected $39.00 for shipping permits. He thinks the best thing to do would be to shorten the season for them to fish, say two months, from 15th June to 15th August, then this would give the fish a long season to increase. The Americans come over there not just for the purpose of fishing, but for the pleasure there is in it as well. He reports the season for 1905 as good.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that he believes on the whole the laws have been observed. He has seized five nets, and two night lines that were illegally set, besides the dip net reported to the department as being used, as deputy game warden, he has seized somewhere about $1,800.00 worth of illegal fur, beaver, otter, and muskrat. Also a box of trout and one of pickerel.

He is sorry to have to report that saw-dust and mill refuse are still being dumped, (or allowed to go) into the Ottawa River. He thinks some steps should be taken in the spring to stop mill owners depositing refuse in the rivers. He has prosecuted one mill owner on Kazubazua Creek, P. Q., for this crime. This part was convicted and fined. He cannot say that fish are increasing in his district, he thinks the saw-dust is mostly to blame. The fish have no where to spawn. The spawn gets covered with the saw-dust, etc.

Overseer Phillips, Smith's Falls, Rideau waters, reports that the season was short, owing to unforeseen difficulties arising, but the "Eva Bell" was in readiness by the latter part of June, and from then until October 28th she patrolled the waters between Smith's Falls and Brewer's Mills, when an early frost set in and froze up the cuts along the canal and he deemed it advisable to finish the season's operations with the rowboat. The "Eva Bell" was then laid up in first-class shape for the winter.

The weather during the past summer on the waters of his division was for the greater part rough, which made it unpleasant, but by no means deterred from their sport the large number of anglers in that district. The large increase in summer campers and tourists speaks favorably for the health resort, which the Rideau is known to be. The fishing was reported very good, especially the bass. Already there are a large number of cottages and summer resorts along the lake shore, and this season twelve new cottages were erected, and next year will see as many more, which will consequently increase the influx of people there, and also increase the salmon fishing.

In the Rideau, salmon are decreasing both in size and number. This no doubt is largely due to the poaching that has been going on, for he has

seized and confiscated twenty-five gill nets, which he destroyed, during the past season. There were also eight convictions. Tourists say "the salmon are not biting to-day," but they are not there to bite. The poaching can be easily stopped in a short time, but he would strongly recommend that Rideau Lake receive a fresh supply of salmon fry, also of bass, for although bass fishing was reported good, he does not see how the lakes can hold out, with the immense quantities of bass that are taken out each season.

He finds that the lake is swarming with whitefish, and thinks a revenue might be raised from licenses to catch such while they are running, if the close season for salmon were a month earlier. The salmon run this season was from October 17 to November 1st. The people would consider it a great boon to be allowed to get even enough whitefish for their own use for winter. The bullhead catch, he says, has greatly diminished in the Rideau, the lake being fished out, but ling is steadily increasing, and something should be done quickly to rid the waters of this destructive fish.

The several close seasons have been well observed everywhere, except in the big Rideau, where we had to stay to enforce them. Those holding licenses have strictly complied with the fishery laws; no other abuses have come to his knowledge.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, Ottawa River, reports that the past season has been a very successful one. All those who enjoy angling and have visited this part of the Ottawa (known as Allumette Lake, or Petoba, and Pacquet's Rapids) were well repaid for their enjoyable time. The catch of pike and bass especially has been good, and he has never seen so many fine pike taken. There are large lakes lying north of these on Black River and Dumoine teeming with those fish, and his opinion is that the Ottawa is fed from these large lakes. On these tributaries of the Ottawa there is probably no finer climate and scenery in all Canada. The famous Laurentian Mountains, beautiful islands, natural woods or forests, and splendid water all go to make this spot an ideal one for fishermen. The catch was probably a little greater than last season, being over 30,000 pounds (purely for home consumption) of all kinds.

There has been nothing done as yet *re* fishways in his territory on Indian River, Black River or other streams running to the Ottawa.

Overseer Bradshaw, Lindsay, Scugog Lake and River, Victoria County, reports that during the season of 1905 the fishery laws and regulations have been well kept in that section, no breaches of the law having come to his notice.

The changes in the length of maskinonge from 30 to 24 inches gives great satisfaction to fishermen and others. The stopping of all fishing in Scugog and the re-stocking of the waters were much needed and seem to fully satisfy the public. Mill overseers and others have lived up to the fishery regulations and have not given cause for complaint.

There is only one fishway in this division. The one in the dam at Lindsay, and it seems to work all right when the water is high in spring, as this is the time when the fish are running. The fishway answers a good purpose; it allows them to ascend to the spawning grounds above the dam.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale, County of Peterborough, reports that the catch of fish has not been so large in number this year as last, but in some lakes and rivers the game fish have been larger in size. 500,000 pickerel fry put in Round Lake, 1904. 900,000 pickerel fry put in Round Lake, 1905. 900,000 pickerel fry put in Belmont Lake, 1905. 1904 pickerel fry from 8 to 9 inches long were caught in Round Lake waters in November last, and in Belmont Lake pickerel fry were caught from 5 to 7 inches long in the same month. The fishing laws were fairly well observed, no cases of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice this year.

Overseer Clarkson, Lakehurst, County Peterborough, reports that the catch of bass and maskinonge in Buckhorn, Pigeon and Sandy Lakes was up to the average, but the catch of bass in Chemong was a little below on account of high water. The number of tourists that visited the above place was about the average.

The fishery regulations and close seasons were well observed. There are no fishways in his division, and the mill owners have observed the law fairly well.

The salmon trout fishing in Catchacoma Lake the fishermen report to be up to the average.

Overseer Johnson, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the close season was observed much better than the previous year. One case of illegal fishing came to his notice, and was dealt with as mentioned in his monthly report.

Angling was good and some very fine fish were caught. The latter part of the season, however, was not good owing to the high winds which kept the waters in a state not favorable for fishing, and which caused tourists to leave before the season was over. More tourists visited Rice Lake this year than for a number of years previously. He would recommend that foreigners pay the fee before putting a line in the water, and not wait until leaving to get permits.

Overseer Merriam, Harwood, Rice Lake, reports that the fish during the spawning season were as plentiful as usual. Only one violation came to his notice during the close season. The fishing was good and every one was satisfied when the weather would permit them to fish. There were a good many tourists here and most of them went away well pleased and expressing their intention of coming again next year. In regard to the fee of one dollar for American tourists he thinks it would only be fair to make each and every one pay a fee of one dollar before putting a line in the water, and if they were caught fishing before taking out a permit to charge them two dollars or enforce a penalty. It would make it so much easier for the Overseer, as they would then look him up or write to him. But as it is now they will stand him off till they are going home and slip out with their fish.

He also thinks that one dollar charged each and every man and woman who fished there in our waters would bring a greater revenue than to charge them five dollars, as a great many of the Americans who come over are working men who can only stop a week or ten days at most, and some of the time it will blow so hard they cannot go on the water. A great many more would come and the revenue to the Department would be greater and the fee would be in reach of every one.

Overseer Purcell, Colebrook, Addington County, reports that there has been very little netting done in his district, and the angling and trolling in the sporting lakes are not nearly as good as they should be or as they were formerly, on account of hoop netting, which in those lakes should not be allowed. In his opinion every foreigner who holds a line in any way should be made to pay $2, and if they take the two days' catch, $2.50 for an angling permit. There have been a great many Americans over there each year, and have taken large quantities of fish home with them. They generally stop where there is an ice house, keep two or three weeks' fish there on ice, and then take them home. They have been in the habit of doing this for some years, until he got after a few and made them pay for angling permits. Some twenty escaped him as he had no book of permits. (Book sent him August 9.) He also notified all the station agents along the Bay of Quinte Railway to allow no fish to leave the station without a coupon on package.

He is satisfied that if netting were disallowed in our sporting lakes, there would be better fishing, and the Government would make three times as much money out of angling permits. Just in one lake, he knows of seventeen Americans who took their whole catch of some weeks, and we got nothing. The only parties who make any money out of them are the boarding houses and hotels.

There have not been many violations. He found one old gill net in Salmon River near Roblin, and another in Varty Lake, both of which he destroyed. He thinks there is some poaching on the sly, but it appears to be hard to catch the poachers, and the parties living around most of the lakes are afraid to give the names of the offenders. He got a complaint that hunters were camped across Norway Lake. They were fishing as well as fixing to hunt, so he patrolled the lake, but found nothing; the parties had gone, camps and all. He was sure they had gone to Bear Lake, so he went there the next day and found nothing. He found where they had camped over night, so followed their waggon track expecting to find them at Curzel Lake, but they had gone on further north out of his district.

Overseer Shewen, Mount Julian, Peterborough County, reports that since making his last report another successful season has closed which has given keen enjoyment to many sportsmen of the rod who camped and visited his district in the summer and autumn months. There was a great number of American visitors, and the catch was fairly up to last year.

All fish caught were used for home consumption.

If the influx of visitors increases, he thinks the Department will have to consider some means of re-stocking the lakes with fish. If a hatchery were constructed at Burleigh Falls, it would be an untold benefit to this district, and would be the means of keeping all the lakes for a considerable area fully supplied with game fish. He would like to call the attention of the Department to the place mentioned as being a natural spot for such an institution, and hopes that the Department will look at the matter in a serious light, with the object of constructing the hatchery at an early date for the preservation of the fishing grounds in the Kawartha Lakes.

He patrolled his district at intervals, and found everything correct, no illegal fishing having come under his notice.

No damage has been done by dumping mill refuse in the streams.

There are no fishways in his district.

He would like to again draw the Department's attention to the placing of fish (black bass and salmon trout) in the lakes now devoid of fish in his district, notably Wolf and Crab Lakes, in the Township of Anstruther. By placing fish in these lakes it would be a great help for the settlers, and would also supply a wider field for tourists, who are gradually getting farther back to avoid the crowd.

MUSKOKA.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Lakes, reports that the supply of fish in the waters in his district during the past season, owing to the absence of netting, and the care and attention expended, has in his opinion been greatly improved.

There has been no violation of the Fisheries Act brought to his notice during the year 1905, and he attributes the same to the better observance of the fishery laws in his district.

He paid several visits to the tourists during the season and found they gave more care and attention both to the number and size than in any former season. Occasionally, through ignorance of the law, they retain fish under

size, but this practice is fast disappearing, and it is most gratifying to note the eagerness with which every one endeavours to have the law respected.

The close seasons have been well observed, and illegal netting has practically ceased. Great care has been taken by the saw mill owners in disposing of all refuse to prevent the pollution of the waters.

Overseer Willmott, Beaumaris, Lake Muskoka, reports that during the past season sportsmen have met with good success in portions of his district, while in other places there have been complaints of a falling off as compared with previous years. He is afraid much waste of fish exists among camping parties, especially in new sections of the country where fish are abundant. Many such parties do not seem to know when they have enough, and even if acting within their rights as regards numbers, frequently have far more fish than they can possibly use, and the surplus is wasted.

The action of the Government in re-stocking some of our northern lakes with bass from Lake Erie meets with the highest approbation from both tourists and residents. He mentions that it is not advisable to send any shipments for Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau or Joseph after the beginning of July, as the navigation company's steamers are then placed on their summer routes, and it is impossible to get satisfactory transportation. He would again suggest the advisability of having water courses blasted out around small inaccessible falls, which occur between the outlet of Muskoka Lake and the Georgian Bay. This would give these lakes a constant supply from the latter place, and would also introduce maskinonge to these waters, which would be most acceptable. It might be necessary to place fish ladders in a few places, such as Bala, etc., but he thinks that when practicable water ways would be preferable, as these would not be subject to injury by freshets or other causes, but would last for ever.

There have been very few infractions of the laws. Mill owners and others are as a rule particular as to allowing sawdust and other rubbish to escape into the public waters.

LAKE SIMCOE.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, Counties Grey and Wellington, reports that the chief fish in his district are speckled trout, and he believes there is no change from last year in the catch. No trout are sold, all are used at home and caught for sport.

The close season was well observed, no fishing out of season that he could hear of. No illegal fishing, only some boys taking small trout, who were promptly stopped. The mill owners in his district were all careful about observing the law regarding sawdust and mill refuse. There are three fishways in his district in fairly good order; one was out of order and he put it in order himself.

Overseer Tillett, Roache's Point, Holland River and Lake Simcoe, reports that on May 9th he started to watch Cook's Bay as there was some illegal fishing going on, but he was not fortunate enough to discover the guilty parties. But taking it on the whole there was very little fishing done in the spring of 1905, owing to the high winds.

There is a decrease in the number of black bass and maskinonge caught this year as compared with last year. The summer tourists observe the law very well. On October 25th, he went to the Georgian Island, and got one gill net which he confiscated. On November 10th he grappled up a net at Fox Island, but could not catch the owner. He says there do not seem to be so many illegal fishermen as in former days. The laws and regulations are very well observed under his supervision.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. Bastedo, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the work done by the fisheries protection steamer Gilphie during the season of 1905.

On the 10th of April we began to prepare the vessel for service, but owing to the delay of repairing the boiler she was not ready for sea before the 9th of May when we left for Collingwood, where we found that some of the fishermen had left for their fishing stations. We were delayed two days at Collingwood getting the feed pump repaired. We left for Christian Islands on the 11th and patrolled through Beckwith, Hope and the Giant's Tomb. When at the Giant's Tomb the pump again gave out, but we managed to work the vessel into Penetang, where we had to take out the pump and get it bored out at the foundry. We left Penetang on the 16th, went to Midland and got a boat from Overseer Pratt. We then went to Muskoka Mills after searching through the Islands, but found no fishing going on. We left Muskoka Mills on the 17th with the sail boat in tow for Overseer Oliver; we encountered a large quantity of floating ice in the inside channel and arrived at Point au Baril at 6 p.m., when a very heavy storm came off the lake. We left the sail boat at Point au Baril for Overseer Oliver. On the 18th we went down Sturgeon Bay and searched all around the Islands and bays, but we did not get any nets. We then went through Shawanaga Bay and captured two trap nets which we burnt. We put in the next day searching through the islands, but found nothing irregular. We then went down to Minks Islands and through the Shebashekong Campbell's Rock and into Parry Sound; did not see any fishing as the channels were full of floating ice. On the 20th we left Parry Sound and after working our way through the ice at Sans Soucie, Copper Head, and Minnicognashene Islands, arrived at Penetang at 5 p.m., Saturday evening, having found nothing out of the way. On Monday we searched around Giant's Tomb and Christian Islands but found no fishing going on. We then went over to Collingwood, where we arrived at 7 p.m. We coaled up on Tuesday morning and left for up the lake. When we were off Meaford the pump would not work, so we had to work the vessel into Meaford, arriving there at 8.45 p.m. Wednesday being a holiday we worked at the pump and got it to work. Thursday we went over to Griffith's Island, White Cloud and Hay Island, but found no nets of any kind. Went into Cape Croker Bay and around the point when it was blowing so hard we had to go into Lion's Head for shelter. Friday 26th, we left Lion's Head for Killarney where we arrived at 8 p.m. on Saturday 27th. We searched all through the bays for seines; did not see any seineing or any illegal fishing of any kind. Left for Little Current at 5 p.m., saw Overseer Oliver who told me he had got the boat all right. Tuesday the 30th, we left Little Current and went down to Killarney where I was told the Indians were fishing seines. After searching all around in the vicinity of Killarney for two days we did not find any illegal fishing. We then went down to the Bustards Islands and searched around Toad Island and Grondine Point, but did not see any fishing done. Thursday, June 1st, we went to French River, where we had to stay owing to the heavy gale blowing. On Friday, 2nd, we left French River and when we got part of the way down we got into a heavy sea and found that the vessel was leaking badly, but we managed to get to Parry Sound where we made temporary repairs. We took on some soft coal and went to Depot Harbor, where we captured a seine. We left for Penetang and after searching through the

islands we arrived at Penetang at 8 p.m. Saturday, June 3rd. Monday, 5th, got a telegram from the Department to go to Owen Sound and put the boat on the dry dock. We put on some coal and left for Owen Sound on Tuesday, June 6th at 6 a.m. We arrived there at 4.30 p.m., put the boat on the dry dock where we had her caulked all over and did not get her off till the 15th. On Friday, 16th, we left for Meaford. There was a dense fog which delayed us somewhat. We arrived there at 2 p.m., and remained there all night. Saturday, 17th, we left Meaford for Collingwood where we arrived at 1 p.m. We lay in Collingwood over Sunday. Tuesday, 20th, went over to Penetang where we arrived at 3 p.m., and did some painting. On the 21st we got orders to wait in Penetang for Mr. Webster of the Department. We left on the 22nd and went up to Point au Baril. After a very rough passage we arrived at Killarney on the 23rd, and Mr. Webster fined the Woolverine Fish Company $50 for buying illegal fish. On the 24th he seized six nets, also tug Camilla and fined the Dominion Fish Company $50 for having illegal fish. We then went to Little Current and Mr. Webster seized fourteen nets and tied up the tug "Glyn" for illegal fishing. On the 26th left Little Current and went to Shequendah where he seized the tug Ethel and ten pound nets. We then went to Manitowaning, where we got one seine which we burnt. On the 27th we went back to Little Current where I got orders to go to Cutler, where we arrived at 7.30 p.m, and remained there all night. On the 28th I received message to wait at Cutler as the Hon. Dr. Reaume would meet me there, so I waited and coaled up. On the 29th the Minister came on the train and we left for Blind River where we lay all night. On the 30th we left Blind River with the Minister on board for the Soo where we arrived at 3 p.m. and stayed all day July 1st. On Sunday, July 2nd, we left the Soo and arrived at Gore Bay at 9.30 p.m. On the 3rd we left Gore Bay after looking over some nets and arrived at Little Current at 12.30 p.m. Got instructions to go to French River and measure nets. July 4th went down to Killarney and searched all through the Island and Badgley Channel. We had to stay at Killarney for two days owing to the gale of wind that was blowing. On the 6th we went to the Bustard Islands and into French River, where I examined Mr. Gauthier's hoop nets and fyke nets; found them the same as the other nets, only they were covered. On the 7th we went down to Point au Baril and searched through the channel, but found no illegal fishing. We arrived at Copper Head at 8.30 p.m. On the 8th we left Copper Head for Penetang after patroling around Sans Soucie, Split Rock and Whalan's Island. We arrived at Penetang at 2 p.m., when we had to go to Collingwood for coal; remained there over Sunday and coaled up on Monday. Mr. Webster came up on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday we left for Penetang. After searching around the Christian Islands we arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. On Thursday 13th, we went to Victoria Harbor where we took an application for a gill net license, then went to Honey Harbor and searched all around the channels but did not find any illegal fishing. On the 14th we tried to go to Giant's Tomb, but it was blowing too hard, so we searched for trap nets, We found one and one gill net which we burnt. On the 15th we patroled through Minnicogeneshene and around McKenzie Islands. We did not find any nets so after searching all day we ran into Penetang where we remained over Sunday. Monday 17th, cleaned out our boiler and 18th we went out to Giant's Tomb where we got four trap nets in the water and one on the rock drying, all of which we burnt. On the 19th it was blowing so hard that we could not work our boats, so we had a general clean up after the

storm the previous night. On the 20th we went up to Parry Sound and through the Shebeschekong Channel, but did not see anyone fishing. On the 21st we went to French River and looked over Mr. Gauthier's nets. We then left for Killarney, arriving there at 4 p.m. We got two seines and one trap net. We then went to Little Current where we arrived at 8 p.m. on July 22nd. Monday, 24th, we went to Manitowaning as Mr. Webster wanted to look over the hatchery at Manitou Lake. Tuesday 25th, we drove over to the hatchery and Mr. Webster examined it and all things in connection with us. On the 26th we left Manitowaning for Killarney, where Mr. Webster seized 300 pounds of small whitefish. On the 27th went down to Point au Baril and he tied up a tug for fishing without a license. On the 28th while going through the channel we picked up a steam yacht that was disabled and towed her into Penetang. On the 29th we cleaned out the boiler and had a general clean up. Monday 31st, coaled up and went out to Giant's Tomb and found two seines which we destroyed. August 1st, still blowing hard and Wednesday 2nd we patroled around Thunder Bay and Tiny Beach and Nottawasaga River and got one seine, then went to Collingwood to see Overseer Hawks. Thursday 3rd, blowing too hard to go to sea so we did some cleaning up. On Friday and Saturday we patroled around Giant's Tomb, Minicog and Honey Harbor and got one gill net. Monday, 7th and 8th, were spent in searching through the Islands. On the 9th we went up to Split Rock, where we got three trap nets. Thursday we got two more and on the 11th three more nets, all of which we burnt. Saturday 12th, we went down to Victoria Harbor where we got one net. After searching all around we did not find any more so we went to Penetang and spent Sunday. On the 14th went up to Little Current to take Overseer Oliver over his Division. Left Penetang on the 15th, but it was blowing so hard we went to McRae's Lake where we found three trap nets. We then left for Point au Baril where we arrived at 12.30, August 19th. Sunday blowing hard. Monday, 21st, could not go outside as it was blowing a gale so we searched through the Islands where we got two trap nets. Tuesday blowing hard. Wednesday, 23rd, left for Killarney, but we had to go into Byng Inlet for shelter. Thursday, 24th, left for Little Current at 7 a.m., arriving there at 7 p.m. Friday, 25th, left with Overseer Oliver and the whole week was spent in going over the district, getting back to Little Current Friday, Sept. 1st. Saturday, Sept. 2nd, we left Little Current for the Bustards, but when we got to Killarney we could not go out for the sea was so heavy, and all day Sunday it was blowing hard. Monday, 4th, went down to the Bustards after getting a good shaking up; too much sea to go into Bad River, so we searched around and got one trap net which we burnt. Tuesday and Wednesday it was blowing hard. Thursday, 7th, we went to Collingwood for coal and when we got there we had to do some repairs after the rough weather. We left for up the shore on the 11th. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent searching, but we did not find any illegal fishing. On the 14th we went out to Giant's Tomb where we captured four trap nets, which we destroyed. The next two days were spent in searching through Honey Harbor, but we did not get any nets. We then went to Midland, where we stayed over Sunday. Monday, 18th, cleaned up generally, being foggy. We left Midland on the 18th and spent the next three days searching all through the Islands, but did not find anything. On the 21st we went to Depot Harbor. Friday, 22nd, went over to Parry Sound where we had to stay for two days owing to the heavy gale. On the 25th we left and went up the Shebeschekong Channel. Tuesday, 26th, we were

out to McCoy's Island where we captured three trap nets and a lot of outfit and burnt them. The rest of the week was spent in searching, but without success, so on Saturday, the 30th, we left for Collingwood for coal and to clean the boiler. Monday, 2nd October, cleaned out the boiler. Tuesday we coaled up. Wednesday, 4th, left for Owen Sound, but it started to blow so hard we had to go into Meaford for shelter. October 6th we got to Owen Sound and on Saturday, 7th we did some repairs to the iron railing. Monday, 9th, we went to Wiarton where we saw Overseer Jermyn. Tuesday, blowing so hard we could not go out so we did some repairs to the pall post. Wednesday, 11th, we left Wiarton with Overseer Jermyn for Tobormory,but had to go into Lion's Head for shelter where we had to stay till the 13th when we left and went to Tobermory, leaving Overseer Jermyn there. We left on the14th for Killarney, but we were forced into Rattlesnake Harbor for shelter, where we had to stay till Tuesday, the 17th, when we left for Killarney, where we arrived at 11a.m., capturing on e seine. Wednesday, 18th, went out patroling, found part of a trap net and part of a seine. No Indians fishing here this fall. Thursday, 19th, we went to the Bustards where we captured a new seine and one trap net. The fishing is poor owing to the rough weather. Had to stay at Bustards Friday and Saturday. On Sunday, October 22nd, we left for Copper Head and arrived there at 6 p.m., snowing and blowing hard. Monday, 23rd, went to Penetang as our fuel was getting short. On the 24th coaled up; blowing and snowing. On the 25th repaired our boat which was damaged going after a seine. Thursday 26th, Thanksgiving day, we scrubbed out all the rooms and cleaned up. Friday, Saturday and Sunday it was blowing so we could not go out. Monday 30th, we left for Moon River and arrived there at 2.30 p.m. Tuesday 31st, we got two small trap nets and one piece of a gill net. Wednesday, Nov. 1st, blowing and snowing, lay tied up to the rocks. Thursday 2nd, left for Point au Baril and after searching around Sans Soucie and Copper Head, we arrived at the Point at 5.30 p.m., chased a boat but she did not have any fish or nets. On the 3rd it was blowing and snowing so hard the fishermen could not go out to get their nets. On the 4th we went down Sturgeon Bay, but did not find any nets. Sunday 5th, the tugs went out to get their nets. On the 6th blowing and snowing very hard to-day. On the 7th we went down Shebeschekong Channel and Shawanaga where we captured two trap nets which we burnt. On the 8th we tried to get to the Minks Islands, but it was blowing and snowing so hard we could not get out there, so we went to Parry Sound. Thursday 9th, we left Parry Sound for Point au Baril to get a statement of the fish caught. Most of the fishermen had left. On the 10th we left Point au Baril and after searching all through Shawanaga, Shebeschekong and Parry Sound Channel we arrived at Depot Harbor at 6 p.m. Saturday, 11th, we went out to the Minks Island, but it was blowing so hard we could not do anything there, so we went down to Campbell's Rock and Sans Soucie where we got two trap nets. We destroyed them and got back to Farley's Dock at 6 p.m., where we had to stay Sunday and Monday owing to the heavy gale and snow storm. Tuesday, 14th, we came down to Whalen's Island, tried to get out to Giant's Tomb but could not, so we went around Beckwith Island and Salt Harbor, but did not see any fishing done; went to Christian Island dock for the night. On the 15th we had to leave the dock as the wind changed so we went down to Thunder Bay, but could not stay there, blowing a gale and snowing, so we went to Penetang where we got instructions to go to the Bustards and Killarney. On the 16th we took on coal and supplies. On the 17th we left Penetang at 8 a.m., but it was snowing so hard when we got to Whalen's Island we could not see the channel so we tied up till the weather cleared up. On the 18th we left

for the Bustards. When we were off Palestine Island the engineer told me one of the feed pipes had broke so it would not feed the boiler, so we went into Parry Sound to get it fixed. Arrived at Parry Sound at 2 p.m. snowing very hard, got the pump fixed up, and left Parry Sound Sunday, November 19th, arriving at French River at 9 p.m. On Monday 20th, we went out to the Bustards and to Bad River, found that no spawn had been taken there this fall. The fishermen lost a great many nets this fall owing to so much rough weather. We then went up to Killarney, arriving there at 5.30 p.m. On the 21st I saw Lowe and Roque who told me that no spawn had been taken there this fall. Fishing all done here. On the 22nd we started for Point au Baril, but when we got outside there was too much sea so we had to go back and stay all day. On Thursday, the 23rd, we left Killarney for Point au Baril, but when we got to the Bustards there was so much sea that we had to go into the fish dock for shelter. Friday 24th, blowing a gale so we could not go out. Saturday 25th, we left the Bustards at 11 a.m., arriving at Point au Baril at 4 p.m.; snowing hard. We stayed there all night. On Sunday 26th, we went down to the Minks, but it was blowing and snowing so hard we went into Parry Sound for shelter. On Monday 27th, we left Parry Sound at 7 a.m. and arrived at Penetang at 3 p.m., where I got instructions to go out to Honey Harbor. Tuesday 28th, put on some coal; blowing a gale and snow. Wednesday 29th, we went out to Honey Harbor and searched all around the bays, and we found two small gill nets and we burnt them in the furnace. Thursday 30th, we went out with our boat but found all the bays frozen up so we could not get our boat through and after breaking three miles of ice we got back to Penetang at 4 p.m. December 1st, lay at Penetang all day waiting for orders, the bay being all frozen over and blowing and snowing very hard, looking as if the winter had set in. We got a telegram at 4 p.m. to lay the boat up at Collingwood. On Saturday, the 2nd, we left for Collingwood at 8 a.m., after breaking our way through the ice out to Whiskey Island. We arrived at Collingwood at 3 p.m., blowing and snowing hard. On Monday the 4th, we placed the boat in winter quarters and proceeded to lay her up. This work was completed by Friday, 8th December, and the crew dismissed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. HILL,
Captain.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Acton Nassau	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
Ashforth J. G	Port Arthur	District of Thunder Bay.
Barstow, J. D	Harrowsmith	Township of Portland, County Frontenac.
Bate, A. W	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.
Blondin, J	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
Brickwood, J. H	Kingston	Waters fronting County Frontenac.
Blunden, H. A	Sarnia	Co. Lambton, exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
Bradshaw, A	Lindsay	Townships Mariposa and Ops, County Victoria,
Birch, W. J	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
Boyd, J. H	Merrickville	Rideau River and tributaries, fronting on Co. of Grenville.
Boler, William	Byron	River Thames, between London and boundary line between Townships Delaware and Westminster, County of Middlesex.
Bettes, A. L	Waubaushene	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka, also over Severn River.
Bourgon, J. B	Rockland	Counties of Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Barrett, Patrick	Calabogie	Calabogie Lake, County Renfrew.
Bowerman, J	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Baily, G. L	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Brown, J	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Baechler, F	Nipissing	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
Black, J. N	Killarney	Province of Ontario.
Brown, Elisha	St. Marys	That part of the Thames and Avon Rivers and tributaries lying within the Townships of Downie, Fullerton and Blanshard.
Cryderman, J	Norham	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Percy Boom to Campbellford Bridge.
Cassan, C. H	Campbellford	Trent River and tributaries, County Northumberland, from Campbellford to Trent Bridge.
Covell, John	Brighton	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. of Northumberland, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Cox, Matthew	Howe Island	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Carlton, C. G	London	Province of Ontario.
Colter, Samuel	Lefroy	Lake Simcoe, from the 10th concession, Tp. Innisfil, to the mouth of the Holland River.
Clarkson, William	Lakehurst	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Covell, H. N	Lombardy	Tp. South Elmsley, County Leeds.
Cartier, Alfred	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. ot Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscaming and tributaries.
Campbell, John	Sylvan	River Aux Sauble and tributaries.
Christink, I	Pembroke	County Renfrew.
Clunis, A	Claude	In and for the Twps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion, in the County of Peel.
Clark, Marshall	Picton	Co. of Prince Edward exclusive of the Twps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
Crotty, J	Bothwell	River Thames between Village of Wardsville and easterly limits of County of Kent, in Co Middlesex.
Corsant, A	Masonville	Co. Middlesex, east of boundary line between the Tps. of Westminster and Delaware, London and Lobo.
Cox, James	Hillsburg	Province of Ontario.
Drummond, Wm	Keene	County of Peterborough.
Drouillard A	Walkerville	For Tps. of Sandwich East, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS — *Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Districts.
Davis, J. W.	Sydenham.	Township Loughboro.
Drew, Henry	Long Lake.	Tps. Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, District of Addington.
Doolittle, H.	Hamlet	Severn River and Sparrow Lake,
Donaldson, W. J	Donaldson.	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
Dickson, J.	Westwood.	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterborough.
Deacon, E.	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Dodds, William	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Co. of Simcoe.
Duff, T. A.	Toronto.	Province of Ontario.
Davieau, H.	Michipicoten Isl'd.	Michipicoten Island.
Esford, Henry	Barriefield.	Rideau Waters between St. Lawrence River and Brewers Mills.
Englehart, G. M.	Inglewood	Province of Ontario.
Elliott, Robert	Bayfield	County of Huron.
Fitzpatrick, J.	Wheatley	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said County tributary to Lake Erie.
Fleming, E.	Hastings	Village of Hastings.
Fraser, J. A.	Prescott	St. Lawrence River from the head of Cardinal Rapids west to Rockport.
Farrell, John	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga, also for Tps. of Rainham and Walpole
Free, John	Byng Inlet	Maganetawan River and waters of Georgian Bay lying between the said River and French River.
Forbes, Henry	Jeannette Creek	County of Kent.
Green, Adam	Diamond	Townships Huntley and Fitzroy, County Carleton.
Glass, Irving	Trenton	Bay of Quinte from City of Belleville west to the French River and for Trent River from its mouth to Chisholm's Rapids and for the tributaries thereto.
Godfrey, James	Pefferlaw	Township of Georgina, County of York.
Gainsforth, Wm.	Haliburton	Townships Stanhope, Guildford, Harburn, Dudley, Dysart and Minden, District of Haliburton.
Green, John	Marmora	Township of Marmora, County of Hastings.
Gault, T. G.	Deseronto	Bay of Quinte, East Riding County of Hastings and for Moira River and other waters in said Riding.
Gillespie, James	Berkeley	Electoral District of Centre Grey and for Township of Glenelg in South Grey.
Gibson, J. W.	Strathroy	County of Middlesex.
Gibson, C. M.	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln.
Huntington, S. A.	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Henderson, H. A.	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the County of Essex.
Holliday, Henry	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the Islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Township of Wolfe Island.
Hess, James	Hastings	Trent River and tributaries, in County Northumberland, from Trent Bridge to Rice Lake.
Hull, Charles	Newboro	Township of North Crosby, in which lie a portion of Wolfe Lake, Sand Lake, Second Lake, Third Lake and Upper Rideau Lake. Township of South Burgess and South Elmsley, in which lies part of Lower Rideau Lake and waters as far as Smith's Falls, Bass Lake, Otter Lake and its tributaries, and that part of Township of South Crosby, in which lie Mud Lake, Loon Lake, Venton Lake, Clear Lake, Indian Lake and Mosquito Lake.
Hunter, Frank	Dorchester	Thames River, easterly to the boundary line, between Oxford and Middlesex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS —*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Hewitt, James	Honey Harbour	Province of Ontario.
Hill, William	Collingwood	Province of Ontario.
Hayes, Henry	Murray	Bay of Quinte, as lies in front of the East Riding of Northumberland, for that portion of the River Trent, lying between the Township of Sidney, and the Bay of Quinte and for the inland waters of the Townships of Murray, Dryden and Cramahe and Haldimand.
Hembruff, Joseph	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou on Manitoulin Island and the streams tributary thereto.
Huffman, E. M.	Hay Bay	Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in County Lennox and Addington.
Hunter, William	Tehkummah	Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron.
Hughson, George	South River	Township of Laurier.
Horton, Herbert	Sand Bay	Province of Ontario.
Hastings, William	Aurora	Wilcox Lake.
Irish, John	Vennachar	Townships of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abinger Counties Lennox and Addington.
Johnston, W. H.	Harwood	Rice Lake, in the Township of Hamilton and Alnwick, County Northumberland.
Jermyn, J. W.	Wiarton	Georgian Bay, County of Bruce, lying east and south of Tobermorey Harbour, but exclusive of the said Harbour.
Johnston, David	Peterborough	River Otonabee and tributaries, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the mouth of the River and Rice Lake Townships, South Monaghan.
Johnson, Henry	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Townships in County Brant and the Townships of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand County; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Kern over Tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Townships west of the Grand River.
Johnston, Thomas	Royston	Townships of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
Laframboise, R.	Canard River	Detroit River, fronting Townships of Sandwich, West Anderdon and Malden, and also Canadian Islands in said River, County Essex.
Leitch, P. A.		River and Lake Nepigon.
Lee, Edward	Lowbanks	Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck and Lake Erie.
Langford, Newton	Dorset	Townships Maclean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel, District of Muskoka, and Townships McClintock, Livingstone, Sherbourne and Havelock, District of Haliburton.
Loveday, E. T.	Ottawa	In and for the Townships of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the County of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and the Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Townships, and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
Little, Richard	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, fronting on Lake St. Clair, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, Co. Lambton.
Laughington, H'ry	Parry Sound	For the Tps. Shawanga, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger, in the District of Parry Sound.
Kinder, Joseph	Rockingham	Lake Charlotte, Township of Brudenell, Co. of Renfrew.

On Lake Rosseau.

Highlands of Ontario—Lake of Bays.

Looking Westward from Killaly Point, Desbarats.

Looking South from the Mouth of the Desbarats River.

Working Their Passage.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—Continued.

Name	Residence	District
Kennedy, John...	Meaford	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
Knight, C. R	Sunbury	Tp. of Storrington, including Rideau waters from Brewer's Mills to the easterly limit of the Township [illegible] of Frontenac.
Kerr, C. J.....	Hamilton.	County of Wentworth.
Kraft, Samuel.....	Ridgeway.....	In and for Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
Kern, Jacob	Burford.....	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
Knox, A. jr.....	Carleton Place	Tps. Fitzroy, Huntley and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton; and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packham, Co. Lanark.
Kehoe, D.....	Millarton.	That portion of Co. Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said county, south of Southampton.
McCall, G. D	Vittoria	County of Norfolk.
McAllister, J. R...	Gores Landing....	Rice Lake, between Jubilee Point and Lower Close's Point and the waters tributary thereto, in the Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. of Northumberland.
McPhee, Donald..	Uptergrove	Lake Simcoe, fronting on Tp. of Mara and the tributaries thereto, and for Mud Lake, in the Tps. of Mara and Carden.
McDonald, Hector.	Beaverton	Lake Simcoe and tributaries thereto fronting on Tp. of Thorah in County of Ontario.
McEwen, Archibl'd	Aldboro	Townships of Southwold, Dunwich and Aldborough, exclusive of the River Thames, with jurisdiction over so much of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and tributaries thereto.
McClennan, Ken'th	Grovesend	Townships of Yarmouth, Malahide and Bayham, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of the said townships and the tributaries thereto.
McGinn, William..	Orillia	Townships of Orillia and Oro, in the County of Simcoe, and over so much of Shingle and Carthews Bays and Lakes Couchiching and Simcoe as lies in front of said townships and over River Severn.
McMurray, Robert.	Bayfield	County of Huron.
McNairn, James ..	Iroquois	River St. Lawrence, fronting County of Dundas.
McKelvey, Daniel.	New Liskeard.....	Lake Temiscaminque and tributaries.
McGuire, John....	Jones' Falls.....	Rideau River, fronting on the Township of South Crosby, County of Leeds.
McLaughlin, Sam'l	Bear Island, Temagami.	Lake Tamagami and tributaries.
McIntyre, A.....	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
McLeod, Angus...	Credit Forks.....	Province of Ontario.
Merriam, Enoch ..	Harwood	Rice Lake, Townships Hamilton and Alnwick, between Close's Point and Rock Island and waters tributary thereto, County of Northumberland.
Macdonald, S. C..	Bear Island, Temagami.	Lake Temagami and tributaries.
Mayne, William ..	Cannington.....	Beaver River, Townships Thorah, Brock and Georgina, and tributaries thereto.
Macdonald, J. K..	Toronto	Lake Kagawong, on Manitoulin Island.
May, James C.....	St. Catharines	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
Major, William ...	Woodlawn.....	Townships of March and Torbolton, County Carleton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Mayor, Harry	Painswick	Lake Simcoe, from Lovers' Creek, near Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, to concession 10 of the said Township of Innisfil.
Merriam, David...	Fenelon Falls. ...	For the north end of Sturgeon Lake and Cameron Lake to Rosedale Locks, Burnt River and Rosedale River, County Victoria.
Morton, John.....	St. Ola	Townships Limerick, Tudor, Wollaston, Cashel Lake and Grimsthorp, County Hastings.
Murdock, John...	Bath	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Munro, H. C.....	Ivy Lea	River St. Lawrence.
Moore, F. G.....	Lakefield	Tps. of Druro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
Myers, James.....	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby, Co. Grey and Tps. Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
Nash, John.....	Kenora..... ...	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Nicholls, Garner ..	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, Co. of Victoria, and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro'.
Osborne, Henry...	Dante	River Thames, between the Village of Lewisville and the easterly limits of Kent County.
Oliver, R. C.....	Little Current.....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Paul, John	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Patterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Peltier, Theodore..	Dover, South	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points; also the Tp. of Dover West. Co. Kent.
Phillips, H	Smith's Falls.....	County Frontenac lying north of the Townships of Kingston and Pittsburg, the Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitely, County of Leeds, and the County of Lanark.
Purcell, H. R.....	Colebrook	Townships Camden, Sheffield, Kaladar and Barrie.
Parsons, John	Maynooth	Townships Bangor, Wicklow and McClure, Co. Hastings.
Perry, John	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Pennassie, Simon..	Fort William	Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay.
Robertson, David..	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron, lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
Robinson, George..	Bradford	Holland River.
Rupert, Thomas ..	Springbrook	Tp. Rawdon, Co. Hastings.
Robertson, Colin..	Hillsburg	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.
Robinson, T. W ..	Collingwood.....	Tps. Collingwood and Osprey, Co. of Grey, and the Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. of Simcoe.
Roddick, John....	Lyndhurst.....	Province of Ontario.
Shewen, P. W. C..	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. of Peterboro.
Sargent, W. J.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
Shillington, N....	Burridge	Tp. of Bedford, Co. of Frontenac.
Stuart, David.....	Codrington	Trent River and tributaries, Co. of Northumberland, from Chisolm's Rapids to Percy Boom.
Switzer, W. H....	Gooderham.....	Tps. Snowden, Glamorgan, Monmouth, Cardiff and Harcourt, District of Haliburton.
Sinclair, Neil	Glenarm	Balsam Lake, County of Victoria.
Sweet, B. H.....	Bancroft.....	Tps. Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, and Carlow, Co. of Hastings.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS—*Concluded*

Name.	Residence.	District.
St. Charles, Charles	Madoc	Tps. Madoc and Huntington, Co. Hastings.
Silverwood, Hammond	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair, and Brunel, District of Muskoka.
Stewart, James	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
Smith, William	Gravenhurst	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
Schell, S.	Port Perry	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge, and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Shaver, Alexander	Odell	Tp. of Westminster, Co. of Middlesex.
Slate, George	Rockport	River St. Lawrence, between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
Spence, William	Athens	Charleston Lake and its tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Small, John	Grand Valley	Tps. Melanchton, Amaranth and East Luther, Co. Dufferin.
Thompson, Henry	Brechin	Lake Simcoe and tributaries fronting on Tp. of Mara.
Timlin, Michael	Atherly	Lake Couchiching and tributaries fronting Tps. Mara and Rama.
Taylor, Charles	Westmeath	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
Tillett, Robert	Roaches Point	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Townships.
Twamley, Christ'r.	Cavan	Townships Cavan and Manvers.
Townsend, James.	Long Point	Lyndhurst waters south of Lyndhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Toole, Ira	Omemee	Township of Emily, County of Victoria.
Taylor, H. C	Gananoque	River St. Lawrence, between Rockport and Brothers Islands.
Van Norman, R. M.	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Walker, R. J	Port Credit	Lake Ontario, fronting County Peel, and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
Williams, J. T	Penetang	Townships of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, County of Simcoe and over Christian, Bethwick and Giants Tomb Islands.
Wigle, Lewis	Leamington	Twps. of Malden, North Colchester, South Colchester, North Gosfield, South Gosfield and Mersea, in the County of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Wigle, W. D	Ridgetown	Province of Ontario.
Watson, John	Caesarea	Townships of Cartwright and Manvers, the waters of Lake Scugog fronting on said Townships and the waters tributary to said lake.
Watt, John	Peterborough	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between the Canadian Pacific Railway Crossing in Peterborough and the Village of Lakefield.
Wilson, Hugh	Elphin	Townships of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, County of Lanark.
Weldon, James O.	London	Province of Ontario.
Willmott, J. W.	Beaumaris	District of Muskoka.
Willis, J. M	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Township of Reach.
Wood, W. R	Toronto	Township of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, County of York.
Worden, Frank	Courtice	County of Durham.
West, William F.	Midland	Tadenac Club waters, Georgian Bay.
Wood, John	Whitestone	Townships Mackenzie, Hagerman, Rurpee, Burton and Ferrie.
Younghusband, D.	South March	Townships March and Nepean, County Carleton.

ements of capture licensed during the year 1905.

	Pound Nets.	Seines.	Hoop Nets.	Dip Nets.
Lake of the Woods	12	.....	31	.....
Thunder Bay	25	.....	.....	.....
Lower Lake Superior	10	.....	.....	.....
North Channel of Lake Huron and vicinity	71	.....	.....	.....
Georgian Bay	25	.....	.....	.....
Bruce County	2	1	.....	.....
Huron do	11	.....	.....	.....
Lambton, including River St. Clair	64	17	1	.....
Lake St. Clair	9	39	107	.....
Thames River	.....	15	.....	43
Detroit and Canard Rivers	.....	13	1	.....
Pelee Island	13	.....	1	.....
Essex County	54	1	.....	.....
Kent do	100	3	.....	.....
Elgin do	51	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk do	11	24	.....	.....
Haldimand and Grand River	24	5	.....	49
Welland County	22	.....	.....	37
York do	.....	1	.....	.....
Northumberland County	.....	.....	10	.....
Trent River	.....	.....	42	.....
Prince Edward County	.....	2	19	.....
Bay of Quinte	.....	.....	72	.....
Lennox and Napanee	.....	.....	54	.....
Frontenac County	.....	.....	78	.....
Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties	.....	.....	80	.....
Russell, Prescott and Carleton do	.....	.....	10	1
Nipissing District	26	.....	.....	.....
Totals	530	121	506	130

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.

District.	Name	Amount.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	Guerard, Alex	30 00	
	Nash, John	1,099 00	
	Perry, John	5	
			1,169 25
Lake Nepigon	Leitch, P. A		1,375 00
Lake Superior	McComber, Alex	1,655 00	
	VanNorman, R. M	2,307 00	
			3,962 00
Lake Huron (North Channel)	Oliver, R. C	4,714 97	
Georgian Bay	Bettes, A. L	52 00	
	Free, John	517 00	
	Howard, Patrick	200 00	
	Jermyn, J. W	225 90	
	Johnson, J. A	280 00	
	Kennedy, John	456 30	
	Labatt, Felix	20 00	
	Laughington, Hy	5 00	
	Logan, Alex	65 00	
	Miller, B. B	110 00	
	Pratt, William	11 00	
	Williams, J. T	55 00	
			1,997 20
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	Blunden, H. A	3,513 00	
	Kehoe, Daniel	5 00	
	Robertson, David	742 55	
	Steed, James	5 00	
	Stewart, Neil	81 00	
	Yates, James	694 00	
			5,040 55
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allan, Orlando	130 00	
	Corsant, Arthur	20 00	
	Cousineau, J. B	415 00	
	Crotty, John	13 50	
	Dewar, George	168 00	
	Drouillard, Arsas	617 00	
	Laframboise, Remi	124 00	
	Little, Richard	255 00	
	McRitchie, James	13 00	
	Osborne, Henry	33 00	
	Peltier, Theodore	158 00	
	Stephens, J. E	261 50	
			2,208 00
Lake Erie and Grand River	Couper, A	1,162 00	
	Ellis, Joseph	301 00	
	Farrell, John	1,727 00	
	Fitzpatrick, Jerome	5,135 00	
	Henderson, H. A	1,491 00	
	Johnston, Henry	15 00	
	Kraft, Samuel	128 00	
	Laird, J. K	100 00	
	Lamarsh, Peter	425 00	
	Lee, Edward	24 00	
	McCall, George D	1,736 48	
	McClennan, Kenneth	2,100 00	
	McEwen, Archibald	2,800 00	
	Piersall, T. H	4 00	
	Wigle, Lewis	1,525 00	
	Wonnacott, C. W	625 00	
			19,298 48

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Continued.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte	Brickwood, J. H	413 00	
	Cattanach, Donald	170 00	
	Clark, Marshall	344 50	
	Covell, John	70 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus	45 00	
	Gault, Thomas	421 00	
	Godwin, W. H	9 00	
	Hadgraft, R. W	67 00	
	Hayes, H. W	30 00	
	Holliday, Henry	54 00	
	Huffman, E. M	448 00	
	Kerr, C. J	86 00	
	McCargar, J. K	55 00	
	May, J. C	290 00	
	Murdoch, John	31 75	
	Ogg, Charles	294 00	
	Rennie, John	160 00	
	Roblin, W. D	94 50	
	Sargent, William	75 00	
	Walker, R. J	45 00	
	Willis, J. M	30 00	
	Wood, W. R	305 43	
			3,538 18
Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Grenville.	Acton, Nassau	80 00	
	Barr, Henry	13 00	
	Barstow, J. D	17 00	
	Bilton, George	41 00	
	Birch, W. J	95 00	
	Bourgon, J. B	47 00	
	Christink, Irwin	9 00	
	Covell, H. N	1 00	
	Craig, William	75 00	
	Davis, J. W	29 00	
	Donaldson, W. J	2 00	
	Drew, Henry	43 00	
	Duschene, Hertel	20 00	
	Esford, Henry	30 00	
	Flood, A. J	1 00	
	Flynn, Robert	15 00	
	Hull, Charles	119 00	
	Knight, U. R	54 00	
	Loveday, E. T	9 00	
	McGuire, John	45 00	
	Norris, T. B	15 00	
	Phillips, Herbert	66 00	
	Sears, J. L	18 00	
	Shillington, N	69 00	
	Smith, P. T	1 00	
	Stewart, James	5 00	
	Taylor, Charles	9 00	
	Taylor, H. C	11 00	
	Townsend, James	150 00	
	Younghusband, D. E	10 25	
			1,099 25
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas	10 00	
	Cassan, C. H	99 00	
	Clarkson, William	19 00	
	Cryderman, J. F	35 00	
	Gillespie, C. S	55 00	
	Green, John	1 00	
	Hess, J. H	27 00	
	Irish, John	2 00	

Statement of Net Revenue received during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Concluded.*

District	Name.	Amount.	Total.
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and other inland counties.—*Concluded.*	McAllister, J. R.	40 00	
	[illegible]	10 00	
	Moore, T. J.	60 00	
	Morton, J. W.	5 00	
	Nicholls, Garner.	58 00	
	Parsons, John	10 00	
	Purcell, H. R.	5 00	
	Sweet, B. H.	5 00	
	Watt, John.	27 00	513 00
River St. Lawrence	Blondin, Isaac	6 75	
	Cox, Mathew.	20 00	
	Fraser, J. A.	35 00	61 75
			9 00
Lake Simcoe	Coulter, Samuel.		
Nipissing	Cartier, Alfred	500 00	
	Huntington, S. A.	96 00	
	Legault, H. M.	2,100 00	
	McKelvie, Daniel	28 00	2,724 00
			44 40
Unclassified			47,755 03

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.			$			$			$
1	Lake of the Woods, etc	5	165	8,500	14	43	7,775	86	55,200	9,255
2	Eagle Lake	1	25	500	2	7	1,395	14	14,000	2,050
3	Shoal "					4	1,050	9	8,000	1,275
4	Big Sandy Lake					1	150	2	2,000	275
5	Wabigoon "					2	250	3	3,000	450
6	Manitou "					1	125	2	2,000	275
7	Vermillion "					1	125	2	2,000	275
8	Big Stone "					1	200	2	2,000	275
9	Obadicon "					1	250	2		
10	Lulu "					1	200	2		
	Totals	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	88,200	14,130

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods			206,000	25,100		130,650	71,300
2	Eagle Lake			90,820	4,500		113,030	21,500
3	Shoal "			51,250	12,100		35,460	17,200
4	Big Sandy Lake			10,000	6,000			2,400
5	Wabigoon "			13,000	5,500			2,600
6	Manitou "			4,000			500	600
7	Vermillion "			3,000	2,500		300	750
8	Big Stone "			19,840			10,000	8,500
9	Obadicon "							
10	Lulu "							
	Totals			397,910	55,700		289,940	124,850
	Values			$39,791	$5,570		$28,994	$4,994

FISHERIES.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
				$		$		$		$		$	
			12	3,500	31	3,725			6	3,700	2	600	1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
									2	250			8
									2	250			9
													10
			12	3,500	31	3,725			10	4,200	2	600	

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibue.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
	63,800				59,050		480	290	$49,423	1
									21,695	2
									10,569	3
									1,696	4
									1,954	5
									474	6
									610	7
				3,500					3,534	8
					10,600				848	9
					11,300				904	10
	63,800			3,500	80,950		480	290		
	$5,104			$210	$6,476		$336	$232	$91,707	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards	Value.
	Lake Superior.			$			$			$
1	Thunder Bay	12	132	12,300	58	48	3,760	50	258,000	13,760
2	Point Mamainse	1	10	1,500	3	1	200	.....	34,000	2,000
3	Gros Cap	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	245	9	3,200	180
4	Otter Head	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	2	2,000	600
5	Michipicoten Island	1	15	3,000	7	5	980	5	52,200	4,025
6	Dog River	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	2	500	20
7	Gargantua Harbour	2	30	16,000	20	2	75	2	48,400	3,220
8	Goulais Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	495	9	13,500	170
9	Lizzard Islands	2	25	10,500	10	1	150	2	26,000	315
10	Cariboo "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	2	5 000	400
11	Batchewana Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	3	6,000	500
	Totals	18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	448,800	25,190

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Superior.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Thunder Bay	.....	176,800	274,900	1,058,750	.....	19,250	300
2	Point Mamainse	.....	.....	4.330	50,300	.....	.....	.....
3	Gros Cap	.....	5,200	4,400	6,800	.....	.....	.....
4	Otter Head	.....	.....	4,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....
5	Michipicoten Island	.....	.....	81,000	130,310	.....	.....	.....
6	Dog River	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
7	Gargantua Bay	.....	.....	37,800	335,700	.....	.....	.....
8	Goulais Bay	.....	9,000	8,500	7,000	.....	.....	.....
9	Lizzard Islands	.....	.....	71,050	172,730	.....	.....	.....
10	Cariboo Island	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
11	Batchewana Bay	.....	.....	6,000	14,000	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	.....	191,000	491,980	1,845,590	.....	19,250	300
	Values	.....	$9,550	$49,198	$184,559	.....	$1,925	$12

* No returns were received for the catch of 1905, and

FISHERIES

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	....	....	25	5,000	....	....	....	....	4	2,190	1	200	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	5	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	....	....	5	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
....	....	....	35	9,000	....	....	....	....	4	2,190	1	200	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Brls.	Brls.	$	
....	....	....	....	....	*	2,500	691	158	152,707	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,463	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,380	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,400	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,300	....	....	21,200	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	7,200	....	....	37,566	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,800	....	....	24,462	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	14,800	691	158		
....	....	....	....	....	....	$444	$6,910	$1,580	$254,178	

the figures given are the same as published for 1904.

ONTARIO

Return of the Number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron, (North Channel.)			$			$			$
1	Tenby Bay	....	.....	.....	.....	3	350	5	14,000	850
2	Marksville	....	.....	.....	.....	3	425	6	16,000	450
3	Bruce Mines	....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,450	16	18,000	800
4	Blind River	1	30	5,500	6	1	150	2	24,000	3,000
5	Cape Smith	1	25	2,000	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Fraser's Bay	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6	.....	.....
7	Haywood Island	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6	.....	.....
8	Manitonaning Bay	1	12	4,000	6	2	250	6	.....	.....
9	Kagawong	1	15	2,000	5	....	.....	.....	24,000	2,000
10	Clapperton Island	....	.....	.....	.....	1	25	2	6,000	150
11	Meldrum Bay	1	15	2,000	6	....	.....	.....	24,300	.....
12	Thessalon	....	.....	.....	.....	1	150	2	.....	.....
13	Cockburn Island	1	20	6,000	6	3	1,000	7	36,000	1,900
14	Narrow Island	....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	4	1,500	100
15	Cutler	....	.....	.....	.....	3	175	8	18,000	445
16	Fitzwilliam Island	1	12	800	4	14	1,040	26	104,000	4,775

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herrings, Salted.	Herrings, Fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (North Channel.)	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Tenby Bay	.....	.....	800	550	.....	500	7,800
2	Marksville	20	.....	1,300	2,400	.....	.....	.....
3	Bruce Mines	.....	.....	23,250	21,600	.....	38,150	5,850
4	Blind River	.....	.....	16,000	120,000	.....	26,000	.....
5	Cape Smith	.....	.....	81,700	14,400	.....	10,000	1,000
6	Fraser's Bay	.....	.....	12,800	7,200	.....	18,600	2,500
7	Haywood Island	.....	.....	12,800	7,200	.....	18,600	2,500
8	Manitowaning Bay	.....	.....	12,500	7,200	.....	18,600	2,500
9	Kagawong	.....	.....	11,900	75,100	.....	2,100	750
10	Clapperton Island	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Meldrum Bay	.....	.....	12,000	11,400	.....	.....	.....
12	Thessalon	.....	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....
13	Cockburn Island	.....	.....	16,000	196,600	.....	.....	.....
14	Narrow Island	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Cutler	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
16	Fitzwilliam Island	25	.....	60,200	149,200	.....	.....	.....

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all Fishing Materials, etc., for the year, 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
				$		$		$					
			2	600									1
			2	600									2
			12	2,500									3
			6	1,200					2	300			4
			10	3,500					1	250			5
			5	1,500					1	250			6
			5	1,500					1	250			7
			5	1,500					1	250			8
									1	100			9
													10
													11
			4	100									12
			2	400									13
													14
													15
													16

boats, the quantity and value of all Fishing Materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish	Caviare.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	$	
						6,000				677	1
										570	2
	5,000					4,000				9,054	3
	2,200									16,376	4
	1,700									10,786	5
	600						30			4,029	6
	600						30			4,029	7
	600						30			4,029	8
										8,940	9
										300	10
										2,340	11
										2,800	12
								27	10	21,630	13
										400	14
										1,432	15
										21,190	16

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (North Channel) —Continued.			$			$			$
17	Squaw Island	3	70	12,000	18	4	300	8	52,000	6,700
18	Ducks Islands	1	15	3,000	5	5	450	10	54,000	3,000
19	South Bay Mouth	1	20	2,500	5	7	1,050	15	66,000	3,900
20	Killarney	1	15	2,000	6	21	1,450	42	150,000	7,500
21	Bustard Islands	3	62	13,000	16	27	5,000	54	234,000	13,300
22	Johns Island	....	....	....	....	5	250	11	30,000	1,000
23	Aird Island	1	10	4,000	5	1	75	....	....	....
24	Providence Bay	....	....	....	....	1	50	2	6,000	200
25	Cape Robert	1	25	2,000	6	1	100	2	....	....
26	Bedford Island	1	10	800	8	....	....	....	....	....
27	Lake Penage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	200
	Totals	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	879,800	50,270

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
17	Squaw Island	....	....	103,300	231,900	....	1,500	....
18	Duck Islands	1	....	6,000	170,800	....	....	....
19	South Bay Mouth	....	....	35,200	104,000	....	....	....
20	Killarney	10	....	79,700	97,200	....	29,700	2,500
21	Bustard Islands	80	....	157,800	117,700	....	96,900	17,900
22	Johns Island	40	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	Aird Island	....	....	1,800	7,100	....	151,200	....
24	Providence Bay	....	....	2,000	1,000	....	....	....
25	Cape Robert	8	....	6,900	6,200	....	38,600	1,200
26	Bedford Island	....	....	6,100	3,600	....	3,100	200
27	Lake Penage	....	....	80	300	....	100	....
	Totals	394	....	660,430	1,380,650	....	453,650	45,500
	Values	$3,940	....	$66,043	$138,065	....	$45,365	$1,820

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night Lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$						$			
													17
													18
													19
													20
													21
													22
			8	700					1	200			23
													24
			5	1,500					2	600			25
			5	1,500									26
													27
			71	17,100					10	2,200			

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	$	
										33,670	17
									40	18,090	18
									17	14,090	19
	500								20	21,100	20
	5,900				400	1,000			33	39,620	21
										400	22
	3,500					20,400				16,002	23
										300	24
	2,500									5,498	25
	1,000									1,368	26
										48	27
	24,100				400	31,400	90	27	120		
	$1,928				$32	$942	$63	$270	$1,200	$259,668	

ONTARIO

urn of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.		Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay.			$			$				$
1	Parry Sound	5	9	15,725	35	13	1,835	23		124,250	14,980
2	Waubaushene					13	2,165	23		56,500	1,740
3	Penetanguishene					14	500	25		46,750	1,045
4	Collingwood	1	25	3,500	6	21	2,030	42		156,000	6,100
5	Meaford	8	173	22,000	38	23	1,208	44		317,000	15,140
6	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory	2	40	5,800	10	39	181,600	69		163,700	7,210
	Totals	16	247	47,025	89	123	189,338	226		863,100	46,215

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or doré.	Pike.
	Georgian Bay.	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1	Parry Sound		35,520	187,240	246,420		28,400	14,500
2	Waubaushene	5	3,900	30,050	26,300		104,370	36,600
3	Penetanguishene	11	2,080	24,370	25,800		8,000	4,000
4	Collingwood	22	25,300	79,250	135,810		50	
5	Meaford			12,650	380,490			
6	Colpoy's Bay and Tobermory		7,000	60	137,970		300	
	Totals	38	73,800	333,620	952,790		141,120	55,100
	Values	$380	$3,690	$33,362	$95,279		$14,112	$2,204

Abitibi River Bank, just above Buck Deer Rapid, Aurora Township.

Couchiching Falls, Abitibi River.

Couchiching Falls, Abitibi River, Upper Drop.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
				$ c.		$		$		$ c.		$	
....	....	....	25	3,500	....	....	....	....	5	2,550	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1,950	3	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4,050	1	100	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1,000	....	....	..
....	....	....	25	3,500	....	....	....	....	15	9,550	4	100	..

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Salted trout.	Salted whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$	
....	2,80	....	....	....	....	20,000	300	....	....	49,596	1
....	2,20	....	....	....	450	31,200	....	....	....	18,929	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	155	73	8,471	3
....	15,20	....	800	....	2,600	1,400	....	....	....	24,490	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	119	....	40,504	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,900	433	97,513	6
....	20,20	....	800	....	3,050	52,600	300	8,174	506	....	..
....	[illegible]	....	$24	....	$244	$1,578	$210	$81,740	$5,060	$239,503	..

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and Ice-Houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$ c.		$		$		$ c.		$	
....	.....	.....	25	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,550	.....	.....	..
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,950	3	.....	..
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,050	1	100	..
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	.....	.....	..
....	.....	.....	25	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9,550	4	100	..

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Salted trout.	Salted whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	$	
.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	300	.....	.....	49,596	1
.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	450	31,200	.....	.....	.....	18,929	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	73	8,471	3
.....	15,250	.....	800	....	2,600	1,400	.....	.....	.....	24,490	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	40,504	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900	433	97,513	6
.....	20,250	.....	800	....	3,050	52,600	300	8,174	506	.....	..
.....	$1,620	.....	$24	....	$244	$1,578	$210	$81,740	$5,060	$239,503	..

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron Proper.						$			$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	11	225	31,000	47	41	4,810	87	525,300	38,808
2	Southampton to Goderich.	2	44	4,400	12	4	500	8	79,200	935
3	County Huron including Grand Bend	1	25	2,500	6	11	1,705	55	59,480	1,689
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River.....	2	3	3,800	6	71	4,860	105	64,000	2,300
	Totals.....	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	727,980	23,732

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Huron Proper.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	820	45,900	51,300	769,570	.....	100	1,000
2	Southampton to Goderich..	10	300	4,820	14,800	.....	.....	.....
3	County Huron including Grand Bend	.....	56,800	11,300	105,050	.....	20,600	.....
4	County Lambton including St. Clair River	.....	134,600	11,560	79,330	.....	387,950	3,600
	Totals	830	237,600	78,980	968,750	.....	408,650	4,600
	Values	$8,300	$11,880	$7,898	$96,875	.....	$40,865	$184

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
1	800	55	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	10,600	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	11	2,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	600	.....	.....	3
17	675	575	64	10,750	1	20	300	.....	3	1,050	.....	.....	4
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20	300	.....	23	12,450	.....	.....	

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	
.....	1,300	.....	4,500	.....	.....	2,200	.....	92,937	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077	2
.....	3,200	.....	1,600	.....	300	4,900	1,250	17,885	3
.....	13,300	.....	7,700	200	700	139,700	.....	60,312	4
.....	17,800	.....	13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250	.....	
.....	$1,424	.....	$414	$12	$80	$4,404	$875	$173,211	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$			$				$
1	Thames River					17	395	76	*39	50	
2	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River					122	3,807	216			
	Totals					139	4,202	292	*39	50	

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs.

Number.	District.	Herring, salted	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	bs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River Thames						37,890	3,850
2	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River		1,400	30,800			82,590	38,200
	Totals		1,400	30,800			120,480	42,050
	Values		70	3,080			12,048	1,682

* Dip nets.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc , for 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
15	1,350	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
52	5,197	1,860	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	4,600	2
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15	4,600	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	200	500	1,450	138,700	8,256 00	1
.....	24,700	.....	37,700	3,000	28,700	493,100	33,313 00	2
.....	24,700	.....	37,900	3,500	30,150	631,800	.....	
.....	1,976	.....	1,137	210	2,412	18,954	41,569 00	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.			$			$			$
1	Pelee Island	4	123	20,000	42	7	675	11	24,000	1,460
2	Essex County	1	117	8,000	7	34	7,760	46	6,500	3,164
3	Kent do	4	232	13,500	21	75	11,230	110	8,000	1,865
4	Elgin do West	1	17	6,000	6	28	5,550	40	8,000	600
5	do do East	11	85	11,600	49	39	6,715	108	144,000	7,595
6	Houghton	5	.....	11,400	30	8	538	10	29,500	8,890
7	Walsingham	2	.....	4,500	12	24	530	52	24,000	2,000
8	Long Point	1	.....	4,000	6	5	175	6	3,800	1,015
9	Charlotteville	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1,440	62	18,000	445
10	Inner Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	377	23	3,100	119
11	Haldimand County	7	94	16,700	31	26	905	44	71,000	8,500
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne	5	48	9,250	24	15	394	20	55,500	7,702
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	708	43	.....	.....
	Totals	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	395,400	43,355

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Erie.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island	.....	94,800	17,180	.....	.....	15,200	23,300
2	Essex County	.....	94,000	62,300	.....	.....	202,400	168,100
3	Kent do	.....	1,058,300	35,250	.....	.....	402,550	652,800
4	Elgin do West	.....	140,600	24,000	.....	.....	317,300	.....
5	do do East	.....	613,700	3,600	.....	.....	31,200	4,000
6	Houghton	.....	334,000	6,400	.....	.....	55,530	.....
7	Walsingham	.....	217,900	20,000	200	.....	162,150	14,000
8	Long Point	.....	48,600	.....	.....	.....	59,300	.....
9	Charlotteville	.....	2,300	20	.....	.....	25,390	5,900
10	Inner Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Haldimand County	.....	257,900	95,200	.....	.....	289,950	1,500
12	Port Maitland to Port Colborne	.....	145,300	40,250	.....	.....	84,550	66,300
13	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls	.....	7,900	200	.....	.....	46,500	.....
	Totals	.....	3,015,300	304,400	200	.....	1,692,020	935,900
	Values	.....	$150,765	$30,440	$20	.....	$169,202	$37,436

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	13	4,800	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	1
1	170	170	54	13,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5,990	.....	.....	2
3	1,200	7,780	100	34,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16,100	.....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	51	18,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7,350	.....	.....	4
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4,780	.....	.....	5
....	.....	.....	11	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,000	.....	.....	6
13	4,750	1,275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,500	.....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
11	4,110	945	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	95	.....	.....	9
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,700	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
5	305	185	24	3,755	*45	90	.....	.....	11	4,200	.....	.....	11
....	.....	.....	18	4,900	*4	12	.....	.....	10	2,000	4	150	12
....	.....	.....	4	300	.....	.....	6,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	4	4,150	

*Dip-nets.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	
.....	4,500	.....	6,700	.....	4,900	24,100	240	10,754	1
.....	9,900	.....	202,200	.....	3,150	126,000	750	49,309	2
.....	15,500	.....	92,500	.....	800	144,300	500	131,565	3
.....	6,200	.....	21,100	.....	1,450	15,600	70	42,922	4
.....	600	.....	23,500	.....	250	9,600	250	35,561	5
.....	1,900	.....	4,900	.....	550	1,800	50	23,325	6
.....	.....	.....	68,900	.....	8,650	142,100	.....	36,712	7
.....	1,400	.....	200	.....	.....	4,800	200	8,762	8
.....	.....	.....	36,100	.....	1,100	94,800	.....	6,907	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,300	18,600	.....	1,702	10
.....	6,200	.....	46,200	.....	100	64,400	.....	55,292	11
.....	13,300	.....	32,400	.....	800	51,600	1,400	27,025	12
.....	14,900	.....	18,000	.....	.....	5,300	800	7,516	13
.....	74,400	.....	552,700	.....	36,050	703,000	4,260		
.....	$5,952	.....	$16,581	.....	$2,884	$21,090	$2,982	$437,352	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.		Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario.			$			$				$
1	Lincoln County	1	47		71		5,021			122,525	6,434
2	Wentworth					16	2,680	25		48,000	2,400
3	Halton					19	2,480	39		73,500	4,205
4	Peel					2	800	4		8,000	550
5	York	1		400	2	20	2,235	25		53,700	4,187
6	Ontario	1	3	600		1	150	2			150
7	Northumberland					32	1,166	32		84,000	1,205
8	Rice Lake & Trent River					12	214	22			
9	Prince Edward County					69	1,423	122		42,400	
10	Bay of Quinte		3			37	905	76		36,000	790
11	Lennox & Napanee					20	518	34		4,240	
12	Amherst Island		25			44	1,399	59		24,875	665
13	Wolf Island & vicinity					14	405	25		2,400	70
	Totals	3	78	1,000	73	274	19,182	443		499,640	20,756

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herrings, salted.	Herrings, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario.	bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lincoln County		436,500	27,400	9,200		31,070	2,000
2	Wentworth	2,567	50,940	30,200	6,800		500	20,000
3	Halton		116,000		3,000			
4	Peel		7,000	4,300	8,300			
5	York		58,700	20,300	1,600		500	1,100
6	Ontario		15,200	1,500				450
7	Northumberland		29,500	7,570	24,850			64,300
8	Rice Lake & Trent River							300
9	Prince Edward Island	300	18,300	92,800	16,400		1,500	30,300
10	Bay of Quinte	264	19,940	103.780	500		7,830	30,950
11	Lennox & Napanee		3,800	7,600				33,350
12	Amherst Island		8,360	167,260	3,050		7,550	8,500
13	Wolf Island & vicinity			10,060	1,400			12,700
	Totals	3,131	764,240	472,770	75,100		48,950	203,950
	Values	$31,310	$38,212	$47,277	$7,510		$4,895	$8,158

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and icehouses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. Hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	.....	.....	*37	200	†3	81	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
....	.....	.....	§139	600	.....	.....	700	20	3	500	.....	.....	2
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035	.....	.....	3
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	1	105	.....	.....	4
1	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	5
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	187	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	7
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	680	.....	.....	5	170	.....	.....	8
2	27,500	.....	.....	.....	19	17,500	.....	.....	11	365	.....	.....	9
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	770	.....	.....	4	40	.....	.....	10
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	886	.....	.....	2	110	.....	.....	11
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
3	27,600	.....	....	800	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,770	.....	950	

* Dip-nets. † Machines. § Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Trillibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
.....	3,100	.....	10,900	50	2,600	4,100	29,581	1
.....	.....	2,650	2,500	.....	500	900	33,068	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	6,220	3
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	500	1,628	4
.....	50	.....	600	.....	250	24,900	6,008	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	928	6
.....	.....	.....	18,800	.....	12,900	40,300	10,094	7
.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	11,300	2,300	1,069	8
.....	400	400	12,900	200	17,300	40,100	19,239	9
.....	.....	6,800	58,200	.....	37,500	91,800	23,994	10
.....	.....	5,350	31,900	.....	35,600	12,100	6,773	11
.....	4,250	.....	17,400	.....	400	13,600	19,846	12
.....	6,400	4,000	23,000	.....	17,100	22,400	5,136	13
.....	14,200	19,250	179,000	250	135,450	257,000		
.....	$1,136	1,155	$5,370	$15	$10,836	$7,710	$163,584	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.		Value.
	Inland Waters.			$			$				$
1	Frontenac County					94	896	170		4,110	558
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties					51	777	58		848	71
3	Russell, Prescott and Carleton Counties					26	76	25		1,600	76
4	Renfrew County					22	250	15		1,050	215
5	Nipissing District	6	20	7,100	20	21	3,200	24			
	Totals	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292		7,608	920

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	17	11,600		570			16,300
2	Leeds, Lanark and Addington Counties	77	660		300			16,000
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties			700			1,920	9,200
4	Renfrew County			210				800
5	Nipissing District		39,200	45,620	2,000		60,960	25,350
	Totals	94	51,460	46,530	2,870		62,880	67,650
	Values	$940	$2,573	$4,653	$287		$6,288	$2,706

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
					38	628							
					80	867							
				2	10	200	800	24	3	30			
							500	5					
			26	7,200					8	6,500			
			26	7,200	128	$1,695	1,300	29	11	6,530			

§ Dip nets.

vessels, and boats, fishing material, etc., for the year 1905.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$	
			4,200		28,800	19,200		4,465	1
					52,650	32,500		6,660	2
	5,350	300	8,400		1,700	25,900		2,241	3
					250	400		85	4
	156,750	600	3,400			24,200	10,720	34,740	5
	162,100	900	16,000		83,400	102,200	10,720		
	$12,968	$54	$480		$6,672	$3,066	$7,504	$48,191	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of and also the kinds and quan-

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value
				$			$				$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	6	190	9,000	16	62	11,520	124	....	88,200	14,130
2	Lake Superior	18	212	43,300	98	77	6,895	86	....	448,800	25,190
3	Lake Huron (north channel)	21	380	69,600	119	115	14,290	240	....	879,800	50,270
4	Georgian Bay	16	247	47,025	89	123	189,338	226	....	863,100	46,215
5	L'ke Huron (proper)	16	297	41,700	71	127	11,875	255	....	727,980	23,732
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	4,202	292	*39	150	.....
7	Lake Erie	41	716	104,950	228	331	36,997	575	*45	395,400	43,355
8	Lake Ontario	3	78	1,000	73	274	19,182	443	‡139	499,640	20,756
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District.	6	20	7,100	20	214	5,199	292	....	7,608	920
	Totals	122	2,140	323,675	714	1,464	299,498	2,533	....	3,910,678	224,568

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Pickerel or Dore.	Pike.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Brls.	Lbs.	Lbs. 397,910	Lbs. 55,700	Lbs. 289,940	Lbs. 124,850
2	Lake Superior	.....	191,000	491,980	1,845,590	19,250	300
3	Lake Huron (north channel)	394	.....	660,430	1,380,650	453,650	45,500
4	Georgian Bay	38	73,800	333,620	952,790	141,120	55,100
5	Lake Huron (proper)	830	237,600	78,980	968,750	408 650	4,600
6	Lake St. Clair and Thames River	.....	1,400	30,800	.....	120,480	42.050
	Lake Erie	.....	3,015,300	304,400	200	1,692,020	935,900
8	Lake Ontario	3,131	764,240	472,770	75,100	48,950	203,950
9	Inland waters of Counties Frontenac, Leeds, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Carleton and Nipissing District	94	51,460	46,530	2,870	62,880	67,650
	Totals	4,487	4,334,800	2,817,420	5,281,650	3,236,940	1,479,900
	Value	$44,870	$216,740	$281,742	$528,165	$323,694	$59,196

FISHERIES.

tugs, vessels and boats the quantity and value of all fishing materials, tities of fish caught during the year 1905.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
			12	3,500	31	3,725			10	4,200	3	1,100	1
			35	9,000					4	2,190	1	200	2
			71	17,100					10	2,200			3
			25	3,500					15	9,550	4	100	4
18	1,475	630	77	13,375	1	20	300		23	12,450			5
67	6,547	2,420	9	1,800	107	4,185	1,900	505	11	10,325	15		6
33	10,535	10,355	275	82,202	1	60	8,700	165	113	44,015	4	4,150	7
3	27,600		*37	208	237	19,958	800	70	22	2,170		950	8
*1	2		26	7,200	128	1,695	1,300	29	11	6,530			9
121	46,157	13,405	530	137,677	506	29,745	13,000	769	219	93,630	27	6,500	

* Dip nets. ‡ Spears.

boats, the quantity and value of fishing materials, etc., for the year 1905—*Concluded.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Bladders.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			Brls.	Brls.		
63,800			3,500	80,950		480	290			91,707	1
					14,800			691	158	254,178	2
24,100				400	31,400	90		27	120	259,668	3
20,250		800		?,050	52,600	300		8,174	506	239,503	4
17,800		13,800	200	1,000	146,800	1,250				173,211	5
24,700		37,900	3,500	30,150	631,800					41,569	6
74,400		552,700		36,050	703,000	4,260				437,352	7
14,200	19,250	179,000	250	135,450	257,000					163,584	8
162,100	900	16,000		83,400	102,200	10,720				48,191	9
401,350	20,150	800,200	7,450	370,450	1,939,600	17,100	290	8,892	784		
$32,108	$1,209	$24,006	$447	$29,636	$58,188	$11,970	$232	$88,920	$7,84	$1,708,963	

Comparative Statement of yield 1904-1905, according to Districts.

——		1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District:					
Whitefish	lbs	326,920	397,910	70,990	
Trout	"	49,760	55,700	5,940	
Pickerel	"	291,840	289,940		1,900
Pike	"	132,850	124,850		8,000
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	41,950	63,800	21,850	
Tullibee	"	3,700	3,500		200
Catfish	"	125,750	80,950	44,800	
Coarse fish	"	19,200			19,200
Cavaire	"	2,170	480		1,690
Bladders	"	130	290	160	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	"	177,300	191,000	13,700	
Whitefish	"	436,520	491,980	55,460	
Trout	"	1,767,450	1,845,590	78,140	
Pickerel	"	25,700	19,250		6,450
Pike	"	1,250	300		950
Sturgeon	"	1,250			1,250
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	2,500	14,800	12,300	
Caviare	"				
Trout	bbls	2,293	691		1,602
Whitefish	"	208	158		50
Lake Huron, N. C.:					
Herring	bbls	2,785	394		2,391
Herring	lbs	35,000			35,000
Whitefish	"	1,532,200	660,430		871,770
Trout	"	2,101,050	1,380,650		720,400
Pickerel	"	455,390	483,650		1,740
Pike	"	109,450	45,500		63,950
Sturgeon Bladders	"	780			780
Sturgeon	"	39,450	24,400		15,050
Perch	"				
Catfish	"	7,200	400		6,800
Coarse fish	"	60,700	31,400		29,300
Caviare	"	2,400	90		2,310
Trout	bbls	228	27		201
Whitefish	"	28	120	92	
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls	258½	38		220½
Herring	lbs	70,280	73,800	3,520	
Whitefish	"	470,670	333,620		137,050
Trout	"	1,397,340	952,790		444,550
Pickerel	"	66,870	141,120	74,250	
Pike	"	41,750	55,100	13,350	
Sturgeon	"	16,500	20,250	3,750	
Perch	"	9,400	800		8,600
Catfish	"	3,800	3,050		750
Coarse fish	"	35,400	52,600	17,200	
Whitefish	bbls	345	506	161	
Trout	"	638	8,174	7,536	
Caviare	"	3,330	300		3,030
Sturgeon Bladders	"	345			345
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls	457	830	373	
Herring	lbs	382,000	237,600		144,400
Whitefish	"	46,500	78,980	32,480	
Trout	"	875,230	968,750	93,520	

Comparative Statement of yield, 1904-1905, according to Districts.—*Continued.*

——	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake Huron (proper) :—*Continued.*				
Pickerel ..... "	384,800	408,650	23,850	.....
Pike ..... "	.....	4,600	4,600	.....
Sturgeon ..... "	38,100	17,800	.....	20,300
Perch ..... "	10,000	13,800	3,800	.....
Catfish ..... "	650	1,000	350	.....
Coarse fish ..... "	76,100	146,800	70,700	.....
Caviare ..... "	200	1,250	1,050	.....
Whitefish .....bbls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout ..... "	459	.....	.....	459
Tullibee ..... "	.....	200	200	.....
Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River:				
Whitefish .....lbs	34,950	30,800	.....	4,150
Herring .....bbls ...	.....	1,400	1,400	.....
Herring ..... "	7,800	.....	.....	7,800
Eels ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel ..... "	228,890	120,480	.....	108,410
Pike ..... "	29,750	42,050	12,300	.....
Sturgeon ..... "	39,125	24,700	.....	14,425
Perch ..... "	58,300	37,900	.....	20,400
Catfish ..... "	36,425	30,150	.....	6,275
Coarse fish ..... "	589,800	631,800	42,000	.....
Caviare ..... "	1,040	.....	.....	1,040
Tullibee ..... "	.....	3,500	3,500	.....
Lake Erie :				
Herring .....bbls	20	.....	.....	20
" .....lbs	2,644,500	3,015,300	370,800	.....
Whitefish ..... "	306,800	304,400	.....	2,400
Trout ..... "	200	200	.....	.....
Bass (white) ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickerel ..... "	1,063,750	1,692,020	628,270	.....
Pike ..... "	1,158,950	935,900	.....	223,050
Sturgeon ..... "	112,075	74,400	.....	37,675
Perch ..... "	591,800	552,700	.....	39,100
Tullibee ..... "	2,100	.....	.....	2,100
Catfish ..... "	46,875	36,050	.....	10,825
Coarse fish ..... "	785,800	703,000	.....	82,800
Caviare ..... "	6,180	4,260	.....	1,980
Sturgeon bladders ..... "	1,345	.....	.....	1,345
Lake Ontario :				
Herring .....bbls ...	.....	3,131	3,131	.....
" .....lbs	886,600	764,240	.....	122,360
Whitefish ..... "	190,650	472,770	282,120	.....
Trout ..... "	83,900	75,100	.....	8,800
Pickerel ..... "	69,650	48,950	.....	20,700
Pike ..... "	222,300	203,950	.....	18,350
Sturgeon ..... "	4,050	14,200	10,150	.....
Eels ..... "	45,500	19,250	.....	26,250
Perch ..... "	213,100	179,000	.....	34,100
Catfish ..... "	205,300	135,450	.....	69,850
Coarse fish ..... "	423,400	257,000	.....	166,400
Caviare ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bladders ..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tullibee ..... " ...	.....	250	250	.....
Trout ..... "	1	.....	.....	1
Nipissing District :				
Herring .....bbls	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....lbs	33,900	39,200	5,300	.....
Whitefish ..... "	74,650	45,620	.....	29,030
Trout ..... "	.....	2,000	2,000	.....

Comparative Statement of yield 1904-1905, according to Districts.—*Concluded.*

——		1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Nipissing District:—*Continued.*					
Pickerel	"	40,900	60,960	20,060	
Pike	"	24,700	25,350	650	
Catfish	"				
Sturgeon	"	189,200	156,750		32,450
Perch	"		3,400	3,400	
Coarse fish	"	17,600	24,200	6,600	
Caviare	"	13,850	10,720		3,130
Bladders	"		600	600	
Eels	"				
Inland Waters:					
Herring	bbls	9	94	85	
"	lbs	15,400	12,260		3,140
Whitefish	"	440	910	470	
Trout	"	400	870	470	
Pickerel	"	4,750	1,920		2,630
Pike	"	54,700	42,320		12,380
Sturgeon	"	3,500	5,350	1,850	
Eels	"		300	300	
Perch	"	34,000	12,600		21,400
Catfish	"	64,150	83,400	19,250	
Coarse fish	"	77,400	78,000	600	
Cavaire	"				

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.		1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish	lbs	3,474,300	2,817,420		656,880
" (salted)	"	70,800	78,400	7,600	
Herring	"	4,252,580	4,334,800	82,220	
" (salted)	"	705,900	897,400	191,500	
Trout	"	6,275,430	5,281,650		993,780
" (salted)	"	723,800	889,200	165,400	
Pickerel	"	2,632,540	3,236,940	604,400	
Pike	"	1,775,700	1,479,900		295,800
Sturgeon	"	485,200	401,350		83,850
Caviare	"	29,170	17,100		12,070
Eels	"	45,500	20,150		25,350
Perch	"	922,600	800,200		122,400
Catfish	"	520,150	370,450		149,700
Coarse fish	"	2,087,900	1,939,600		148,300
Tullibee	"	5,800	7,450	1,650	
Bladders	"	2,600	290		2,310
Total		24,009,970	22,572,300	1,052,770	2,490,440
Total Decrease 1905					1,437,670

Statement of the yield and the value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1905.

Kind of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			$ c.	
Whitefish	bbls.	784	10 00	7,840
"	lbs.	2,817,420	10	281,742
Trout	bbls.	8,892	10 00	88,920
"	lbs.	5,281,650	10	528,165
Herring	bbls.	4,487	10 00	44,870
"	lbs.	4,334,800	05	216,740
Pickerel	"	3,236,940	10	323,694
Pike	"	1,479,900	04	59,196
Sturgeon	"	401,350	08	32,108
Caviare	"	17,100	70	11,970
Bladders	"	290	80	232
Eels	"	20,150	06	1,209
Perch	"	800,200	03	24,006
Catfish	"	370,450	08	29,636
Coarse fish	"	1,939,600	03	58,188
Tullibee	"	7,450	06	447
Total				$1,708,963

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1905 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
		Brought forward	$10,228,696
1870	$ 264,982	1887	1,531,850
1871	193,524	1888	1,839,869
1872	267,633	1889	1,963,123
1873	293,091	1890	2,009,637
1874	446,267	1891	1,806,389
1875	453,194	1892	2,042,198
1876	437,229	1893	1,694,930
1877	438,223	1894	1,659,968
1878	348,122	1895	1,584,473
1879	367,133	1896	1,605,674
1880	444,491	1897	1,289,822
1881	509,903	1898	1,433,631
1882	825,457	1899	1,477,815
1883	1,027,033	1900	1,333,293
1884	1,133,724	1901	1,428,078
1885	1,342,692	1902	1,265,705
1886	1,435,998	1903	1,535,144
		1904	1,793,524
		1905	1,708,963
Carried forward	$10,228,696	Total	$41,232,487

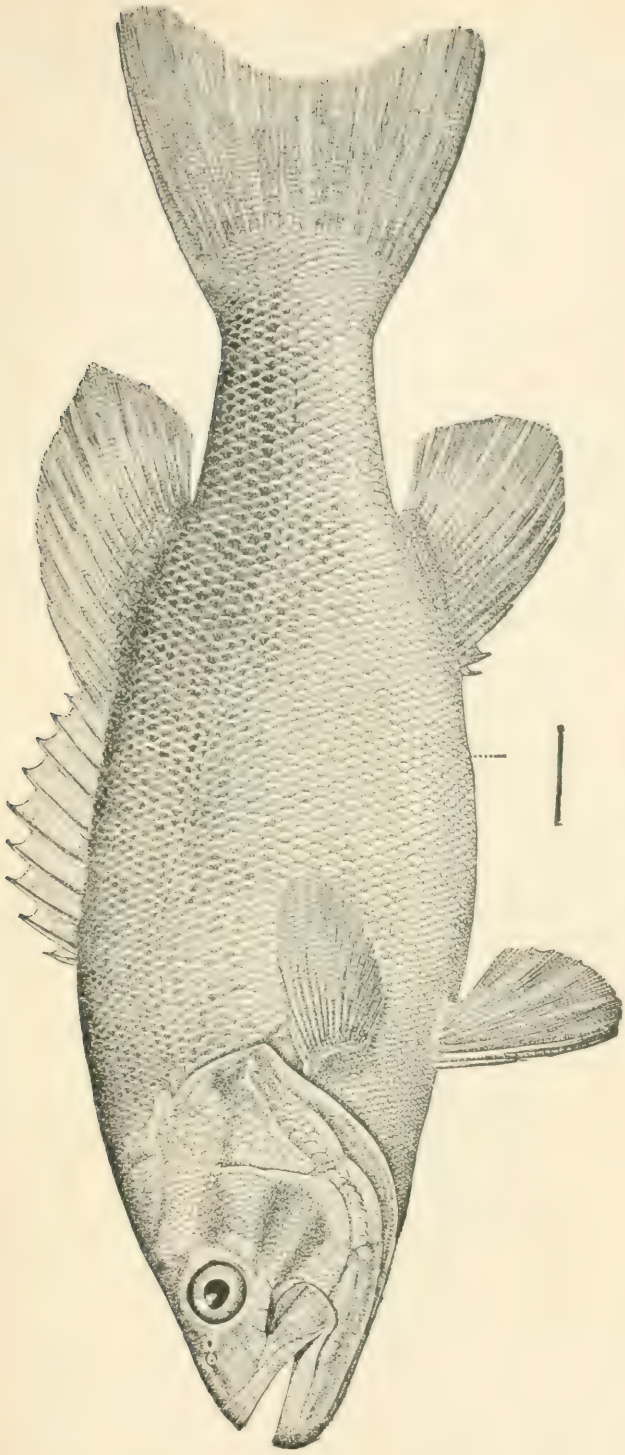
RECAPITULATION.

Of fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1905.

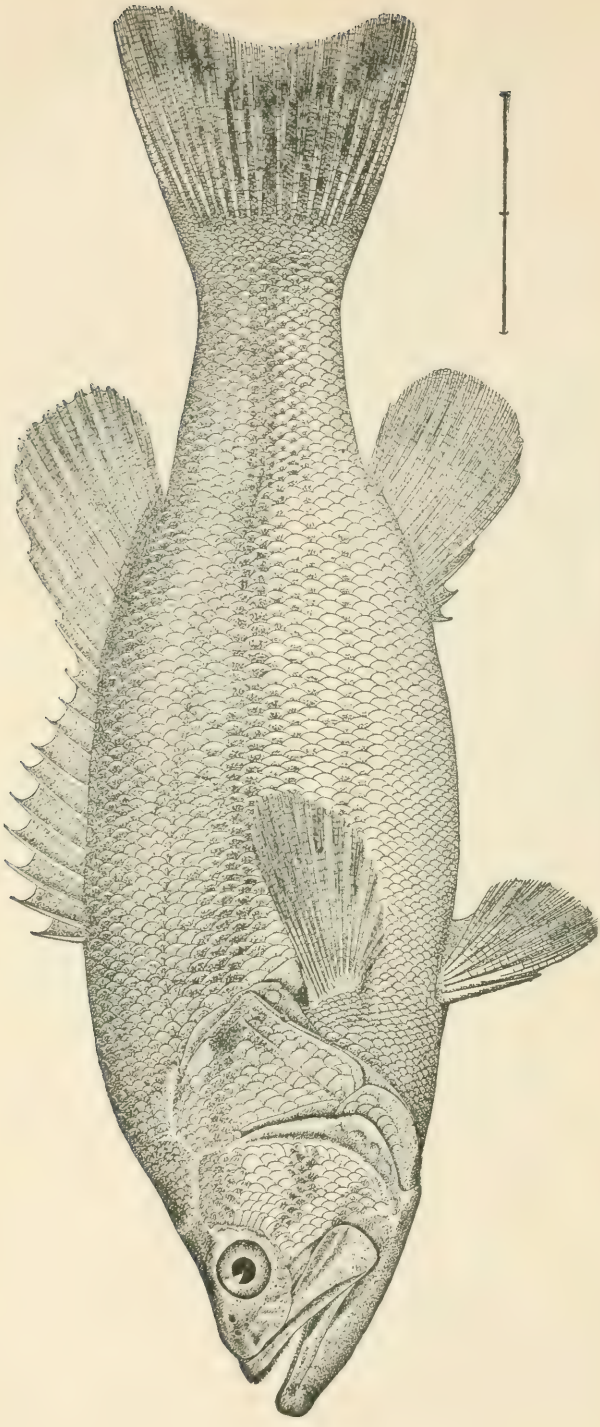
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	$		
122 tugs, 2,140 tons, 695 men	323,675	130 dip-nets	$ 244
1,464 boats, 2,533 men	299,498	13,000 hooks on set lines	769
3,910,528 yards of gill net	234,568	219 freezers and ice-houses	93,630
121 seines, 46,157 yards	13,405	3 machines	450
530 pound-nets	137,677	139 spears	139
506 hoop-nets	26,745		
		Total	$1,130,800

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

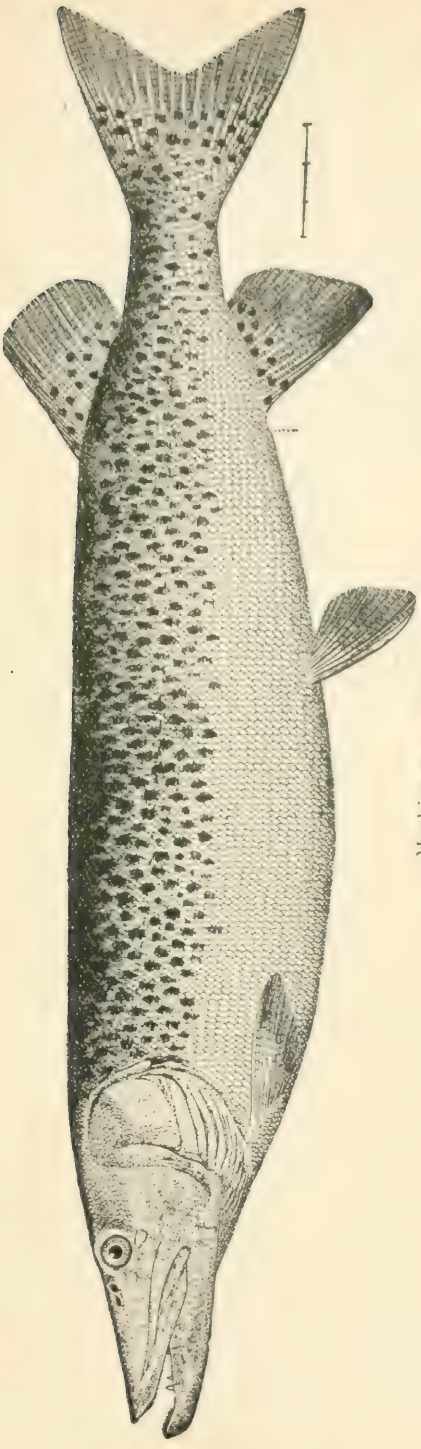
Years.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874	350,000			350,000
1875	650,000			650,000
1876	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,000
1893	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70 150,000
1897	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,410,000	76,310,000
1902	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,000	101,895,000
1903	2,500,000	90,000,000	1,201,000	93,701,000
1904	1,475,000	75,000,000	877,000	77,352,000
1905	1,480,000	106,000,000	1,103,000	108,583,000
Total	142,554,700	1,653,500,000	57,638,000	1,853,691,700



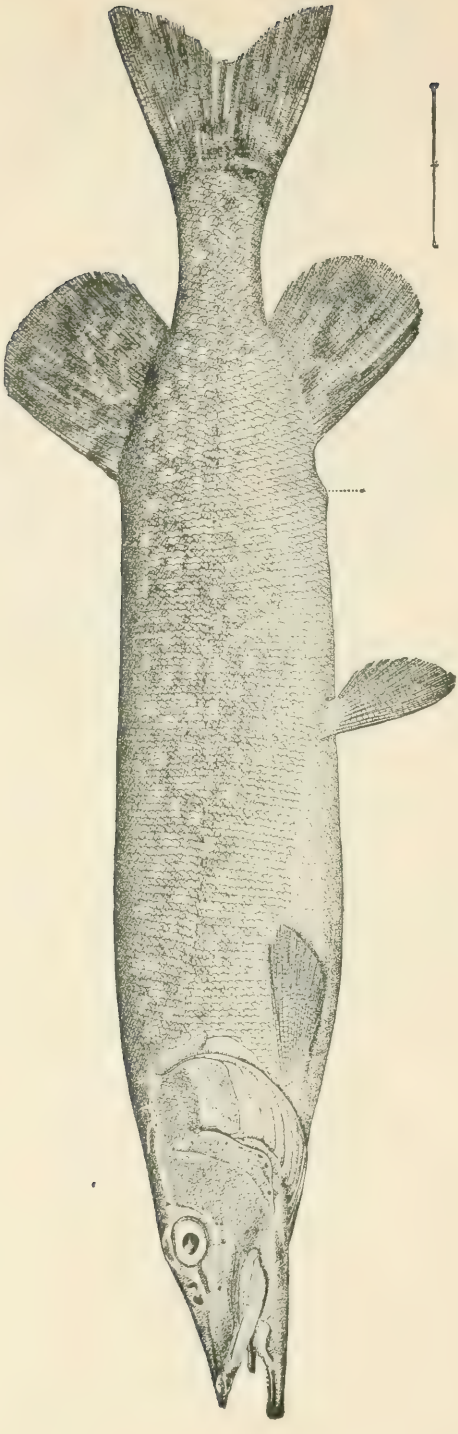
Small-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



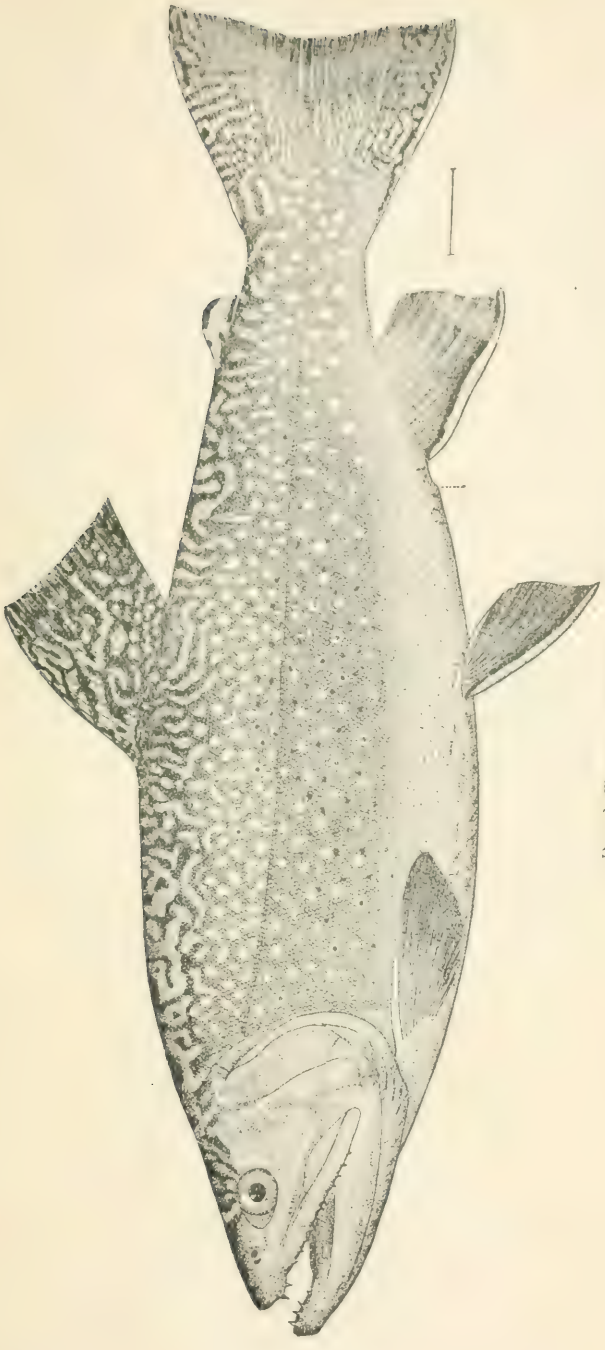
Large-mouthed Black Bass. (*Micropterus salmoides.*)



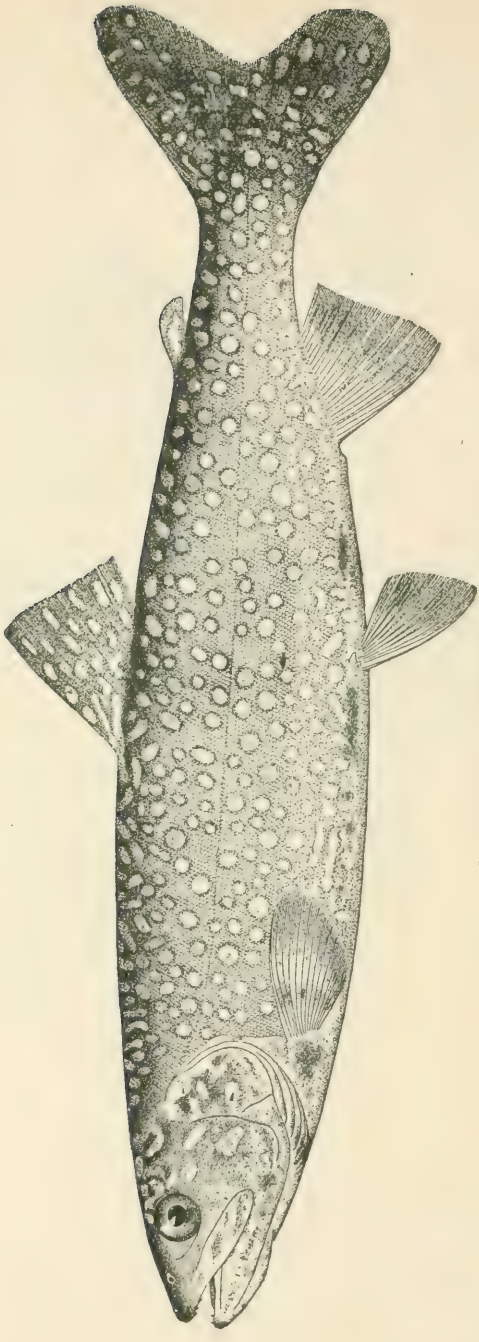
Maskinonge. (*Esox nobilior.*)



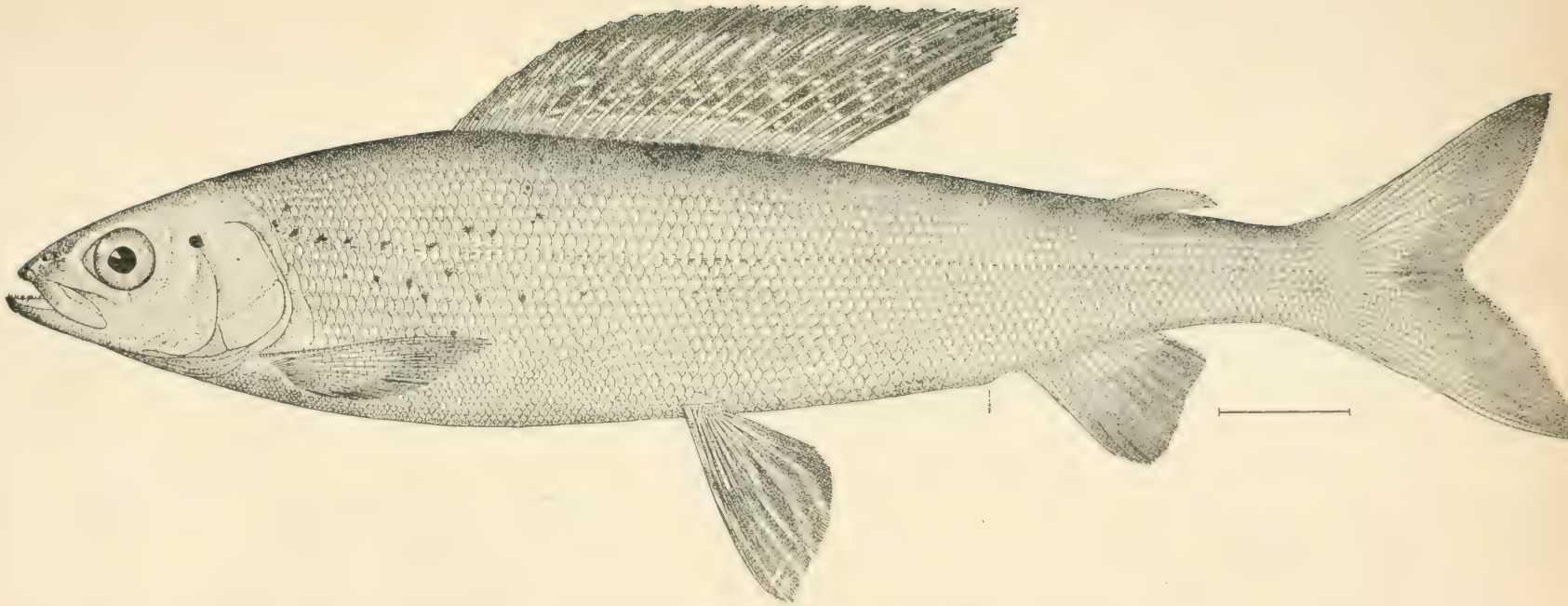
Pike. (*Esox lucius.*)



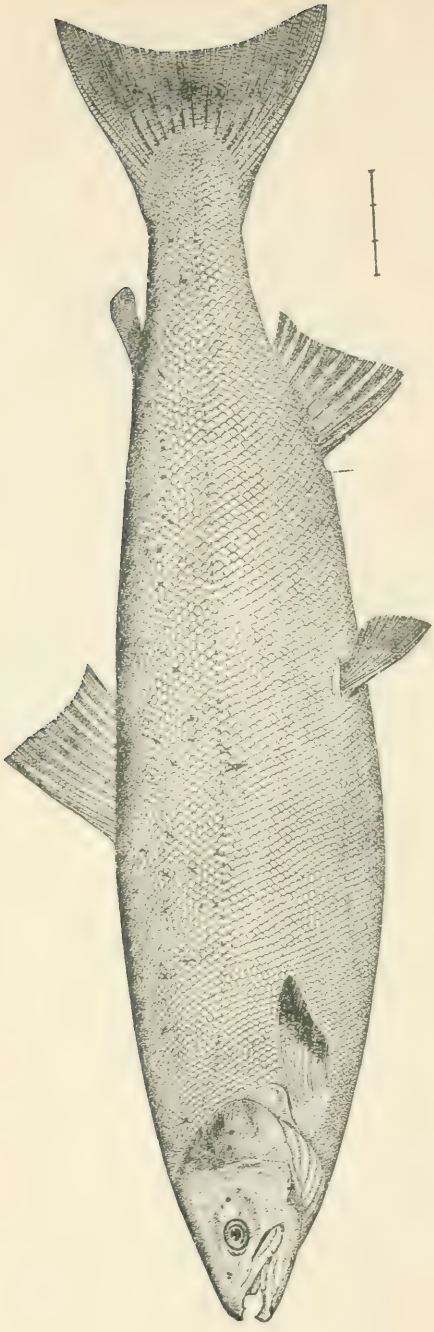
Brook Trout. *Salvelinus fontinalis.*



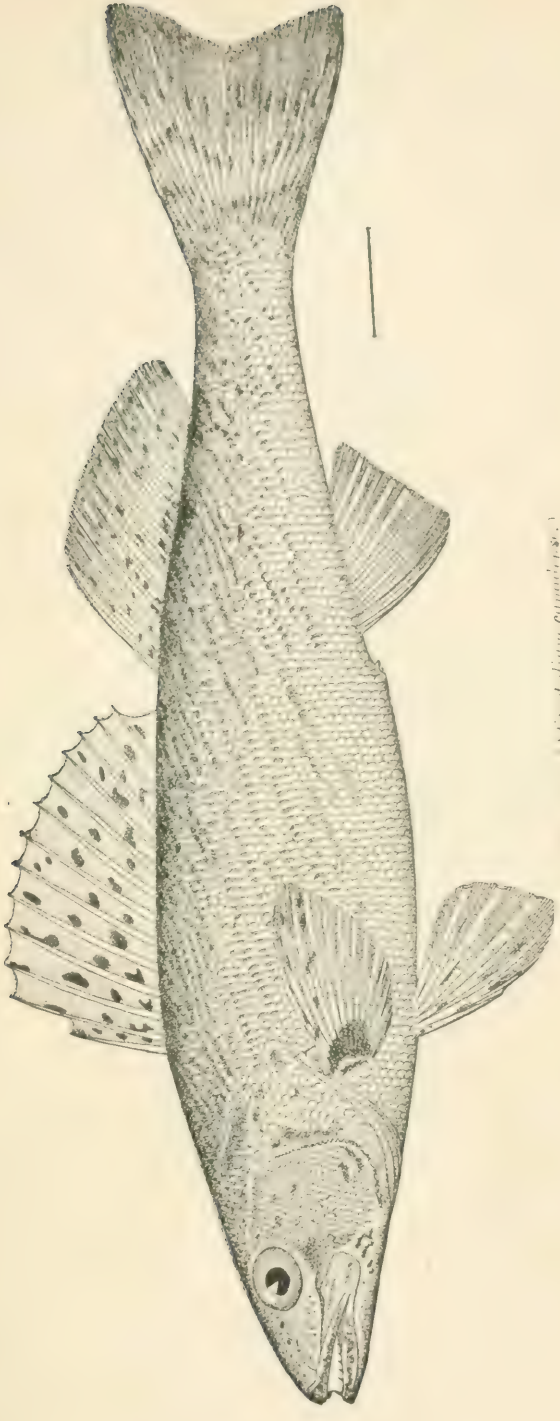
Lake Trout. (*Salvelinus namaycush.*)



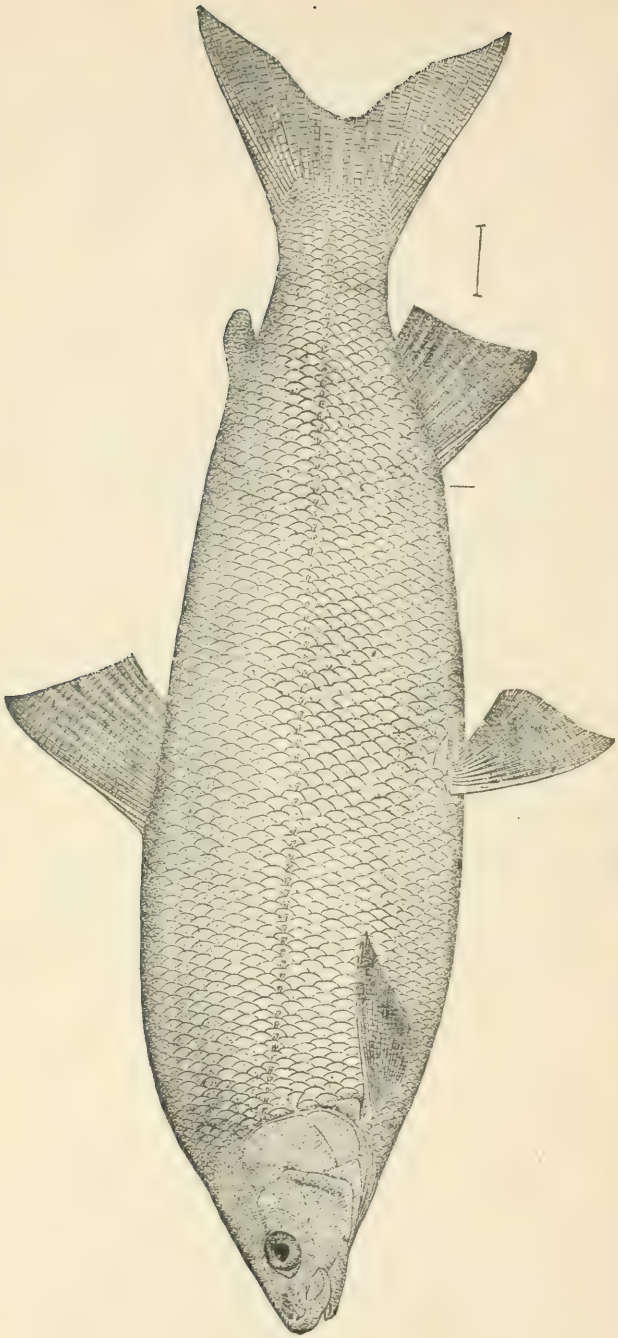
The Grayling. (*Thymallus tricolor.*)



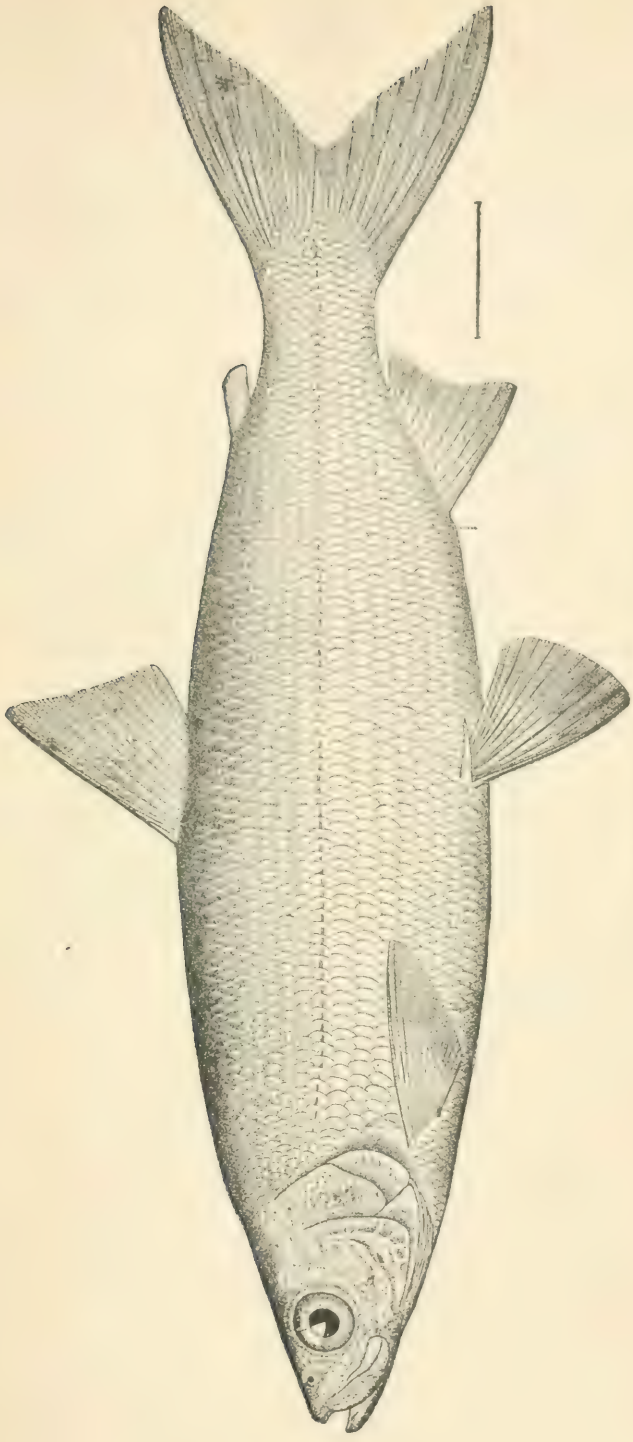
Atlantic Salmon. (*Salmo salar.*)



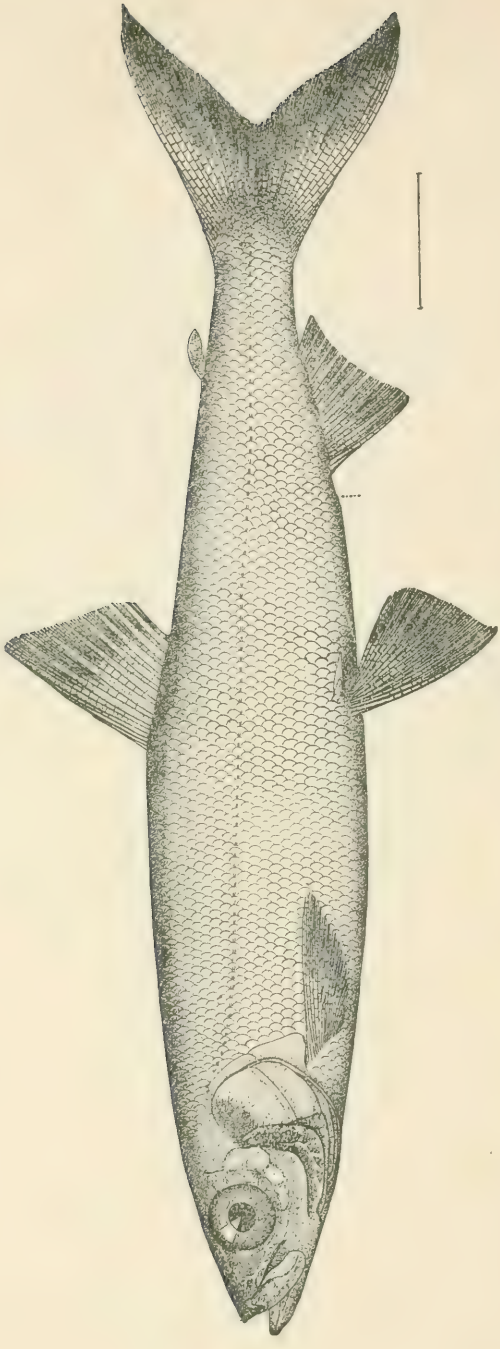
Sauger. *Stizostedion canadense*.



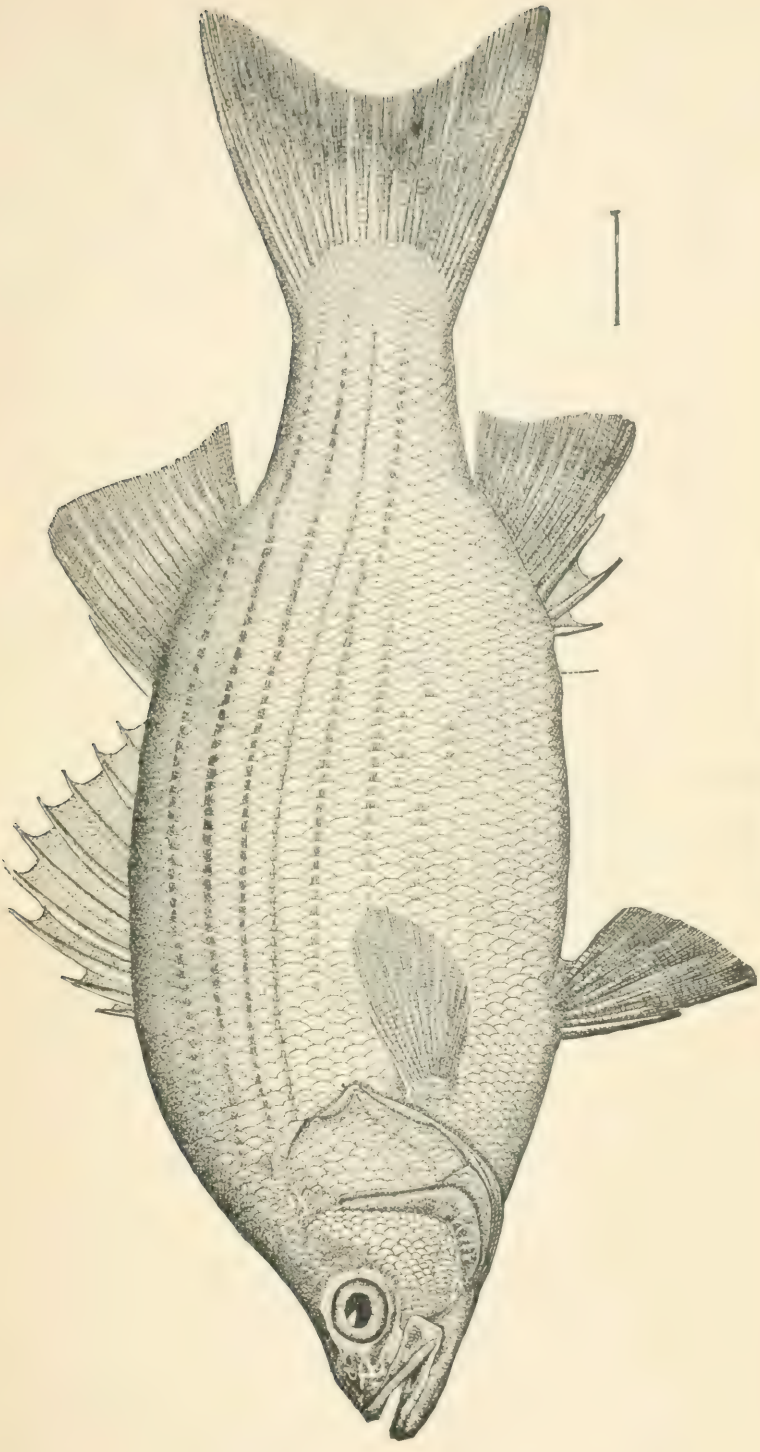
Whitefish. (*Coregonus clupeiformis.*)



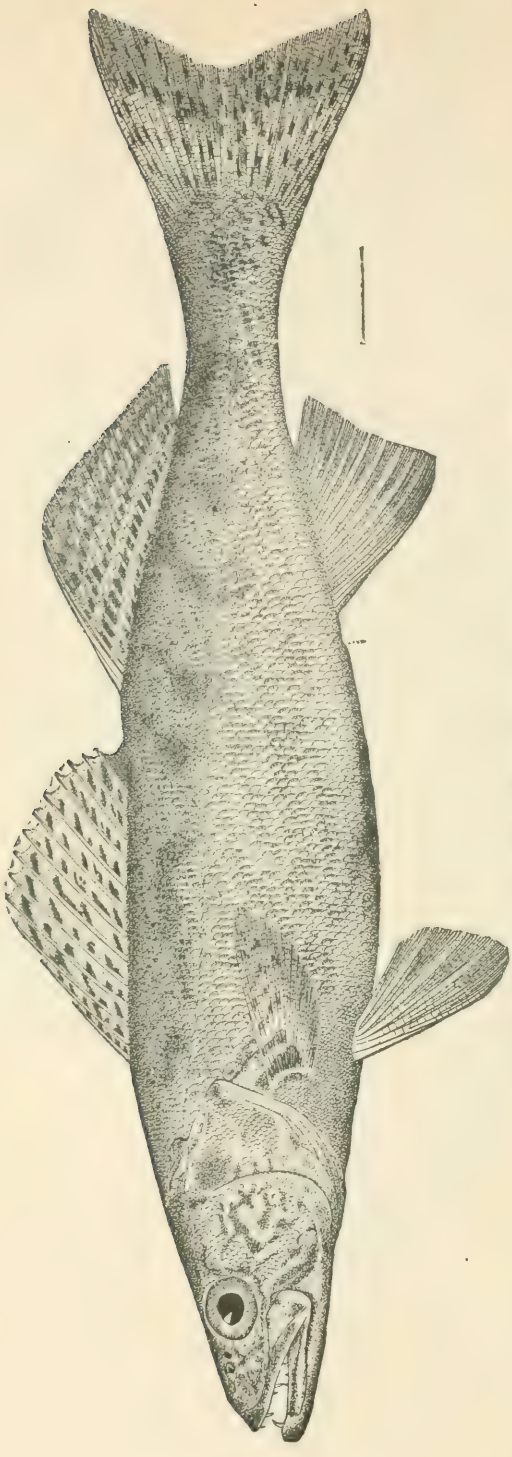
Lake Herring. (*Coregonus artedi*.)



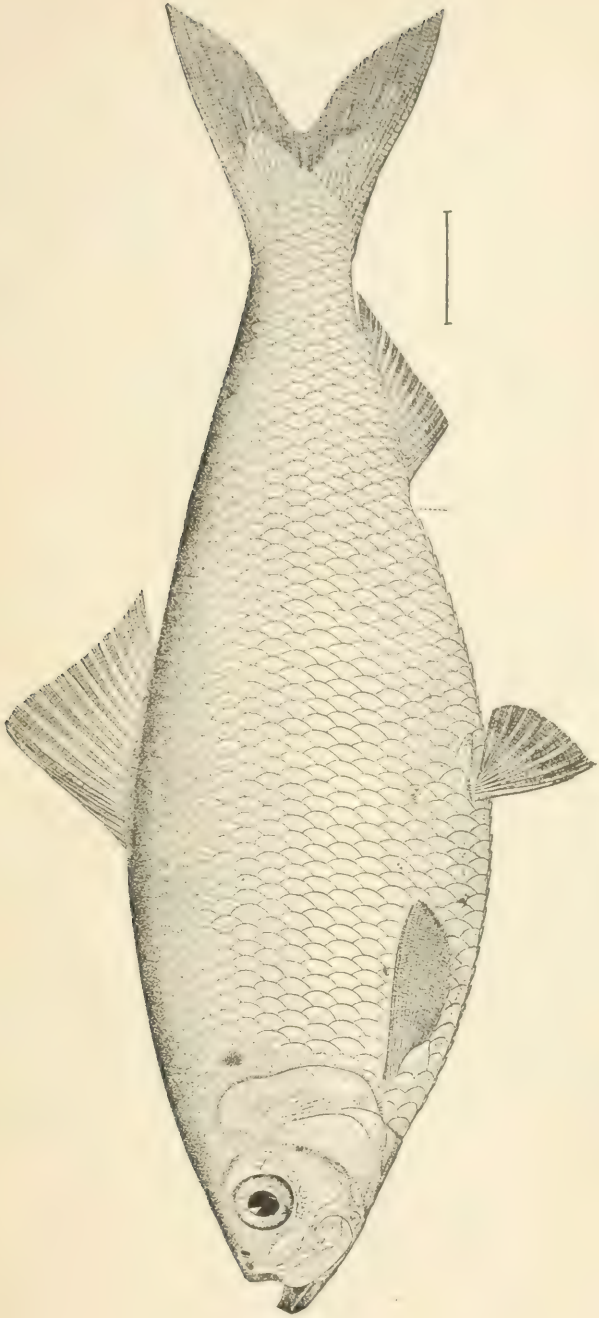
"Longjaw" of Lake Ontario. (*Coregonus hoyi.*)



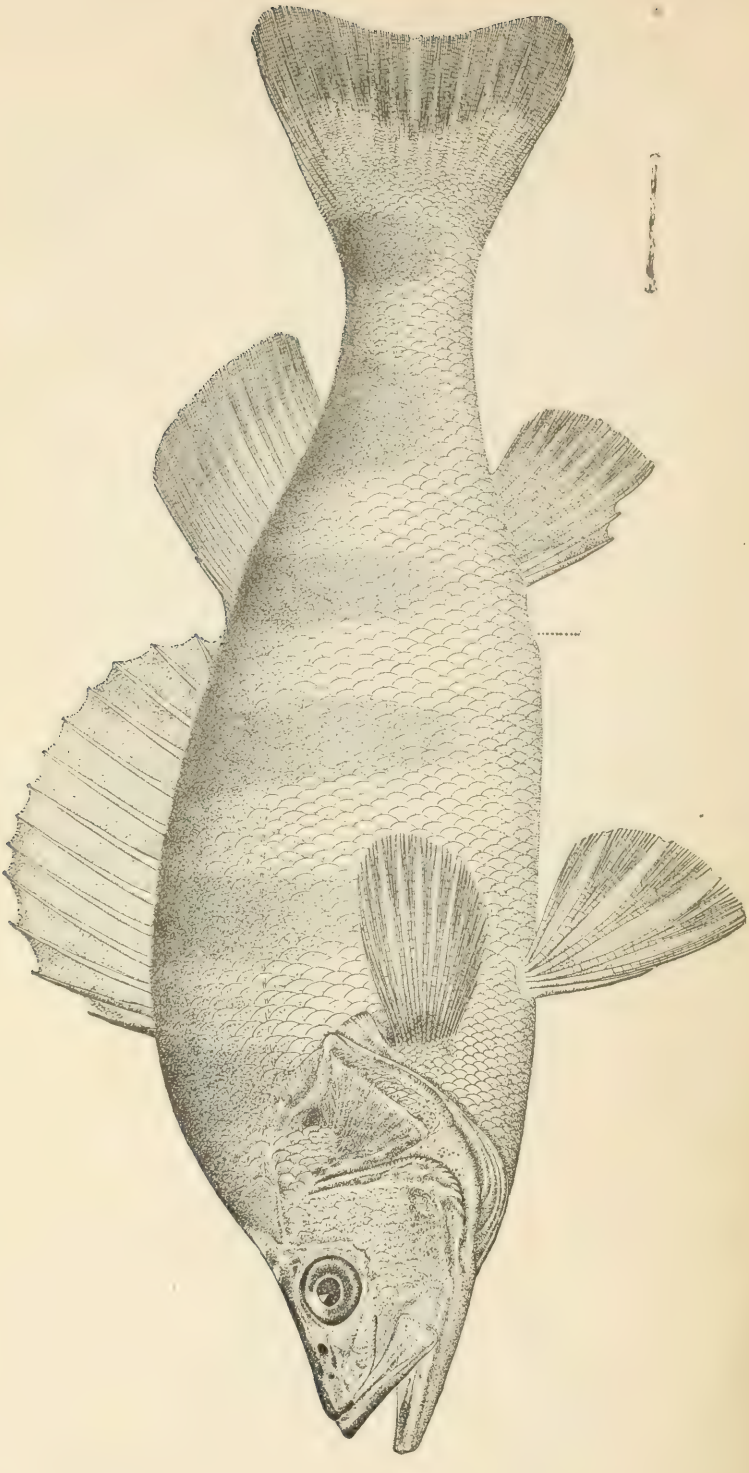
White Bass. (*Roccus chrysops.*)



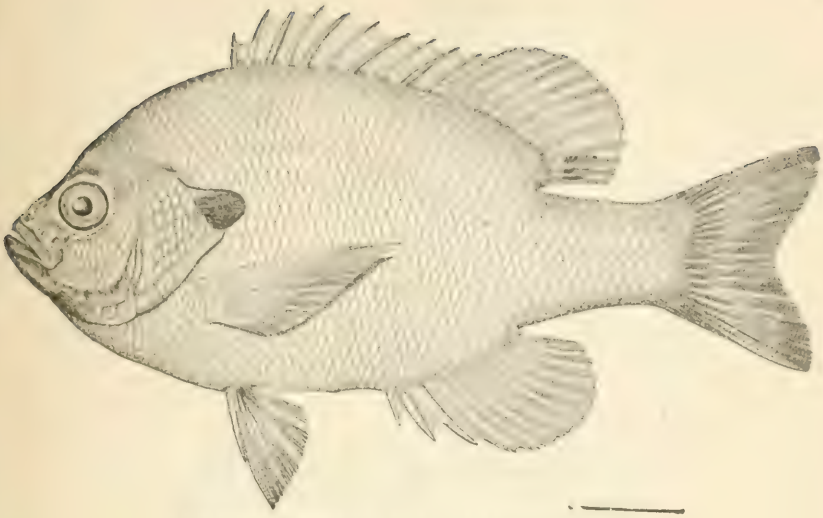
Pickerel, Dore, Pike-Perch, or Wall-eyed Pike. (*Stizostedium vitreum.*)



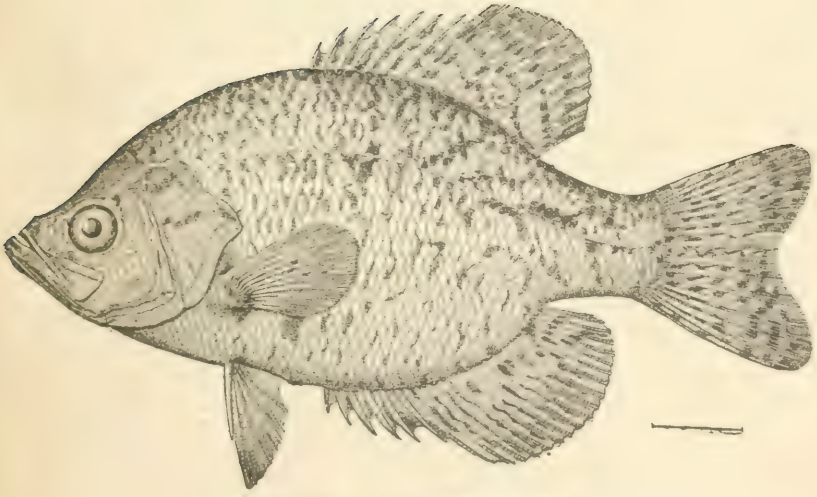
The Alewife or Branch Herring. (*Clupea vernalis.*)



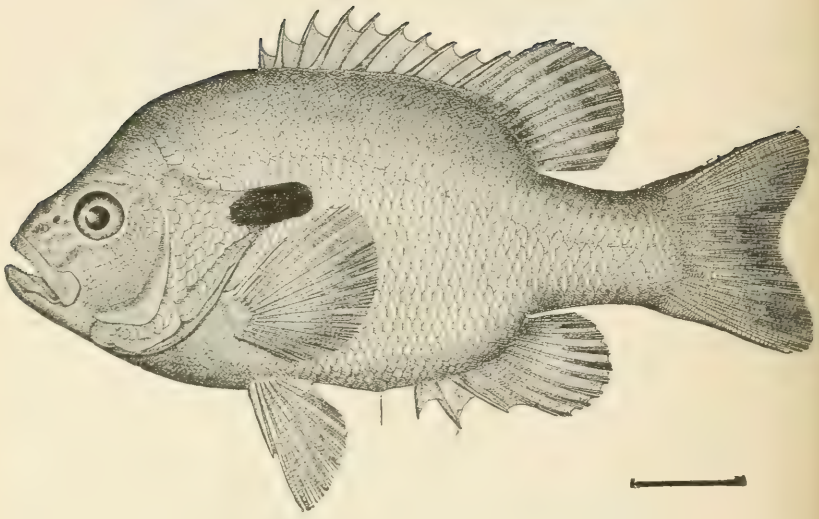
Yellow Perch. (*Perca americana.*)



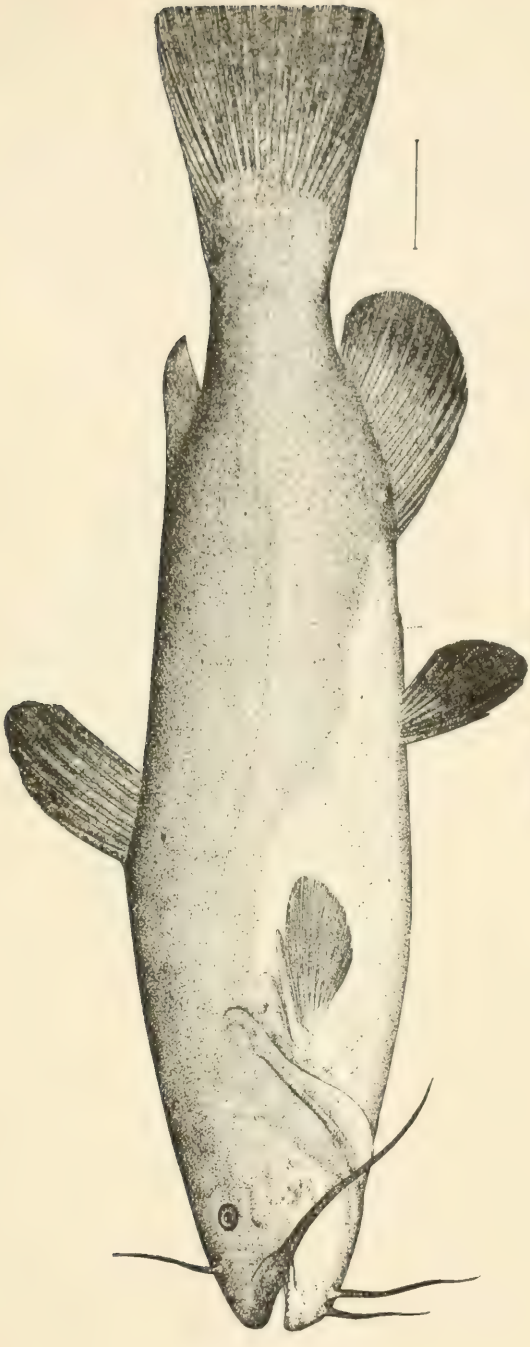
The Long-eared Sun Fish. (*Lepomis auritus.*)



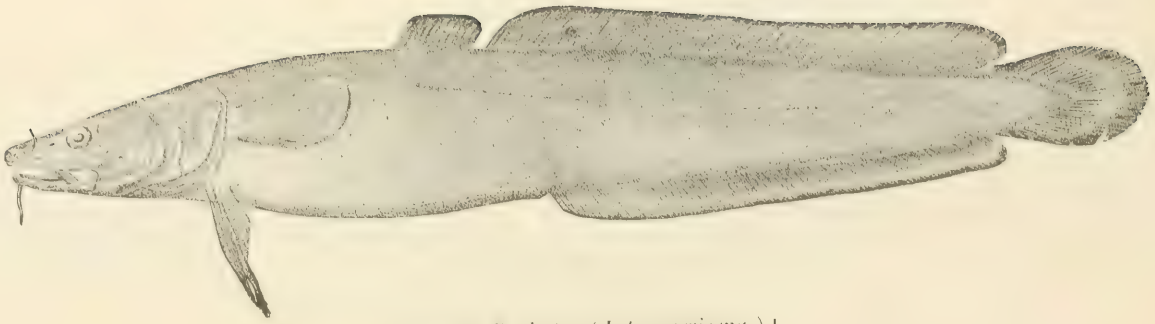
Grass Bass. (*Pomoxys sparoides.*)



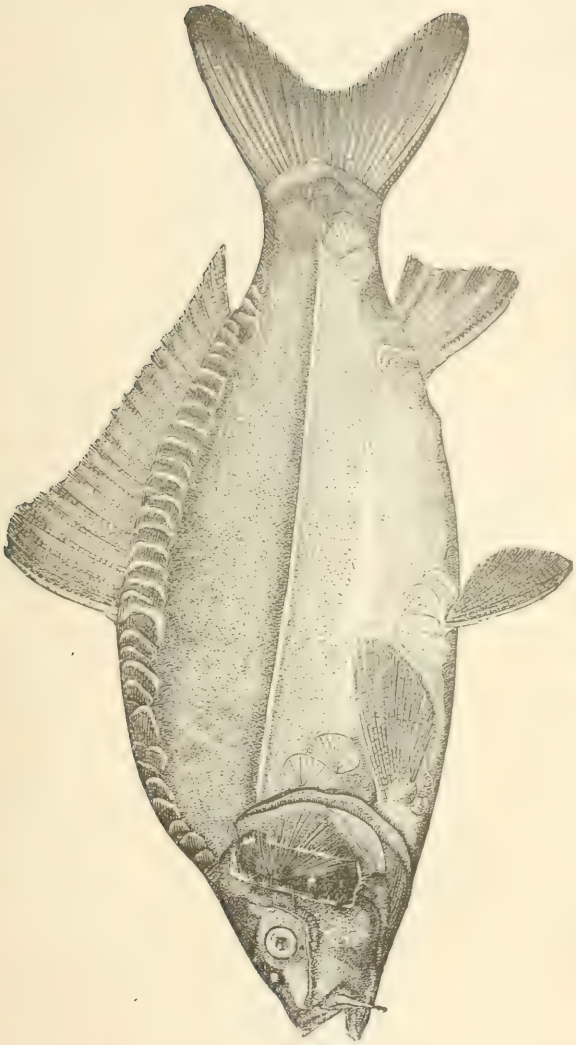
Pumpkin Seed or Sun Fish. (*Lepomis gibbosue.*)



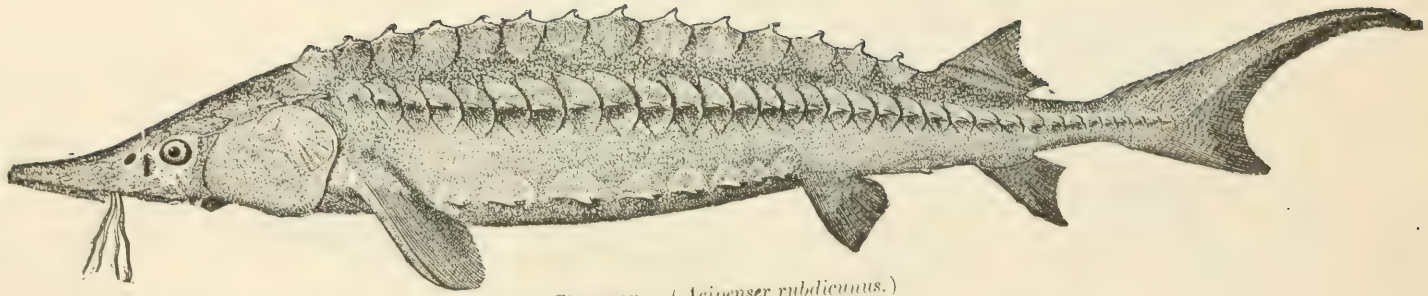
Bullhead. (*Amiurus vulgaris.*)



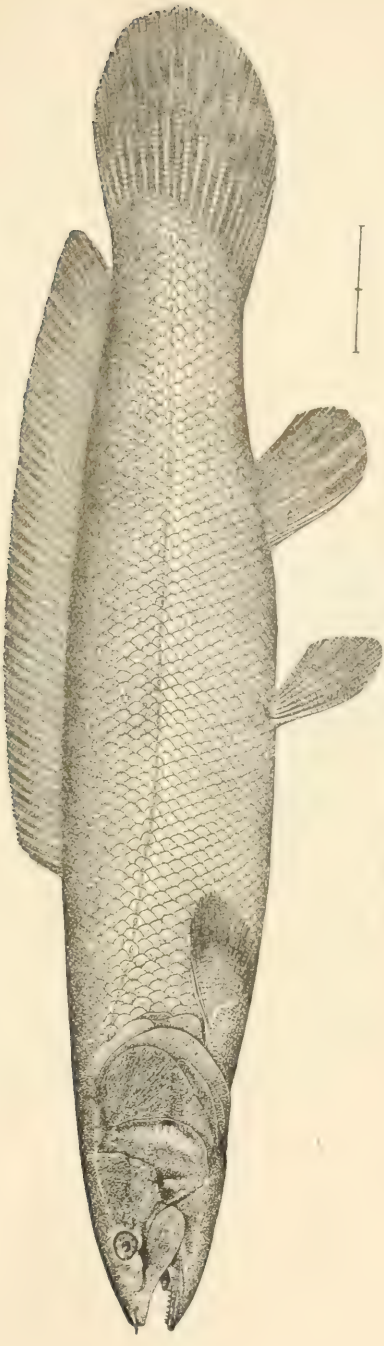
Ling or Burbot. (*Lota americana.*)



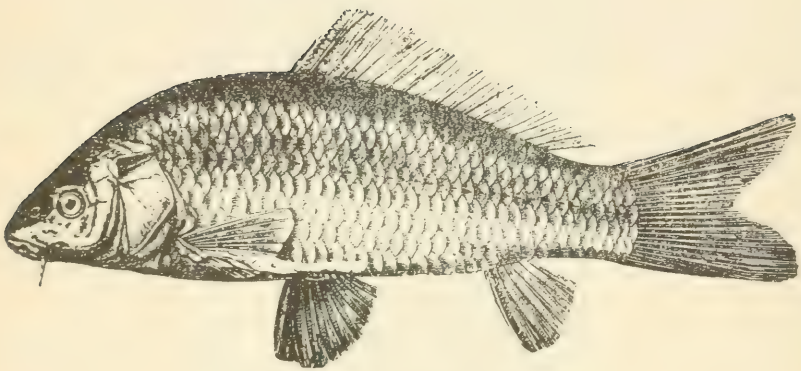
The Mirror Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio.*)



Sturgeon. (*Acipenser rubdicunus.*)



Dog Fish, Bowfin or Mud Fish. (*Amia calva.*)



German Carp. (*Cyprinus carpio.*)

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